

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD the transcript of an interview my chief of staff, Paul Marcone, conducted last February with William Slattery, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's New York City Office.

INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM SLATTERY, DISTRICT DIRECTOR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1994

Mr. MARCONE. We're concerned over a number of things. We don't think that Joe Occhipinti got a fair trial, all that transpired with his attorney. We're not so sure that the INS here in Washington really went to bat for him the way that they should.

I guess, just to start off, where you Joe's supervisor during operation Bodega?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. What was your position with INS during Bodega?

Mr. SLATTERY. I wasn't in New York when Bodega took place. I had been in New York previously, but I returned to New York in May of 1990.

Are you going to have this transcribed or?

Mr. MARCONE. If I can. If not, I'll send you a copy of the audio tape.

Mr. SLATTERY. Okay.

Mr. MARCONE. You were there in 1990?

Mr. SLATTERY. I returned to New York in May of 1990.

Mr. MARCONE. And at that time, Bodega was still going on though, wasn't it?

Mr. SLATTERY. I can't remember with certainty, but I believe not. I believe the issue was, had already been stopped.

Mr. MARCONE. And that was right after April, I believe, was the rally that was at city hall.

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes.

Mr. MARCONE. Were you Joe's supervisor, though, when you came back?

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, I was the Acting District Director in May of 1990, so I supervised everyone in the district. I think there were probably about 1200 employees, and Joe would be there.

But if you're asking if I was his immediate supervisor, the answer is, no. There were probably at least three or four supervisors between Joe and me.

Mr. MARCONE. But had you worked with Joe in any capacity prior to May 1990?

Mr. SLATTERY. In the early 1980s, I supervised Joe. As a first line supervisor, not a second—

Mr. MARCONE. Did you ever witness him or have any reports of anything illegal?

Mr. SLATTERY. No. I never saw Joe I think to do anything illegal.

Mr. MARCONE. What type of agent was he when you worked for him?

Mr. SLATTERY. Joe was a—well, I never worked for him. He worked for me.

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. When I first met Joe, Joe was a journeyman agent, and he had just been upgraded. At that time, Immigration had different rankings for journeymen. He was just upgraded to the higher journeyman rank.

He came to work in the Fraud Investigation Bureau and he was the senior man, and Joe was involved in many prosecutions of cases.

I'm trying to think of the type of work he was doing. There was a project he ran that was called Project Shepherd. That was a rather large case, and I'm trying to think what was behind Shepherd. It might have been the manufacturing of false documents or something.

Mr. MARCONE. And what was your evaluation of his work product?

Mr. SLATTERY. Joe was dedicated, Joe was committed, Joe was driven. Joe was a very ambitious agent. Joe often times required a lot of support in the office in order to complete his case.

I can remember on some occasions we would have to hold 30 or 40 special agents to go out and pick up witnesses at the very last minute because somebody's life was threatened, or when Joe was about to execute arrest warrants, it required a substantial number of other agents dropping everything they were doing to kind of support him.

So he was the type of agent who, although he was effective in what he was doing in terms of case accomplishment, he wasn't able to control the case within his own resources. He always wound up bringing everybody and their brother involved in completing the case.

Mr. MARCONE. But did his work result in convictions?

Mr. SLATTERY. His work resulted in convictions.

Mr. MARCONE. He wasn't going on long-shot cases?

Mr. SLATTERY. He was making cases, that's correct. He was making cases and if there was any type of controversy in the office, it was over the fact that it wasn't going smoothly. It was a very disruptive way of doing business. Had there been a little more planning, a little more fine-tuning, a little more biting off only what you could handle, you know, to use a metaphor, you go out and shoot an elephant, you're by yourself, and you decide gee, how am I going to get the elephant out of the woods.

All of a sudden, you have to hire a hundred people to come into the woods to help cart the elephant.

So Joe was successful. He was getting his game, but in the process of doing it, always involving other people to help clean it up.

Mr. MARCONE. Did that cause resentment among his coworkers?

Mr. SLATTERY. Exactly, exactly. It generated some resentment.

Mr. MARCONE. But you never witnessed him doing anything, or you didn't get reports that he was going out and going above and beyond in terms of legality?

Everything he was doing was legal in terms of the people was he going after, the

methods that he used to get convictions and get evidence and arrest people were legal?

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes. Yes.

And when he began, Joe was a journeyman and based upon his journeyman record, he was promoted into supervision. He applied for a job in supervision. It was a competitive promotion. There were several people on the selection certificate and Joe was selected as the supervisor.

And the position was for the Anti-Smuggling Unit. That's how Joe went into the anti-smuggling. So he competed for that and he received the promotion.

And although I wasn't the selecting official, I was certainly involved in providing my assessment of Joe. I don't remember my exact words, but obviously it was somewhere between favorable and very favorable.

And Joe got the job. I think the evidence is there that if Joe were suspected or identified with illegal tactics or doing things improperly, that the district director would not have promoted him into a management position.

Mr. MARCONE. So there is good reason to believe that the accusations against him stemming from operation Bodega was the first time he was accused in such a forthright manner of actual illegal activity?

Mr. SLATTERY. There were, I wasn't there at the time, but there were some other operations that weren't executed in a manner that the U.S. Attorney's office wanted them executed. I understand that the U.S. Attorney's office was concerned with Joe over past operations.

A case in point—

Mr. MARCONE. Illegal searches? Is that the main issue?

Mr. SLATTERY. No, but issues about statutory authority or exceeding that authority came up. A case in point would be an operation called Operation Red Eye. I don't know if you're familiar with it, or you've heard about it.

I wasn't in New York at the time. But what I understood the situation to be was that the Assistant U.S. Attorney David Lawrence was the head of the unit that created this Operation Red Eye, and they were interested in intercepting narcotics that were being transported into New York by unconventional means, i.e., people coming in on the Amtrak train, people coming in on buses, and avoiding state police in New Jersey and what-have-you.

Red Eye David Lawrence had called the branch chief, the Assistant District Director of Investigations, to participate in a meeting for INS to be a member of a task force and Red Eye was going to work these public transportation hubs to look for drug couriers.

The Assistant District Director at that time, Walter Connery, assigned Joe onto the case since he was the head of the Anti-Smuggling Unit, to represent INS.

My understanding is that there was a large operational plan and it had a target date to kick off. And that Joe jumped the gun on it. He left a day or two days earlier and conducted an operation at the Port Authority Bus station before that plan was to go. And that that operation, in essence, shut down Project Red Eye.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

And not only did it shut down Project Red Eye but David Lawrence, who was in charge of Red Eye, lost that position in the U.S. Attorney's office and indeed was changed to head the public corruptions unit, a unit which eventually prosecuted Joe.

Mr. MARCONE. So there was a lot of bad blood in the U.S. Attorney's office?

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, that's, you know, I don't know if there was a lot of bad blood or not. I'm just telling you what's been represented to me.

Lawrence ran Operation Red Eye. Red Eye collapsed because Joe jumped in prematurely.

I understand—one would have to look into it—but as a result of that, Lawrence was reassigned to head the public corruptions unit, a much less important position within the office. And that's the unit that eventually prosecuted Joe.

So when you asked me the question before, were there any problems with Joe, I'm hearing that, yes, there were problems, and they dealt with Joe's ambitiousness and Joe's being somewhat uncontrolled.

Mr. MARCONE. But there were never any indications that he was racist, that he was going in and breaking the law and forcing people to sign consent forms?

There was no, you never got any reports or witnessed him ever intimidating people he was investigating, doing any thing illegal other than maybe he was being guilty of being over-zealous and a bit of a pain in the butt in the office because he was such a go-getter?

Mr. SLATTERY. Exactly.

Now I had left New York in November of 1986. As a matter of fact, I left investigations in July of 1984, so I was not supervising Joe after July of 1984.

I stayed in the examinations branch which administers the benefits and takes care of the airport until July of 1986.

During that period of time, I commuted with Joe, and we shared the same car coming in off and on, depending upon schedules.

Then, in November of 1986, I came to Washington, and I ran the legalization program. I was the Assistant Commissioner for Legalization.

I stayed here for 18 months. I went back to New York in May of 1988 for six months, and I was the Deputy Assistant Director, and then I was transferred down to Washington, and I came back to Washington in November of 1988 as the Acting Commissioner of the Border Patrol.

And I didn't get back to New York until May of 1990, see, so there was a lot of years there that I wasn't supervising Joe.

Mr. MARCONE. You could talk to me about, you were there when he was on trial?

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes, I was there when he was on trial.

Mr. MARCONE. Now, a week before his trial, or in that time frame, were you aware that the U.S. Attorney's office was intimidating INS officials?

Did you get the impression that they wanted to get Joe at all costs?

Mr. SLATTERY. The U.S. Attorney's Office, when they indicted Joe, they were out to convict him.

Mr. MARCONE. Did you witness them or hear that they were trying to intimidate INS officials to testify against Occhipinti?

Mr. SLATTERY. I know that many of us went over. I myself was one of the people that went over to the U.S. Attorney's office. The U.S. Attorneys, the prosecutors in the case, were very aggressive in pursuing—And it was pretty clear to me that if you were

going to testify anything to the positives for Joe, that the U.S. Attorney's office would challenge the credibility of your testimony, that they would come after you.

Mr. MARCONE. They would try to impugn your integrity?

Mr. SLATTERY. Absolutely, absolutely.

Mr. MARCONE. And that was known?

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes.

Mr. MARCONE. So you would say that INS people who may have been inclined to testify in support of Joe were hesitant to do so because of that attitude on the part, and that knowledge that they would try to destroy people's integrity?

Mr. SLATTERY. I can't speak for other people, but what I can say is this.

Mr. MARCONE. But that's the impression that you personally had?

Mr. SLATTERY. People were aware of the fact that the U.S. Attorney's office was prepared to impugn us if we got on the stand.

Now Joe, Joe was free to call any of us as witnesses that he wanted to.

And let me give you a case in point.

Joe did call Walter Connery, the head of investigations, to testify for him. When Walter went, Walter came into that courtroom with tremendous credentials. Prior to being the Assistant District Director for Investigations for New York, Walter had many years as the head of the INS OPR Unit.

He was in charge of professional responsibility, OIG within INS. In fact, Walter—for the INS, He was the only head that INS ever had.

And prior to that, Walter retired from the New York City Police Department. He retired as a ranking inspector. And he was an attorney and his job there was to oversee the legal work done by the internal affairs unit in the City of New York.

So Walter had an entire career of the internal affair type operations, both from a content and a legal prosecution experience and one with many years with INS.

Mr. MARCONE. How do you spell Walter's name?

Mr. SLATTERY. C-O-N-N-E-R-Y.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay.

Mr. SLATTERY. So Walter went over and testified, and in his testimony for Joe, I guess the defense attorney asked him, have you ever seen a prosecution like this before, and Walter said no. He said these type of infractions always start or were handled administratively. I've never seen an individual go through prosecution for this, especially since there's an absence of violence.

Mr. MARCONE. I don't want to get off track, but was that your impression, in the past, in your experiences in the INS, if someone is accused of forcing someone to sign a consent form or there's a problem with the consent form, that's usually handled administratively?

Mr. SLATTERY. I've never seen another case where there was a problem with a consent form. I've never heard of another case that either dealt administratively or criminally.

Mr. MARCONE. So have you ever been confronted with a case where someone was arrested as a result of a consensual search and that individual claimed that the arresting agent forced him to sign the consent form?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. No one's ever filed a complaint about that?

Mr. SLATTERY. I've never seen one in all the years of service.

But let me finish with Walter here.

Walter testified he'd never seen that in all his experience. The U.S. Attorney's office came back to Walter and basically inferred

and tried to claim that Walter was testifying in that way because I was the rating and reviewing official for Walter in his performance evaluation, and implying that I was a personal friend of Joe's and if Walter didn't testify in that manner, that Walter's ratings would be, it would be reflected in Walter's ratings.

Mr. MARCONE. Was that true, that allegation?

Mr. SLATTERY. Absolutely not.

And Walter said as much in court. As a matter of fact, Walter was planning on retiring in the near future and I'm sure he wanted a good rating, but you're not talking about a man who needed a good rating.

He was retiring from his second career from the city and he had another one coming from INS and he was not the kind of guy, if you spend your entire career running an OPR or OIG type operations, is one that's not easily intimidated by anybody.

Mr. MARCONE. How much of the trial did you personally witness, the actual trial?

Mr. SLATTERY. I went over for the sentencing. That was it.

Mr. MARCONE. Did you have a chance to observe Mordkofski, Occhipinti's attorney?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. So you wouldn't have any first hand knowledge if he was mentally incompetent?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Did you testify at the trial?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Were you present at Connery's testimony?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay. So you—

Mr. SLATTERY. What I'm giving you here is in the transcript.

Mr. MARCONE. But did you notice in the transcripts that Occhipinti's attorney was less than satisfactory in terms of his questioning and his line of questioning?

Mr. SLATTERY. The transcripts could fill a shopping cart.

Mr. MARCONE. Yes.

Mr. SLATTERY. I'm aware of the Connery comment because it involved me.

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. But looking for other evidence of competency of Joe's counsel, I never did that.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay, I'm going to be jumping around.

Mr. SLATTERY. Sure, go ahead.

Mr. MARCONE. Stafford Williams was one of the undicted co-conspirators?

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes.

Mr. MARCONE. Did anyone from the U.S. Attorney's office or the Justice Department prevent you from taking disciplinary—you or the INS, from taking disciplinary action against him?

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, in a simple yes/no question, the answer would be no. We did take disciplinary action against him.

Mr. MARCONE. Did they discourage you from doing that?

Mr. SLATTERY. From taking disciplinary action, no. Did they encourage me to take less action than what I did take, yes.

Mr. MARCONE. They didn't want you to take any severe action against him?

Mr. SLATTERY. The thought that, you know, we—the INS—and let me explain the way the process works.

The Deputy District Director, my deputy, is the proposing official in disciplinary action.

Based upon Stafford Williams' testimony and nothing else—

Mr. MARCONE. His testimony was definitely against Occhipinti.

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, but it was hard, when we dealt with Stafford Williams, we didn't deal with Stafford Williams in terms of his relationship with Joseph Occhipinti. We dealt with Stafford Williams in terms of what he admitted to doing on the stand.

The difference between Joseph Occhipinti and Stafford Williams is Joseph Occhipinti said I didn't do anything wrong. Stafford Williams, on the other hand, came in and, under oath, admitted to doing a series of things.

And those things warranted his removal from the Immigration Service.

My memory may miss a couple of things, but as I remember, Stafford Williams admitted under oath and under questioning by the U.S. Attorney, Not Joe's defense attorney, which seemed odd if they didn't ask him we wouldn't have had the material to discipline him—

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. But he admitted to falsifying his time and attendance sheets, so basically stealing from the Government. He admitted to violating the civil rights of individuals. He admitted to stealing from Bodegas, things such as coca cola cans, pornographic films, Spanish fly.

What else did he admit to—I'm not sure if that was it or there was more, but there was enough there in terms of stealing and lying and cheating on his attendance records that the standards we use, you've got a higher standard than law enforcement officers, and what caused us to take a look at Stafford Williams was that one of the Assistant U.S. Attorneys in the Eastern District of New York, not the Southern District, had a case where Stafford Williams was supposed to testify, and basically they communicated back to us to say we can't use your agent. If we use your agent, we have a legal responsibility to inform the jury of the things your agent has admitted to.

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. Now, what they're telling you then is you've got an employee who is, to a great extent, useless because special agents are supposed to go out, uncover violations and present them from prosecution.

And the U.S. Attorney's office is telling us that this man can no longer present a case for prosecution without jeopardizing the whole case.

Mr. MARCONE. So you took action against him.

Mr. SLATTERY. So the Deputy District Director proposed that he be removed from the Immigration Service based upon his admissions on the stand.

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. Then Stafford came back to me, and there's a long process where one could—see the proposing official proposes, and the normal letter says you have 30 days to respond to the deciding official, but there's provision to ask for extensions. And when people ask for extensions, they normally get them.

I think Stafford asked for a 60-day extension, which we gave him, so that gave shims about 90 days.

The U.S. Attorney's office called me and the deputy over and asked us what was going on. And they wanted us to do something less drastic.

Mr. MARCONE. Was this Jeh Johnson?

Mr. SLATTERY. I don't believe Jeh Johnson was in the room. I think it was David Lawrence and it was Staniford.

Mr. MARCONE. Staniford.

Mr. SLATTERY. Staniford, okay.

And there were some of the special agents who worked with the U.S. Attorney's office that prosecuted the case.

They approached it that there ought to be something less dramatic than with Stafford because Stafford's been cooperating with the Government, and couldn't we give him a different job, a different special agent position.

Mr. SLATTERY. I said, we don't have a special agent position that doesn't prosecute cases. You can't justify the grade, you can't justify the position.

And, you know, there's nothing else we could do.

They were interested in providing a different position for him.

At that time, I had an INS employee assigned to their office, and still do, and we've had one over there full time. I said to them, I said, if you want him, you can have him. Give me my guy back, and you've got him.

And they didn't want him.

But I said, you know, I can't use him.

Mr. MARCONE. So what ended up happening to Stafford Williams?

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, they said, they asked us not to take any action until they wrote a letter. And we, you know, we're all in the Department of Justice, and we're going to cooperate. We said, fine, you know, we'll give you an opportunity to write a letter before we take any action.

And I said to him, there was still this belief somehow that many of us in management were in Joe's camp.

Mr. MARCONE. A belief within the U.S. Attorney's office?

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes. Yes. And that Stafford wasn't getting a fair shake. So as a strategy, when my deputy and I returned back to our office in Manhattan, we communicated with our regional office in Vermont, and we offered to remove ourselves from the disciplinary process for Stafford Williams, if they wanted to replace us with somebody who was perceived to be more impartial or someone totally unassociated with the case.

Our regional office came back and said, no, they wanted us to do it as we do all the other cases.

I said, fine.

Stafford Williams also filed an EEO complaint about it, on or about the same time, and we now had two issues going; an EEO issue and the removal process.

We waited quite a while for the letter from the U.S. Attorney's office. We put jack up calls on to them saying where is your letter, where is your letter, because we were going to communicate their letter to Washington and say, here's the information we have on Stafford, here's his testimony, here's the disciplinary action, and here's a letter from the U.S. Attorney's office and, you know, we'll wait for your advice and guidance, but this is what we propose to do.

And we're on board with it, and we're going to do it right. It might take a little longer, but we would do it right. Months went by and the letter never came. I don't believe they ever sent us a letter.

So after—

Mr. MARCONE. All this time, Stafford Williams has continued to work as a special agent?

Mr. SLATTERY. Continued to work, continued to work. So then we went through with the, I don't know if we served a proposal on him that we were going to remove him or not.

Stafford came with his attorney and we entered into negotiations, and they agreed, I think the negotiations wound up to this effect. Stafford Williams would immediately resign from the Immigration Service, okay. That accomplished our objectives, and that we would give him a period, a six-month

temporary employment with us while he sought other employment.

And that six-month employment could be extended for three months and then three months for a total of one year. At the end of that, it would not be extended again.

That would solve the EEO complaints, that would solve the disciplinary process in terms of arbitrating the case before an arbitrator, and we thought it was the best way to go.

It accomplished our objective and Stafford was gone, and it identified some dates specifically that he would be gone.

Six months went and Stafford couldn't find a job. He asked for an extension.

Part of the requirement was that he submit a letter identifying everything he did to find a job. That letter was a little light in specifics.

We gave him the extension and we gave him a warning that if he's got to come back to us for another three-month extension, he'd have to give us a much more extensive report on his attempts to find a job.

In three month's time, he came back. The initial submission was weak and we denied the last three-month extension, and his attorneys came off, they generated a lot of paper work, they came in with a whole series of job applications. They gave us what we should have had in the first place. And we did give him a second three-month extension.

At the end of one year, he was gone. And he was seeking federal employment elsewhere. Whether he's ever achieved it or not, I don't know.

But the bottom line was—

Mr. MARCONE. The U.S. Attorney never got back with you after saying he'd send you a letter. They never gave you any additional pressure not to take action against him?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay.

There's some question about whether or not the U.S. Attorney subpoenaed a training tape that featured Occhipinti teaching agents the Reid and interviewing techniques and how to secure consent searches.

Were you aware of that?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. You're not aware of the training tape?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. What about the INS consent search form that was in Spanish? Are you familiar with any problems with that? There was a word that the U.S. Attorney claimed did not exist in Spanish.

Mr. SLATTERY. No, I'm not familiar with that. I'm not even sure that's an INS form.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay.

Was there an INS internal affairs investigation that proved that Project Bodegas was lawful?

Mr. SLATTERY. I don't know.

Mr. MARCONE. You weren't aware of an internal affairs investigation?

Mr. SLATTERY. They don't share their—

Mr. MARCONE. You aren't aware through secondhand information that such a report exists?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay.

Joe maintains that you were never interviewed or called by his attorney, Mordkofsky. Is that true?

Mr. SLATTERY. I was, oh, you mean to prepare for trial?

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. That's true.

Mr. MARCONE. He never called you or interviewed you?

Mr. SLATTERY. He never interviewed me. Early on, I did get a call from Mordkofsky

said he was going to stop by, and he never showed up. No date, no appointment or anything.

Mr. MARCONE. How did he sound over the phone, professional, or you don't remember?

Mr. SLATTERY. I really don't remember but this was early on, way before the trial.

Mr. MARCONE. Right.

Mr. SLATTERY. And then I was subpoenaed to testify at the trial. And I honored the subpoena. I showed up.

Mr. MARCONE. Was subpoenaed by who?

Mr. SLATTERY. By Joe.

Mr. MARCONE. Okay.

Mr. SLATTERY. But the thing was that Mordkofsky had never prepped me and the trial was getting ready to start, and they elected not to go with me.

Mr. MARCONE. But you don't have, can you attest to the fact that his attorney was unprepared and exhibited unusual behavior?

Mr. SLATTERY. Oh, I can attest to the fact that it's unheard of, if you're going to subpoena someone as your witness, not to get with them ahead of time and say, hey, Paul, I'm going to send you a subpoena to come, and these are the issues I want to talk to you about.

It's not the way to do business just to subpoena someone and have them show up cold and then hope that they testify to what you want to say on the stand.

Mr. MARCONE. Were you in New York as District Director from July 1992 to December 1992? Were you in New York at that time?

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, I was the District Director of New York.

Mr. MARCONE. During that period.

Mr. SLATTERY. I travel.

Mr. MARCONE. Were you aware that the FBI was undertaking an investigation into the Occhipinti case?

Mr. SLATTERY. Yes.

Mr. MARCONE. Did they ever come and interview you?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. They never interviewed you?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Did they ever interview anyone at the INS?

Mr. SLATTERY. Not that I know of.

Mr. MARCONE. During the 1992 investigation?

Mr. SLATTERY. Not that I know of.

Mr. MARCONE. Do you find that to be unusual?

If you were going to conduct an investigation, let's say they assigned you to the FBI to do an investigation of the Occhipinti case. As an investigator, would you talk to the people who worked with Occhipinti?

Mr. SLATTERY. Well, they may have talked to some of those people—

Mr. MARCONE. But they didn't talk to you?

Mr. SLATTERY. They certainly did not talk to me.

Mr. MARCONE. Are you aware of, we were told that the report was completed in December of '92, and we were told in a letter from the Justice Department, we'd written them three times in the last year, that there was an extraordinary and comprehensive review done from July to December of '92, but the reports haven't been published and we can't seem to get a hold of that report.

Have you ever seen the report or the file?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

Mr. MARCONE. Have you ever heard about the report?

Mr. SLATTERY. No.

UNNECESSARY STUDY SHOULD STOP

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to alert Secretary Babbitt and the California water users community of my intent and that of Congressman-elect GEORGE RADANOVICH to change the 1992 reclamation law concerning the San Joaquin River. My bill shows our desire to work with the Secretary next year to swiftly amend a bad law so Secretary Babbitt can stop wasting taxpayer dollars studying potential water supply changes he has acknowledged are infeasible.

This bill is needed because the so-called Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992 puts the Secretary in an untenable situation. The act forces him to develop a "reasonable, prudent, and feasible" plan to address fish, wildlife, and habitat concerns along with the San Joaquin River with an eye toward trying to reestablish anadromous fish runs. The plan is due by September 30, 1996 and it has to be backed up with documents meeting National Environmental Policy Act requirements. This study is already costing farmers money. Central Valley Project water from the Friant system costs an extra \$4 per acre-foot because of the law.

The Secretary has already said reestablishing a salmon run is infeasible and he is right. The fish are long gone. People occupy the valley now and it is the impact of reallocating water on the people which should determine what we do next. The Secretary's statement on October 21 was no different than the assessment of the thousands of my constituents who have appeared at meetings throughout the San Joaquin Valley to tell officials from the Department of the Interior exactly the same thing.

Without help from Congress, the Secretary has to keep on studying something he knows will not work. Secretary Babbitt's staff has already said he has to keep the study going only because the law says so. His staff has even said environmental groups are threatening to sue the Department.

The bill I am introducing solves the Secretary's problem. It ends the study. It ends the extra fees for water users and it blocks any reallocation of water from the Friant. The bill's introduction serves notice that I will work with water users next year to develop reforms that prevent the Department of the Interior from pursuing bureaucratic nonsense. I hope my colleagues in the House and the Secretary himself will work with me to put an end to the foolishness of an unnecessary study as soon as possible.

TRIBUTE TO BILL CASSIDY

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I come to the floor to mourn the loss of a friend who recently passed away.

As most Members of this body know, I am a strong advocate of constructing a multipurpose dam near Auburn, CA. Earlier this month, a strong proponent of the Auburn Dam project since its inception, Bill Cassidy, died at the age of 78. More than being a leader on the Auburn Dam issue, Bill was an important part of the Auburn community he loved.

For 18 years, Bill Cassidy was publisher of Auburn's hometown newspaper, the Auburn Journal. Through his work at the Journal, he kept the paper focused on the people who lived and worked in the community. During his tenure, the Journal was named the best newspaper of its size in the State. Bill Cassidy also provided leadership to organizations like: the Mother Lode Golden Chain Council, the Auburn Elks, the Ben Ali Shrine Temple, the Eureka Lodge No. 16 of the Masons, the Grandfathers Club, the Tahoe Club, the American Legion, and the Auburn Volunteer Fire Department, to name a few. Mr. Speaker, as you and my colleagues can see, Bill Cassidy played a major part in his community. He will be sorely missed. May God grant that he rest in peace.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOANNA CHOI KALBUS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. Joanna Choi Kalbus. Dr. Kalbus will be retiring following 30 years of distinguished service in the field of education and will be honored at a reception in her honor on December 5.

Joanna Choi Kalbus arrived in the United States from war-torn Korea at the age of 10. Since that time, she has mastered the English language and gone on to pursue a better life for herself and family through education. She received a BA degree from the University of California, Los Angeles; MA degree from Central Michigan University; and a Ph.D. from the University of California, Riverside.

Throughout her career, Dr. Kalbus has served in numerous leadership positions in the field of education. She has served as a teacher, lecturer, principal, director, assistant to the superintendent, and assistant superintendent. In addition, she is presently serving on numerous educationally related organizations holding a number of positions including secretary, chair, vice-chair, and president.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues and the many friends of Dr. Kalbus in recognizing her remarkable work and selfless contributions to education. She retires as one of the highest ranking Korean-Americans in the field of education in our State. Without question, she has truly touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize Dr. Kalbus today.

COMMENDING THOSE WHO
DEFENDED SALT RIVER

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make special mention of several men and women who deserve recognition for their selfless contributions that helped establish the Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve on St. Croix.

While it was my legislation that in 1992 became the law that created the 912-park on St. Croix's north shore, many concerned men and women devoted countless hours and incalculable energy to convincing the public, public officials, and the courts to protect Salt River Bay until it could become a park.

The fight to save Salt River from developers who hoped to build a hotel and marina on its historic shore was long and arduous, and could not have been won without help from several lawyers who willingly provided their skills and expertise pro bono.

Attorneys Britain Bryant, Stacey White, and Nancy Young of St. Croix, Katherine Harsch of St. Thomas, and Bob Dreher of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Washington were each involved in helping prepare and file legal briefs in the successful lawsuit the Virgin Islands Conservation Society brought against the developers.

Their legal work in support of the Conservation Society's court actions were pivotal to preventing developers from building the hotel complex, a project that would have caused immeasurable damage to the park, the historic value, and its fragile environment.

The former executive director of the Conservation Society's St. Croix Environmental Association, Joan Eltman, worked with tireless dedication to initiate many of the legal actions that brought the development to a halt. She also successfully communicated to the public and the Government the many reasons why Salt River should be preserved.

Mary "Liz" Wilson is one of the experts on Salt River. Her convincing arguments at public hearings, in the media, and before local groups helped persuade many in the community of Salt River's importance and why it was important to set aside this special place for posterity.

Finally, Ro Wauer, who is now retired from the National Park Service, often wrote about Salt River and particularly helped convince many people of influence in Washington of Salt River's importance and value as a national park.

The successful effort to create a national park at Salt River is a superb example of democracy in action. Grassroots people from all walks of life joined together and combined their talents to do what was clearly right. Their elected representatives in Washington took action and had the Federal Government do what was right. Together, we saved from desecration one of the most important places under the American flag and safeguarded it for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO TOM LEWIS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute our colleague, TOM LEWIS of Florida's 16th District, who is retiring after six productive terms in this House.

TOM and I have worked closely together on the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, especially on the Subcommittee on Technology, Environment, and Aviation, where TOM has been the ranking Republican.

I have appreciated TOM's energy and cooperative spirit, his seriousness of purpose. I have also appreciated the great expertise and experience that he has brought to the committee's deliberations: prior to coming to this House, he spent 16 years at a major aerospace firm, serving as chief of rocket and jet engine testing.

Using his formidable background, the North Palm Beach Congressman has been successful in pushing a variety of aviation-related legislation. His National Air Safety Act requires the Federal Aviation Administration to spend at least 15 percent of its annual research budget on a number of safety issues. Earlier, he had drafted a law to require the FAA to undertake additional research designed to detect problems involving older airlines.

TOM has been an aggressive advocate of programs pushing American aerospace competitiveness. And, most recently, he has promoted a joint planning board enlisting NASA, the Defense Department, and private firms to devise future aerospace research projects.

TOM also has been a major force as a member of the House Agriculture Committee; his south-central Florida district includes a considerable amount of farmland.

At the same time, he has had an impact on environmental questions, concerning himself with expansion of national preserves, wetlands research, and offshore drilling issues.

TOM has made many outstanding contributions to this body's deliberations, and all of us will miss him. I join my colleagues in wishing him well in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE KURIHARA

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marie Kurihara, who retired this year as chief nurse at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center after 28 years of service to the VA and a distinguished 44-year career in nursing.

Over the years, Ms. Kurihara has continuously given generously of herself to her community and her country through her nursing skills and expertise. Graduating from Cornell University/New York Hospital with a bachelor of science degree, she went on to the Teachers' College of Columbia University where she received her masters degree in nursing. She

completed further graduate studies at the University of California, San Francisco, School of Nursing, where she received her accreditation as a clinical nurse specialist.

During her notable career, Ms. Kurihara served as a lecturer and published faculty member at Cornell University and the University of California, San Francisco. She has also taught at the University of Southern California and the University of California Irvine.

Perhaps one of the most influential experiences in her life occurred during World War II, when Ms. Kurihara was sent to an internment camp in Poston, AZ. She was 1 of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who were unconstitutionally interned during World War II.

Despite this attack on her civil liberties and this questioning of her patriotism, Ms. Kurihara showed her fidelity to her country by dedicating her career to aiding those who fought to preserve the freedom of the United States. She served in nursing executive positions at the VA medical centers in both Spokane, WA and Martinez, CA, and later moved to the San Francisco VA Medical Center, where she served as chief nurse for over 16 years.

Her proficiency and dedication to her work are evident through the many honors she has received, including the 1983 VA Administrator's Hands and Hearts Award, the first Western Regional Director's Award for Excellence in Nursing, the 1988 Bay Area Federal Employee of the Year Award in the management category, and most recently, the 1993 performance commendation from the VA Assistant Chief Medical Director for Nursing Programs.

Ms. Kurihara has earned the respect and admiration of her colleagues both at the VA and in the academic circle, where she has unselfishly reached out to the university system to enhance the affiliation and partnership between the San Francisco VA Medical Center and California University Schools of Nursing. She has also given of her personal funds to establish a graduate nursing scholarship at the University of California, San Francisco.

Presently, Ms. Kurihara continues to generously contribute to her community and her profession by volunteering at the local nursing home community and in nursing research endeavors at the San Francisco VA Medical Center.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that you and my colleagues join me in commending and celebrating the many contributions and achievements of this great American.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. WILLIAM
JAMES CAVENAUGH

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to publicly acknowledge certain individuals. It is therefore with great pleasure that I have the opportunity to pay tribute to Capt. William James Cavanaugh, who after 30 years of proud and dedicated service as the captain of

the Laguna Beach Police Department will be retiring on December 4, 1994.

Undoubtedly, Captain Cavanaugh's greatest legacy to our community as a law enforcement officer will be his relentless and successful efforts to prosecute drunken drivers. Indeed, he has personally been credited with arresting more than 2,000 of these dangerous offenders. As well, his dedication to combating this public outrage led him to develop and implement an extensive training course designed to instruct police officers in the identification, apprehension, and prosecution of drunk driving offenders. This course has been attended by more than 1,600 California police officers. Moreover, it has been recognized as one of the finest training courses in the State of California.

In addition to his extensive service in law enforcement, Captain Cavanaugh has served his Nation in other capacities as well. He retained a position in the military reserves and currently holds the rank of colonel with the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves. During his tenure in the military, Captain Cavanaugh also became a notable expert in the field of antiterrorism and taught preventative measures and investigative techniques to both military and law enforcement personnel.

As a result of his tireless devotion to law enforcement and the protection of our fellow citizens, Captain Cavanaugh has been awarded the Medal of Valor, a Life Saving Medal and a Medal of Merit. In addition, he has received hundreds of letters of commendation and appreciation for exemplary acts of service to the public. Indeed, Captain Cavanaugh has dedicated most of his life to public service and for this we are most grateful.

Throughout his entire career, Captain Cavanaugh has exhibited extraordinary leadership, competence and professionalism. He has been a model of excellence and an inspiration to those aspiring to serve their local community. As he embarks on what I expect will be a relaxing and enjoyable retirement, I hope he takes with him a sense of great pride and accomplishment. Thank you, Captain Cavanaugh, for all that you have done for the citizens of Laguna Beach and its neighboring residents.

A TRIBUTE TO BRICE BLEDSOE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise and salute the achievements of a remarkable public servant: Brice Bledsoe, Executive Director of the Solano Irrigation District. Mr. Bledsoe's upcoming retirement is being observed in Solano County where his many friends are recognizing him for the contributions he has made.

Mr. Bledsoe has served his community with distinction for over 30 years. In the farm country and urban centers of Solano County, Brice Bledsoe is known as a superbly informed, tenacious professional who always acts with the best interests of Solano County at heart. And while Mr. Bledsoe deftly manages his day to

day responsibilities, he deserves special recognition for the vision he has shown in guiding Solano County's water future.

I want to call attention to several of Brice's notable accomplishments with which I am personally familiar.

In the early 1970's Mr. Bledsoe led SID and the city of Fairfield to enact a visionary program which preserved the agricultural character of the Suisun Valley. There is no question that this rural treasure, with its superb soils and productive orchards, would have been urbanized long ago. It was not, however, due to SID and the city of Fairfield's joint decision to withhold construction of urban infrastructure until the next century.

In the mid-1970's, Mr. Bledsoe proposed that SID develop a hydroelectric powerplant at Monticello Dam, the central feature of the Bureau of Reclamation's Solano Project. After years of effort and many efforts, Solano brought the 13 megawatt project on line in early 1984. The facility was the first locally sponsored powerplant at a Federal dam in the region.

In the early 1990's, SID, again under Mr. Bledsoe's leadership, came to the assistance of the city of Benicia as it faced a dire water emergency at the height of the drought. Benicia, a city of over 30,000, had lost its entire water supply when the State Water Project was forced to curtail deliveries. SID, in conjunction with the Solano County Water Agency, established an intracounty water bank and arranged for several farmers to forgo planting and receive payment for sending 15,000 acre feet of their irrigation supply to Benicia. This exchange was the first of its type, predating the State's own banking program.

On a personal note, I add that I have always enjoyed working with Brice Bledsoe. I have been impressed with his knowledge and commitment to serve his community.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to salute Brice Bledsoe. I wish him well in his retirement and I expect that the Solano Irrigation District and Solano County will continue to benefit from his experience even after he steps down as SID's Executive Director.

TRIBUTE TO TOM STRECKEWALD

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am here today because I feel it is important to preserve the memory of a true American. He was not a decorated war hero, nor was he a celebrity. His picture and story have not been zealously reported by the national media, but to those who knew Tom Streckewald, he was the symbol of what's right with America today. You see, Tom Streckewald can probably best be described as a giver. He was not a taker.

Tom Streckewald, who lived in Lower Makefield, PA, was killed in a senseless automobile accident on his 45th birthday in the early spring of this year. He is remembered not only by his wife Cathie and two young sons, Kevin and Daniel, but by the entire community he lived in and served. Tom will also

be long remembered by the Thomas Edison State College in Trenton, NJ, where he was the director of institutional planning, and by the Princeton, NJ Chamber of Commerce, which he served as chairman.

Tom Streckewald shied away from politics, but he accepted challenging committee projects for the local school board. He coached local ball teams. He was the announcer at local swim meets, and he had trouble saying "no" to any other request the community brought to him. Tom Streckewald was a volunteer who consistently went far beyond the call of local responsibility. Efforts like Tom Streckewald's are what make a town, or borough, or a city truly a community, and that's why it's important that we remember him. His sense of citizenship should be recognized as the very foundation of this country's strength.

Newspaper reports of Tom's death repeatedly used the words "devotion", "commitment", "integrity", and "good-natured spirit" to describe him. It is certainly a beautiful way for a community to remember one of its finest citizens, and so he should be remembered here as a true role model for us all. A citizen who not only cared, but who was willing to roll up his sleeves and pitch in to make his community, his little piece of the United States of America, a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT "BOB" EBERHARDT

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I come to the floor to mourn the loss of a dear friend who recently passed away.

Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, many in northern California are grieving the loss of one of its leaders. The city of Stockton, which I used to represent, lost a good friend when Robert "Bob" Eberhardt died from a stroke earlier this month at the age of 67. For 31 years, Bob served as president of the Bank of Stockton. From this position, he worked to build and improve the Stockton community. He was willing to take risks on projects such as renewing downtown Stockton, whenever he felt the community would benefit.

Bob Eberhardt's support of the community didn't end when he had finished a day's work. He was very involved in groups like the Boy Scouts of America, Ducks Unlimited, Stockton Port Commission, and the Boys Club. In addition, he also served as chairman of the board of regents of the University of the Pacific [UOP] for 18 years.

My prayers are with his family as they struggle with this difficult loss. He will be greatly missed by his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS KOTTMEIER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine

work and outstanding public service of Dennis Kottmeier, district attorney for the County of San Bernardino, CA. Dennis will be retiring as he concludes 25 years of service to the office of the district attorney and will be recognized for his service at an event in his honor on December 15.

Dennis Kottmeier graduated from the University of Redlands with a BA in 1966 and graduated from the Hastings School of Law, passed the California State Bar, and the U.S. Bar in 1969. At that time, he began his work for the district attorney's office and has over the years worked diligently as a litigator trying over 40 murder and high-visibility felon trials and 12 death penalty trials. He has also effectively initiated law enforcement and educational programs in the areas of gang violence, crimes against children, auto insurance fraud, worker's compensation fraud, and many others. Each of these programs have proven effective and have worked for the betterment of the citizens of our community.

Dennis has also been actively involved in numerous law enforcement, civic, and community-based organizations including the California District Attorney's Association, the San Bernardino County Community Against Drugs, the San Bernardino County Children's Network Policy Council, the San Bernardino County Gang and Drug Task Force, the Citizen's War on Crime, We Tip, the Inland Empire Symphony board of directors, the Inland Empire Council of Boy Scouts, and others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many friends of Dennis Kottmeier in recognizing his remarkable work and selfless contributions to our community. Dennis is happily married to his lovely wife, Jacque, and blessed with four children—Sean, Sasha, Shyla, and Shaney. For over 25 years, Dennis Kottmeier has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize them today.

COMMENDING THOSE WHO MADE
THE PIC PROGRAM POSSIBLE

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, today the House votes on the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the GATT treaty, which will be the keystone of our Nation's economy in the 21st century. I commend our President for his leadership on GATT and I commend my colleagues in the House and in the other body who have worked so diligently to make GATT a reality.

One of the provisions of GATT, small but of critical importance to the U.S. Virgin Islands and its economy, is the 12-year extension of the production incentive certificate program. Without this program, production of electronic watches in the Virgin Islands would come to an immediate halt and a half dozen watch firms employing some 400 people, primarily women, in decent paying jobs; would disappear and move to the Far East where wages are so low the United States cannot compete.

The production incentive certificate program is a brilliant concept that is the brainchild of three people in the Statutory Import Program of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce: Richard Seppa, who was the director of the program until his retirement; Frank W. Creel, who worked with Dick and now has taken his place; and Faye Robinson, the manager for the Production Incentive Program.

Back in the early 1970's the Virgin Islands watch industry employed as many as 1,500 workers, but a decade later it was in real trouble; sales had shifted from mechanical movements to electronic ones and the lower tariff differentials were not enough to offset the higher costs of doing business in the U.S. Virgin Islands, even with duty-free entry.

By the early 1980's, only about 100 people were employed in the industry, and even their jobs were threatened.

But the creative minds of these three Commerce Department professionals invented the production incentive program. With the help of good friends of the Virgin Islands like Representative CHARLES RANGEL, Eddie Jenkins, and Dick Schulze, and Senators BILL BRADLEY, the late Spark Matsunaga, and others, I was able to have the legislation passed in the last bill of the lameduck session of 1982.

The program allowed watch manufacturers not only to ship their products duty-free, but also to receive negotiable customs certificates tied to wages paid in the Virgin Islands to offset other duties. Eligible salaries were capped, and the percentage of salaries covered decreased based on the number of pieces shipped, which were also capped.

The results were gratifying. Employment rose almost immediately to 660 jobs within just a few years, although it declined to about 400 in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

The jobs are important to the islands and important to our Nation. Without them, 400 people, primarily women who are heads of households and who could not find comparable work at their skill levels, would be without jobs, without income and without hope.

Mr. Speaker, I want to publicly thank Richard Seppa, Frank Creel, and Faye Robinson for their contributions, their hard work, and their inventiveness. They are the unsung heroes of the work we did to rescue the Virgin Islands watch industry and the jobs of the 400 workers in it.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KENNESAW
STATE COLLEGE MARKETING
STUDENTS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the students of the Kennesaw State College Marketing Department for their hard work in hosting "Sun Quest Fest Week" during November 15-16, 1994.

Working with the General Motors Marketing Internship, the students created a promotions firm, Elite Promotions, and used their marketing skills to help a local car dealership create

a promotional campaign for its new line of 1995 automobiles.

This type of hands-on experience is invaluable to students and has helped the young men and women of the Kennesaw State College Marketing Department develop a keen sense of the business world and what it takes to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to commend the outstanding efforts of these hardworking, exceptionally bright, and dedicated students for presenting "Sun Quest Fest Week." And, I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JONATHAN DZIOK

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jonathan Dziok of Troop 1 Diamond Hill in Cumberland, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jonathan outlined and developed a walking path through the town of Cumberland which was submitted to the planning board.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jonathan Dziok. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jonathan Dziok will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

FAREWELL AND GOOD LUCK TO
COMDR. BILL BURKE U.S. NAVY,
COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE
U.S.S. "TOLEDO" [SSN 769]

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in bidding farewell to Comdr. Bill Burke of the U.S. Navy Office of Legislative Affairs. Bill is leaving us to take command of the U.S.S. *Toledo* [SSN 769] nuclear attack submarine.

Bill has been an outstanding representative of the undersea service as well as the entire U.S. Navy during his tenure at the House Office of Legislative Affairs. I will personally miss his expertise of Navy and submarine matters as we prepare to rebuild the national security of this Nation during the next session of Congress. However, I know the Navy and especially the crew of the *Toledo* will be better prepared to defend our interests around the world because of Bill's leadership.

Run silent, run deep, and run safe, Commander Burke. We here in Congress will miss you.

TRIBUTE TO DAMASCUS' BERNARD
GLADHILL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bernard Gladhill, who was recently honored as the Damascus Volunteer Fire Department's only continuous member over its 50 years of service to the community.

Mr. Gladhill has contributed greatly to the success of the Damascus department as its elected president, vice president, and director. Currently he serves as the senior director and has every intention of continuing his work with the department for years to come.

Since the department opened its doors in 1944, Mr. Gladhill has focused his attention on its financial operations. After 50 years of raising funds, the department is considered technologically advanced and well-endowed.

Over the years, he has justifiably won praise for his fire-fighting capabilities and compassion for the citizens of Damascus. There have been no deaths attributed to fires in Damascus, due at least in part to fire awareness courses taught by its volunteers.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Gladhill for his outstanding dedication and service to his community.

TRIBUTE TO ERNIE AND DOTTIE
GARCIA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine

work and outstanding public service of the remarkable husband and wife team of Dr. Ernest Garcia and Dr. Dorothy Garcia. The Garcias' will be receiving the prestigious Golden Baton Award from the Inland Empire Symphony Association for their countless hours of dedicated work and leadership on behalf of our community at a special tribute in their honor on January 14, 1995.

The Garcias' have had a long and distinguished role in the field of education. Ernie and Dottie began their own education at San Bernardino Valley College and went on to complete their bachelors, masters and doctorate study. Both have had remarkably distinguished careers in education. Ernie has served as the dean of the school of education at Cal State University, San Bernardino; an associate Professor of Education at University of Redlands, as well as principal, instructor, and lecturer at numerous universities and with numerous school districts across the State. Dottie has worked as a teacher at the Rialto, Mission, Barstow, and Bloomington school districts; and instructor at San Bernardino Valley College; a faculty member at the University of Redlands; and principal within the Colton Joint Unified School District.

Over the years, the Garcias' have been actively involved in a number of community and civic organizations. Dottie has served as an organizing board member and chair of the Bethany Presbyterian Church and First Presbyterian Church child care centers, and has been active with the Arrowhead United Way, the YWCA of Greater San Bernardino, and the San Bernardino League of Womens Voters. Ernie has provided leadership through his involvement with the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Kiwanis International, the National Orange Show, the San Bernardino County Museum, the San Bernardino Valley Community Concert Association, and the UCLA Alumni Bruin Club.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many friends of the Garcias in recognizing their remarkable work and selfless contributions to our community. In addition to their fabulous work, they have raised three successful sons, Patrick, Timothy, and Steven and are the proud grandparents of Zachary and Emma Garcia. For over 40 years, Ernie and Dottie Garcia have touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize them today.

NATIONAL EMPLOYER SUPPORT
OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE
DAY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, in the 10th Congressional District of Michigan, which I have the privilege to represent, the personnel at Selfridge Air National Guard Base have served in the defense of the United States for over 77 years.

Selfridge is one of the Nation's oldest and most historic military installations. It is named

after Lt. Thomas Etholen Selfridge. Lieutenant Selfridge was the first military officer to pilot a heavier-than-air, engine-driven aircraft. While flying with Orville Wright on September 17, 1908, Lieutenant Selfridge, unfortunately, became the first officer to meet his death in powered flight. Wright survived only after a lengthy stay in the hospital.

Pilots began training at Selfridge Field only 2 weeks after it was activated as a military installation in 1917. This was just 3 months after the United States entered World War I. In 1947, when the Air Force became a separate service, Selfridge Field became Selfridge Air Force Base. It had grown from a 640-acre leased parcel of land to a permanent 3,600-acre base.

In 1971, the base was transferred to the Michigan Air National Guard and received its current name. It is the home of many diversified units. Team Selfridge takes pride in being the only Reserve Forces base to have permanently assigned units from all five of the uniformed services: the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and the Coast Guard. The Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard also have units at the base.

Earlier this month, on November 5, 1994, the 927th Air Refueling Wing paid tribute to the employers who support its Reserve and Guard employees. The 927th, which arrived at Selfridge in 1963, has depended on the flexibility and support of local employers for nearly 32 years.

National Guard and Reserve forces comprise almost half of our Nation's defense capability and are essential to national security. These citizen-soldiers train vigorously and stand shoulder-to-shoulder with their active duty counterparts in order to be ready to meet the Nation's call at a moment's notice.

Even though it has caused them financial and organizational strain, in times of need, employers have often subordinated their company interests to those of the Nation. Civilian bosses and supervisors of Reserve component soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines have continued to pledge their active support. Thanks to their commitment, our National Guard and Reserve members have been able to fulfill their military missions.

Our National Guard and Reserve forces will play an even greater and more diverse role in the times ahead. It is through the vital support of America's employers that the National Guard and Reserves will be able to continue to bolster the Nation's security.

November 5, 1994 should be remembered as National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Day. As a measure of our thanks, we celebrate the significant contributions of our National Guard and Reserve employers. I urge my colleagues and all Americans to join me in honoring employers of National Guard and Reserve members; and I encourage the American people to express their gratitude to these employers for their extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of our Nation.

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSITION 187
VOTE**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on November 11, 1994.

VOTE WASN'T ANTI-IMMIGRATION;
CALIFORNIANS OPPOSED LAWBREAKERS

Passage of Proposition 187 in California is being depicted as an expression of anti-immigrant bigotry. The depiction isn't fair. The California measure is not anti-immigration. It aims specifically at discouraging illegal immigration.

A number of California voters were angry about paying \$3 billion a year to provide welfare, education and other social services for people who were living in this country illegally.

Parents were upset about reports that English was being crowded out of the schools by Spanish because of an influx of children of illegal Latin American immigrants. (Children who are born in this country are U.S. citizens even if their parents are here illegally.)

Senior citizens were outraged that illegal immigrants have taken up nursing home slots.

So they passed Proposition 187, which would prohibit social services for illegal immigrants, including a public school education. The proposition would require teachers, doctors and police officers to report illegal immigrants to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The measure has been tied up in lawsuits by its opponents.

Yes, this is a nation of immigrants. The message on the base of the Statue of Liberty welcomes the tired and the poor of other lands, the huddled masses yearning to breathe free. But as Alan Nelson, a Proposition 187 advocate, noted, the Statue of Liberty has never stood for breaking the law. "It's not a symbol for sneaking into this country illegally in the darkness," said Nelson, a former director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

People who defend illegal immigration have cleverly changed the focus of the debate. They make Proposition 187 sound like a punitive action against all immigrants, not just illegals. They talk about white fear of the nation's changing ethnic mix. A Chicago Tribune story seemed to scold the Proposition 187 supporters with this statement: "No ballot measure or new law can turn back the clock to a whiter, simpler America, analysts say."

Apparently the people of California should shut up and be happy about the violations of the immigration law that they, with their tax dollars, are being forced to subsidize. However, they didn't do that. In addition to heavy support from white voters, Proposition 187 drew the support of about half the black and Asian voters and about a fourth of the Hispanics who voted.

In Texas, moreover, a public opinion survey indicated heavy support among Hispanic voters for a similar concept. Surely the Hispanics who expressed that view weren't showing support for an anti-minority, anti-immigrant crusade. More likely, they had the same feelings as the people of California who saw their taxes going to reward lawbreakers and decided to do something about it.

TRIBUTE TO SEBASTIEN
MINABERRI**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a Kern County, CA, resident, Mr. Sebastien Minaberrri. Mr. Minaberrri, a Basque immigrant, has helped tackle a complicated problem by using a little common sense.

As we in California know all too well, fires in the dry forests of the Los Angeles basin are common and destructive. Solutions to reduce the number and intensity of the fires are difficult to come by. But Mr. Minaberrri is contributing to a solution with a low-cost, low-technology answer that is proving successful. You see, Mr. Minaberrri is a successful sheep farmer. And by simply grazing his sheep on ridge-top firebreaks, Mr. Minaberrri's sheep keep the grasses and brush low, thereby denying fires fuel and thus an opportunity to spread from mountain to mountain.

These firefighting sheep benefit just about everyone, sheep included. They are cheaper than machinery, far better for the environment than herbicides and they help protect the residents of communities threatened by uncontrolled brush fires. In addition, according to Mr. Minaberrri, the sheep thrive better in the cooler temperatures of the national forests than they would in the 100-degree-plus heat of the lower altitudes.

For his contribution to reducing the number of fires in the Los Angeles basin my hat goes off to Mr. Sebastien Minaberrri—an American success story, and a practitioner of one of our greatest arts—common sense.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL PETER
JOUBERT**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Michael Peter Joubert of Troop 6 in Cranston, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth

leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Michael organized social activities for the residents of Cedar Crest Nursing Home.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Michael Peter Joubert. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Michael Peter Joubert will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD PAUL
ORTLEB—AN OUTSTANDING
SCIENCE EDUCATOR**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Edward Paul Ortleb has retired from the St. Louis public schools after 39 years of committed service to the educational achievement of children in St. Louis public schools. On October 22, 1994, Mr. Ortleb was honored by his colleagues who paid tribute to this outstanding professional career. Mr. Ortleb served the district as a teacher, assistant principal, science coordinator for grades K-12, codirector of an environmental education project, and lead science supervisor for grades K-12. He also served as adjunct professor at Washington University and Harris-Stowe State College. Mr. Ortleb was a guiding force in science education in Missouri and across the Nation.

Mr. Ortleb's research at Washington University, the Republic of Panama, and the State of Missouri have been on "Orientation of Turtles; Predation; Mimicry; Topical Rainforest Ecology; Environmental Controls of Reproduction," and "Glades/Lizard Ecology." He has been the speaker at the Sony Foundation of Science Education in Japan, the Inter-American Conference on Science Education in Panama, and the National Catholic Education Association.

Mr. Ortleb is a member of Beta Beta Beta [biology], Kappa Delta Pi [education], and Phi Delta Kappa [education] honor societies. He has received the Missouri Science Educator Award; Distinguished Alumni Award from Harris-Stowe State College; Distinguished Service to Science Education Award; Outstanding Service to Science Education Award—Biology Association for Teachers; Leadership and Service Award—Science Technology Career Access Center; and Recognition of Achievement/Commendation from the St. Louis Board of Education.

Mr. Ortleb has served as director and president of the National Science Teachers Association; chairman of the National Science

Teachers Convention; president of the Science Teachers of Missouri; and district director of the National Science Supervisors.

Mr. Ortleb is a superior educator who has given fully and creatively to guide our most precious resource, our youth. I am pleased to call attention to a truly fine educator who contributed greatly to a more humane and richer society through quality education.

I invite my colleagues to join with me in wishing Mr. Edward Paul Ortleb Godspeed and much success in a retirement filled with tranquility, challenge, and personal fulfillment.

JOHN BALL'S 200TH BIRTHDAY

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize the 200th anniversary of the birth of Mr. John Ball. During the month of November, celebrations and educational programs will be held in my district honoring Mr. Ball for his many contributions to the city of Grand Rapids and the county of Kent.

Mr. Ball was born in New Hampshire on November 12, 1794, as the youngest of 10 children of Nathaniel and Sarah Ball. After spending his formative years working on his father's farm, Mr. Ball developed an interest in education and worked his way through Dartmouth, graduating in 1820. After graduating, Ball studied law in New York for 2 years before setting sail to Georgia to pursue a teaching opportunity in Savannah. After 6 months, Ball returned to New York to begin a law practice. In 1827, he was elected Justice of the Peace.

Two years after the formation of his law practice, Ball temporarily changed the direction of his professional career by assuming management of his sister's oil cloth factory. He did this to help her pay off company debts after her husband was killed in an explosion at the factory. After helping his sister get back on her feet, Ball began a cross-country adventure that was unheard of for his time. Starting in Baltimore with a party of 80 men and 300 horses and mules, Ball criss-crossed the continent exploring uncharted land and eventually ended up teaching at the first school in what is now known as the State of Oregon. In the spring of 1833, Ball also became the first American farmer in Oregon.

Still fascinated by travel and exploration, Ball set out again on a 2½ year adventure that took him to destinations such as San Francisco, Honolulu, Tahiti, Cape Horn, and Rio de Janeiro. He returned to New York where he practiced law for 2 more years. In 1836, he settled in Grand Rapids, MI, and opened a law practice that lasted 34 years. While in Grand Rapids, Ball was elected as a member of the State legislature and served in the session of 1838. Two years later, he was appointed by Governor Barry to select 400,000 acres of land to add to the State of Michigan. His choice of land played an important role in helping attract settlers to the area we now know as western Michigan. His role was not limited to law and politics, however;

Ball also became very involved with the public schools and served 21 years as a member of the Board of Education. He also helped organize the first public museum.

Mr. Speaker, I have summed up just a few of the many achievements and accomplishments of this remarkable man. Mr. Ball is remembered today by citizens when they visit the land he donated for what is now the site of the John Ball Park and Zoo in Grand Rapids. During this anniversary celebration I encourage residents of my district to learn more about the man who helped shape, what we now know as, the State's second largest city, Grand Rapids. It is a great honor and privilege to recognize Mr. Ball and his family for their dedicated contributions to our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY PATROL TROOPER GEORGE DANIEL NASH JR. FOR HIS BRAVERY AND SERVICE TO OUR STATE AND OUR NATION

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand in the Halls of Congress to ask you to join me in honoring the late Trooper George Daniel Nash Jr. of the Mississippi Highway Patrol.

Symbols are important. As in every society, we see and use symbols every day. The leaders of our Nation have always known the value of symbols for the public good. During the Civil War, President Lincoln demanded that construction continue on the new dome of the Capitol in Washington, DC. The reason was simple—he wanted to make sure that even in the midst of terrible turmoil, the citizens of the United States would realize that the Union would continue. It was a powerful symbol.

All of us have seen the picture of President Lyndon B. Johnson being sworn in on the airplane in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy. However, most people do not know that it was legally unnecessary for the Vice President to be sworn in as President. But President Johnson understood that the symbolism of the swearing-in ceremony would reassure the American people. On October 13, I participated in another symbolic act by dedicating a portion of U.S. Highway 84 in Mississippi to Danny Nash. Becoming a symbol of self-sacrificing public service probably was not Danny's goal in life. At 23 years old, he probably had not thought much about how he wanted to be remembered. He just wanted to be a State trooper. It was his lifelong dream, and he had waited impatiently to turn 23 to be eligible to apply.

When he graduated cadet school and was commissioned on December 15, 1982, I believe Danny very likely was as happy and proud as he had ever been in his life. He had achieved a major goal. He knew the potential consequences, and he courageously took the oath to serve our State in its most dangerous job. Danny worked only 51 days before a bullet took his life, just weeks away from his 24th birthday. He met life head-on and took the re-

sponsibility of becoming a Mississippi State trooper, striving to give people like you and me our American dream.

Danny's life itself was a symbol of courage. He hoped, he dreamed, he worked hard, and he triumphed. People like Danny know that there is no failure except in not trying. Danny's success had a price, which he bravely paid with his life. The biggest tragedy is that Danny Nash's life ended at such a young age. It is a loss for his family and friends, and for our State. We owe Danny and his family a debt we cannot adequately repay. Although it has been almost 12 years since he was taken from them, as a father, my heart goes out to his parents, George and Sonja Nash, and we thank them for sharing their son with the State of Mississippi. This memorial highway can never fill the empty place in their lives, but it serves as a symbol of one man's bravery as well as the sacrifices of all of Mississippi's troopers and their families.

This is not a day of mourning for Danny Nash. It is a day of remembering and honoring a brave young man who served the great State of Mississippi. Danny will be remembered for his enthusiasm, his dedication to fulfilling his dream and his eagerness to help others. We are here to pay homage to a man who gave his yesterdays for our tomorrows. By dedicating this section of U.S. Highway 84 to his memory, we offer a symbol of all that is good and true and steadfast in our society. We will always be grateful.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the late Mississippi State Trooper Danny Nash for his bravery and service to my home State, Mississippi, and to our great Nation.

LEGISLATION MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER ACT

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce a bill to make necessary technical corrections to the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994, signed by the President on October 18, 1994, Public Law No. 103-369. While this bill will not be acted on this Congress, I introduce it in order to create a public record that may be used next Congress.

The Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994 extends the Copyright Act's section 119 compulsory license until December 31, 1999. I was pleased to have worked with Mr. BROOKS, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. SYNAR to craft the compromise on fair market value that paved the way for passage of the legislation. I was also pleased that after opposition to the concept of fair market value, the Senate accepted the House approach. After a lengthy negotiation, the version signed by the President directs the arbitrators to set rates that most clearly represent the fair market value of the signals.

In this connection, I wish to express disagreement with certain statements made by the other body by the gentleman from Arizona during passage of the House bill in the Senate on October 4, 1994, specifically the following:

Copyright license parity with cable is the central feature of the fair market standard articulated in this legislation. The inclusion of specific guidance to the arbitration panel to take into consideration the competitive environment in which satellite programming is distributed is essential to ensure that satellite carriers are not required to pay higher royalty fees than cable operators.

I am confident that the arbitration panel will take steps to ensure that royalty fees paid by satellite carriers are on par with those paid by cable operators.—140 Cong. Rec. S14106 (daily ed. Oct. 4, 1994).

These views certainly reflect the arguments Senator DECONCINI made in opposing fair market value, but they do not reflect the bill that passed. If Congress had wished to achieve parity between satellite rates under section 119 and the cable rates under section 111, or had desired satellite carriers to pay rates under section 119 no higher than those paid by cable under section 111, it could easily have done so. But it did not, either in the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1988 or in the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994.

Currently, satellite carriers are not paying fair market value for satellite retransmissions because the initial, 1988 statutory rate was deliberately set artificially low and because the subsequent rate set by arbitrators was based on the original statutory factors. The Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994 has dramatically changed that landscape: Section 119 has been changed from a compulsory license whose rationale was subsidized rates to a compulsory license whose rationale is the desire, temporarily, to keep in place an existing distribution system, while requiring the distributors to pay fees based on what a willing seller and a willing buyer would negotiate; in other words, fair market value.

This change, clearly reflected in the statutory language, is based on evidence presented at the subcommittee's March 17, 1993, hearing regarding the nature and size of the satellite industry, which has evolved from startup companies to large corporations, a number of whom are owned, in part, by the cable industry. Simply put, the satellite industry no longer needs subsidies. Accordingly, while preserving the compulsory nature of the section 119 statutory license in order to ensure that access to television programming will not be diminished, section 119 as amended by the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994 takes a completely different approach to the rates paid for the license from that taken by the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1988: Under the new act satellite carriers will be required to pay what they would pay if section 119 was not in place; fair market value, what a willing buyer would pay to a willing seller.

The bill signed by the President permits the arbitrators to examine a wide universe of information, such as the competitive environment in which satellite programming is distributed, under the theory that the arbitrators should have available the greatest possible amount of information in setting fair market value. The amended statute, as the gentleman from Arizona correctly noted, directs the arbitrators to base their decision on economic, competitive, and programming information presented by the parties, including—(i) the competitive environment in which such programming is distrib-

uted, the cost for similar signals in similar private and compulsory marketplaces, and any special features and conditions of the retransmission marketplace.

There is no hierarchy within the classes of information enumerated: The statute does not declare one type of information to be more important than any other, nor does it favor the economic condition of satellite carriers over that of copyright owners. The information enumerated includes both cable and private marketplace arrangements. But by listing the rates paid in similar compulsory marketplaces as just one possible type of information to be used in establishing fair market value, the statute rejects Senator DECONCINI's argument that the rates satellite carriers are to pay under section 119 should be pegged to the rates cable pays under section 111. This argument is contrary to the statute's language and structure, which instead is designed to permit the arbitrators to consider the greatest possible amount of relevant evidence, toward the single goal of setting a fair market rate for satellite retransmissions.

I hope that in the very near future satellite carriers and copyright owners will be able to negotiate a free market solution outside the compulsory license regime. It is certainly in the best interests of the satellite carriers to do so, since they have been put on notice that no further extension should be expected.

COMMENDING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATERWAYS OPERATORS [AWO], THE NATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION OF THE INLAND AND COASTAL BARGE AND TOWING INDUSTRY, WHICH IS CELEBRATING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY ON DECEMBER 7, 1994

HON. W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to recognize a valuable national industry. The barge and towing industry's vessels have provided transportation for American citizens since the 1600's.

The industry has its roots in America's early flatboats which brought basic supplies to distant outposts and paddle-wheelers which transported goods to the burgeoning American West. Today's towing vessels and barges superseded these boats and now comprise an industry that moves more than 15 percent of the Nation's freight for less than 2 percent of the Nation's transportation costs.

U.S. barge and towing companies carry bulk liquids and solids, including petroleum and petroleum products, coal, chemicals, grain, building materials, and other basic building blocks of American life. It is the most productive, fuel efficient, and environmentally friendly method of moving the raw materials vital to our Nation. The industry provides direct employment for approximately 180,000 American citizens.

Millions of Americans depend on the barge and towing industry, which, throughout history, has provided vast areas of the country with access to distant markets and resources involving both domestic and foreign trade, resulting in significant regional economic benefits to communities located along the waterways. As an essential component of the Nation's transportation infrastructure system, the barge and towing industry has provided a valuable service to the American people with benefits that have contributed toward the country's economic well-being.

American Waterways Operators is the national trade association representing this important sector of America's maritime transportation industry. AWO represents hundreds of carriers and small and medium sized shipyards which build and repair towing vessels and barges, as well as affiliate members including suppliers, manufacturers, insurers, bankers, and other associations and businesses which serve the maritime industry.

Since 1944, AWO has successfully defined, supported, and advocated its members' interests and operations, and has promoted greater public awareness of the waterborne transportation industry's contribution to the overall U.S. economy.

AWO's many accomplishments include leading the effort to establish the Towing Safety Advisory Committee [TSAC]; working toward the enactment of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act; forging a partnership between the Coast Guard and the towing industry in the aftermath of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; streamlining the title XI guarantee program; successfully stopping States from imposing regulations requiring tank barges to recover vapor emissions before the establishment of Federal uniformity and safety standards; securing overcharge rebates during diesel fuel tax litigation; successfully having reasonableness standards written into the marine provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments; creating the River Industry Executive Task Force [RIETF] that helped restore commerce to the Nation after the drought of 1988 and the Great Flood of 1993; and defeating the proposed \$1 per gallon increase in the inland waterways fuel tax.

We are pleased to honor AWO and this milestone in its history marking 50 years of service and recognizing the barge and towing industry's significant contribution to America's citizens and the Nation's economy.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ARCAND

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is John Arcand of Troop 6 in Cranston, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns this prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy

Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, John provided the water stations and refreshments for a 5K-road race sponsored by the Cranston Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout John Arcand. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that John Arcand will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

SALUTE TO WHO GLOBAL COMMISSION ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the efforts of the World Health Organization's Global Commission on Women's Health to improve the status of women worldwide. This distinguished Commission, which met last month in Washington, DC, joined with Members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues to discuss the continued need for international cooperation to hold Governments accountable for commitments made at the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.

The Commission has advocated worldwide policy changes in areas critical to women's health—nutrition, reproductive health, violence against women, lifestyle-related health conditions, aging, and work environment—as well as fundamental changes in education. The Commission's plan of action for women's health will be an important component of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in September 1995.

The Commission is to be commended for its recently published study, "Adolescent Health and Development: The Key to the Future," outlining specific actions to improve the health of adolescent girls. This study recognizes the concern worldwide for the health of adolescents, who represent one-fifth of the world's population.

Because timely and reliable data on the status of women in the United States and around the world is critical if we are to effectively implement the Cairo Plan of Action and if we are to accurately evaluate the cost effectiveness of our domestic and foreign assistance programs, Congresswoman PATRICIA SCHROEDER and I last month introduced the Women's Progress Assessment Act (H.R. 5194). We plan to reintroduce this legislation in the 104th Congress.

The legislation calls for the U.S. Bureau of the Census as well as the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development to collect and to publish data on the status of women at home and abroad. By careful monitoring of the data collected, policymakers will be able to ascertain which of our domestic and foreign aid programs are truly making a difference in the lives of women and girls around the world.

H.R. 5194 will help give organizations like the WHO Global Commission on Women's Health the tools they need to address the problems discussed in Cairo—and their possible solutions.

COMMON SENSE IN THE HEART OF OUR NATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, both proponents and opponents of the Uruguay Round Trade Agreement have made the claim that Americans do not fully understand the complexity of international trade. Yet, the Norfolk Daily News, in the heart of conservative America, has done a perfectly admirable job of understanding this complex issue and providing coherent and sensible coverage of this historic trade accord. The following article from Norfolk, NE, is a great example of why Nebraska's first district residents certainly understand trade.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Nov. 28, 1994]

STAKES ARE HIGH

American agriculture has a special interest in the post-Thanksgiving special session of Congress. Whether or not America will continue to lead the way toward freer trade among nations is the issue. Removing trade barriers offers America's food producers a chance to develop new markets.

The stakes are high as a lame duck Congress, still controlled by Democrats, convenes to vote on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It is not a partisan issue, however. Work on the agreement has spanned three presidencies—those of Ronald Reagan, George Bush and Bill Clinton.

The principal argument being used against ratification is that a single world trade body would find American laws superseded; that Congress and American presidents would be subservient in all trade matters to a super international body not accountable either to the American electorate or anyone else.

It is a false argument. America's leaders will not surrender their veto power over unfair trade tactics. Should there be consistent violations of the spirit of the agreement by other nations, Americans can readily withdraw. It is in the best interests of any nation

able to produce valuable consumer goods efficiently and at fair prices to want to compete on a global basis. That is what American enterprise is capable of.

It is estimated that lower tariffs on products imported into America means the equivalent of a tax cut of \$130 billion annually for American consumers. Further, an additional \$100 billion in American exports of goods and services is anticipated, with the possible creation of a half-million new jobs in this nation because products made here are popular abroad.

This is no time for America to withdraw from trade competition and hunker down behind protectionist tariffs and quotas. It is a time to stand up and compete, and set examples in enterprise as this nation attempts to do in democracy. Free trade, free enterprise and the free exchange of ideas on an international basis are vital to world peace.

Reducing worldwide tariffs by one-third, as the GATT agreement does, should benefit all nations—but America most of all.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL CROCKER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Daniel Crocker. On November 19, 1994, just 10 days ago, Mr. Crocker was recognized at an awards dinner by the St. Clair County Department of Veterans Affairs as Veteran of the Year.

Mr. Crocker served in the U.S. Marine Corps from January 9, 1967, through January 2, 1970. He was honorably discharged as a sergeant; however, he has been a general in his efforts on behalf of veterans.

Dan Crocker has served in numerous capacities for several veterans groups, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Allied Veterans Council, and the Department of Veterans Affairs Committee for St. Clair County. He has been the driving force for many activities—from lighting veterans monuments to several fundraising events. He is currently serving on a committee to secure transportation for veterans from St. Clair County to the VA medical center in Allen Park—a trek of nearly 100 miles for veterans in the northern portion of the county.

Those who know Dan Crocker know him as a patriot, a family man, and someone who can be counted on to go the extra distance. He was well-decorated during his time of service and he richly deserves the recognition he recently received.

During our Nation's time of need, Dan Crocker was ready and willing to serve. And, he has continued to serve those who answered our Nation's call. His commitment to our community, especially the veterans community, is truly commendable. I applaud his ongoing support of veterans and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Daniel Crocker, St. Clair County Veteran of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO MARY AND ASSO
YONO

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to Mr. Asso Yousif Yono and Mrs. Mary Kenaya Yono on an extraordinary occasion. On November 28, 1994, the Yono's celebrate the 75th anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Yono were born in Telkaif, Iraq, to Chaldean parents. They were married at a very young age. Mr. Yono worked to support his wife and family as a farmer, barber, and in dentistry for the local community. Mrs. Yono worked in the home and cared for their children. Mr. and Mrs. Yono had 12 children, 7 surviving and living in the United States today. The Yono's devotion to their family and to each other over these past 75 years is truly inspiring.

The Yono's immigrated to the United States in 1972 to join their children, Gabriel Yono, Haniya Kasmarogi, Souad Sheena, Amira Yono, Katrin Sesi, Latifa Seman, and Sam Yono.

Their religious faith and community involvement are key elements in their lives. The Yono family is testament to Asso and Mary Yono's dedication to and belief in strong family values and hard work.

My best wishes to this incredible couple and to their family on this special event.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FREDERICK A.
HAUCK

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend and Cincinnati Rotarian Frederick A. "Fritz" Hauck on his 100th birthday. He is one of the great citizens of Ohio's Second District and of this Nation.

"A winner never quits and a quitter never wins", words to live by according to Dr. Hauck. And live he has, despite the prognosis he received from doctors in 1937 giving him only 1 year to live.

Born in 1894, Dr. Hauck, still remembers the days when there were no telephones, plumbing, or automobiles, and continues to remark about the constant development of new technology. Dr. Hauck was a major factor behind these technologies. He has been a chemist, a metallurgist, an inventor, an explorer, a mining-company owner, and has been involved in nuclear-physics work and space-technology research. It was his technological improvements in surgical instruments which enabled him to rise to the chairmanship of Max Woche & Sons, a medical instrument supplier.

Another example of his contribution to this Nation was his discovery of minerals vital to the Nation's defense. This led him to the responsibility of controlling strategic materials for

the Manhattan Project and his work alongside Albert Einstein.

Dr. Hauck has also given a great deal back to his community and the world. He worked hard on such projects as the restoration of Fountain Square, Union Terminal, and the Cincinnati Zoo, just to name a few. Dr. Hauck has also been honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and received the Ohio Citation "for Distinguished Service to Ohio in the Humanities, Science, and Philosophy."

Education was a top priority for Dr. Hauck, who has been known to say "If you study, you will find out how much education means to an individual." That is why Hauck Enterprises has contributed to scholarships for more than 200 physics students at several universities. Currently, Dr. Hauck is working with the University of Florida to develop a gas-core nuclear-reactor engine.

Mr. Speaker, Fritz Hauck is a living example of the American Dream, and I ask all of my colleagues to recognize him on his 100th birthday on December 28, 1994, and for his continuing contributions to the development of this Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO DUNCAN
CARMICHAEL HUNTER

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Duncan Carmichael Hunter was born to Scottish parents on November 15, 1908, in Sellars, SC. He married Ruth Epps on May 20, 1939, and had three children, Ruth Ellen, Duncan Carmichael Junior, and Stephen Epps; one son-in-law, James McMillan Keally III; two daughters-in-law, Carol Headman Hunter and Tanya Simmons Hunter; and six grandchildren, Meghan Carmichael Keally; Angela Jane and Elizabeth Ann Hunter; Emily Megan, Caitlin Noelle, and Andrew Tilson Hunter. He died in Brevard, NC, on November 8, 1994, 1 week before his 86 birthday.

In 1930, Duncan Carmichael Hunter graduated from Davidson College with an A.B. degree in history. During the 1930's he did graduate work at North Carolina State University, was a high school teacher and football coach in Belmont, NC, and was active as an educational advisor for the Civilian Conservation Corporation. In the 1940's, he was coordinator for diversified occupations for the city schools in Burlington, NC, and worked as personnel director for Broyhill Furniture Co. in Lenoir, NC, and for Burlington Industries in Gastonia, Burlington, and Mooresville, NC.

He moved with his family to Brevard, NC, in 1952 to work as recruitment and training director in the personnel department of Olin Chemical Corp. During his years with Olin, he served as vice president of the Southeastern Division for the American Society of Training Directors. In 1961, he was honored with an award from the Southeastern Division of ASTD for conscientious service to the training profession as a director and vice president. In 1967, Olin Corp. named him the "Most Productive Re-

cruiter in the Southeast." In 1972, the Southern College Placement Association presented him with an award for long and active participation in the programs of their association. Also during this time, he received an honorary degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology in recognition of his work. After retiring from Olin in 1975, he worked for 10 years as a consultant for Western Carolinas Industries in Asheville, NC, and served on the board of directors for Cecil Business College in Asheville.

During his lifetime, he was an elder, Sunday school superintendent, and Sunday school teacher in Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church and in other Presbyterian churches in North Carolina. In the 1950's, he organized the first Boy Scout troop in the Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club for 54 years and a former president of the Brevard Kiwanis Club. Loyal to his alma mater, he participated in raising funds for Davidson College and was a member of Pi Kappa Phi fraternity for 65 years.

Duncan Carmichael Hunter maintained an active interest in the history of his country and in the workings of the government. His final act before he died on Election Day 1994 was to go to his polling place and vote, thereby exercising his rights as a citizen of the United States for the last time.

REV. MAX I. SALVADOR: A MAN
FOR GOD AND PEOPLE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize Rev. Max I. Salvador for his extraordinary lifetime of community service and his deep commitment to helping others. Rev. Max I. Salvador's work as director of the All-Saints Episcopal Church merits his recognition as one of south Florida's most conscientious clergy.

Reverend Salvador completed his theological studies and was ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cuba. His first assignment was to open a church in the populous city of Santa Clara. By working closely with the local community, Reverend Salvador succeeded in building a beautiful temple and a sizable congregation.

After surviving the turbulent and tempestuous beginning of the Cuban crisis, Reverend Salvador left his beloved country with his wife, Lourdes, a victim of a debilitating illness, and their small children. When the Salvador family arrived in Miami in the early 1960's there was no Spanish-speaking Episcopal church in the area.

Once again, Reverend Salvador faced the challenge of developing a congregation in a new country and in a totally new environment. Thirty-five years later, his work has enriched our community with active church, attractive buildings, and variety of social service programs.

Reverend Salvador's story is a touching example of altruism in the face of adversity. As

a young Cuban minister, Reverend Salvador had the vision and commitment to build the Episcopal Center, an enterprise which has provided thousands of exiles with food, clothing, medical care, and financial assistance.

Reverend Salvador is Cuban-American who deserves our admiration for his dedication to improving his local community and helping those in need. I wish that there was more individuals with the desire and willingness to help others just as Reverend Salvador has done for over 30 years which inevitably has made our community a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO J.J. RAIGOZA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I request the article that appeared in the Pueblo Chieftain on September 17, 1994, honoring a giant of a man, "JJ" Raigoza, be inserted into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Chieftain (Pueblo, CO), Sept. 17, 1994]

"JJ" RAIGOZA: A "GIANT OF A MAN" IN SIZE, HUMANITY

(By Gail Pitts)

"JJ" Raigoza was indeed a giant of a man. At 6 feet 2 inches tall and 320 pounds, he was physically imposing.

But equally, he was a giant of a human being, in his enthusiasm, his compassion and his advocacy.

"He was an advocate since the day he left the service," his older son, JJ II, said Friday.

Johnny Jesus "JJ" Raigoza died Wednesday at age 49 following a two-month illness. Funeral mass will be at 10 a.m. today at St. Francis Xavier Church followed by interment with full military honors at Imperial Gardens.

"He was a tremendous advocate for all the youngsters," recalled John Tracey, chief judge of the 10th Judicial District where Raigoza had been a probation officer since the mid-1980s. "But at the same time, if they didn't respond, he would be the first one to come in and say it was time they received some serious consequences."

Tracey recalled first meeting Raigoza when he applied for the Pueblo job after serving in Colorado Springs.

"He just exuded a kind of enthusiasm for the job and you felt that here's a man who's got not only some enthusiasm, but will bring new ideas and invigorate whatever he undertakes."

That's what Raigoza did in his probation job, taking "the toughest of the tough in terms of counseling needs," Tracey said.

And that's what he did throughout his life, his wife, Arlene Raigoza said.

The couple met when both were working in the War on Poverty.

A Pueblo native and 1965 graduate of Central High School, Raigoza graduated from the University of Southern Colorado and served six years in the U.S. Navy in Vietnam and Guam.

He became involved in everything, from neighborhood health care programs to the Colorado Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

He also worked as a guard in the forensic unit at the Colorado Mental Health Institute

at Pueblo, for the district attorney, and at Spanish Peaks Mental Health Center.

He played a major role in the Latino Chamber of Commerce.

"He was an asset to our organization," said Bonnie Martinez, Latino Chamber president. "He truly gave his time. He always had time for everybody and everything."

Among dozens of accomplishments his proudest was his role in the development of the Bessemer Ditch Rehabilitation Bill, which was signed into law July 9, 1980, by then-president Jimmy Carter.

Raigoza had discovered the widespread flooding of basements in the Bessemer Ditch area and worked tirelessly to see the bill passed, she said.

The family enjoyed a vacation in Washington, D.C., this summer, a vacation they will treasure all the more now, she said.

Recently, he had lost a good deal of weight, Mrs. Raigoza said. "He wanted to get in shape."

And he formed his own business, AJ Connections, with an eye to a dream of developing a demographics data and editing business.

"He discovered computers," she said. George Autobec, former Puebloan who operates a Center for Hispanic Studies in Denver, "kept telling him, you've got to get in computers."

He did and made sure the children, and Mrs. Raigoza, became computer literate.

"He had a keen mind; he was very sharp; he was never boring she said. "To me he had charisma."

Judge Tracey agreed, "I believe he was universally liked."

FREDERICK F. AND WALTER F. CARTER—50 YEARS OF FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Frederick F. Carter and Mr. Walter F. Carter, who are identical twins and constituents of mine, celebrated their 50th anniversary of Federal service on November 12 of this year. These gentlemen have served their agency, the Government Printing Office, well and faithfully for the past half-century as part of the important process of providing the Congress and Federal agencies with the essential products needed for daily operations. I know we wish the Carter twins continued good health and good luck in the future. I wish to insert a brief biography highlighting the lives and careers of these truly unique individuals at this point:

BIOGRAPHY

Frederick and Walter Carter are identical twins who were born on August 12, 1926, in Washington, DC. They began their Federal careers on September 5, 1944, when they enlisted in the U.S. Navy. Because of the Sullivan family tragedy earlier in World War II, when five brothers were lost on the same ship, it was government policy to have siblings serve apart. However, because Fred and Walter were so close, a cousin who was Chief Yeoman on the staff of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz secured permission for them to serve together. After boot camp, they eventually served on three ships before their discharge on August 2, 1946. They then joined the Naval

Reserve, in their words "in case of another war," and served for another 16 years.

The Carters began their GPO careers on October 10, 1946, as internal messengers. After brief stints in other areas of the Office, they became delivery truck drivers in the Messenger Unit in 1953, and have been fixtures there ever since. Their dedication to their jobs and their devotion to GPO are legendary. So proud are the twins of their affiliation with GPO that they hope one day to turn over souvenirs and mementos representing over 40 years in GPO's bowling league to the Bowling Hall of Fame in St. Louis, MO, in the name of the Office.

Their fellow GPO employees are accustomed to "seeing double" every day. The twins' childhood habit of dressing alike has extended not only to their Messenger Unit uniforms but to their "off-duty" clothes as well. Also famous are their "seesaw" conversations; when one twin starts a sentence, the other is very likely to finish it. Currently serving under their eleventh Public Printer, they proudly reminisce about having personally met every GPO agency head since Augustus Giegengack, who was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Carter twins are extremely well-liked, not only by their coworkers but by the customers they serve. This is especially evident on Capitol Hill, where it is not an overstatement to call them GPO's "goodwill ambassadors." Their genuine warmth, honesty, and sincerity make them welcome visitors as they go about their daily delivery rounds.

TRIBUTE TO JEREMY M. KUBICA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jeremy M. Kubica of Troop 117 in Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jeremy cleared trails and cleaned up the beach at the Kent County YMCA summer camp.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jeremy M. Kubica. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria

its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jeremy M. Kubica will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

COMSAT PROVIDES SUPPORT TO
UNITED STATES TROOPS IN HAITI

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as the men and women of our Armed Forces continue carrying out their mission in Haiti, we should be aware of the considerable contribution to their effort being made by the private sector, particularly those in the communications industry, to support them.

Communications is perhaps the most important and valuable commodity for troops out in the field or at sea. Without a reliable communications system, American lives would be at greater risk as they face the prospect of isolation from the rest of the world. Advancements in communications technology has helped to minimize that risk considerably. U.S. high-technology companies are to be commended for the work they have done to help bring our troops back safely, time and time again.

One company in my district has contributed enormously to bolster the efforts of our Armed Forces in Haiti. COMSAT Corporation in Bethesda, MD, as the U.S. Signatory to Inmarsat, has been providing communications satellite service on land, air, and sea to American troops all over the world. From Saudi Arabia to Somalia and now Haiti, COMSAT has provided land mobile, aeronautical, and maritime satellite terminals to the Army, Navy, Marines, and the Air Force guaranteeing a high-quality, reliable satellite communications system which is second to none. Our service men and women rely on COMSAT and its work within Inmarsat to help secure their safekeeping, not simply for their sake, but for the sake of those they've left back home.

We owe tremendous gratitude to COMSAT for their commitment to advanced communications which support our troops. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their great efforts in supporting the Armed Forces of the United States.

RECOGNITION FOR BRIAN VAN
ALLEN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to a young man from Clawson, MI, on attaining the highest award in Scouting—the coveted Eagle Scout Award.

Brian VanAllen, age 17, is the son of Ed and Gwen Robinson. He is a senior at Clawson High School, a member of the school track team and is currently studying computer assisted drafting.

Only 2 percent of the young men in the Scouting program reach this level of achievement. Brian has demonstrated his abilities in the areas of leadership, communications, outdoorsmanship, teaching, as well as community and civic involvement.

As part of a community service project, Brian organized fellow Scouts and adults to participate in a church revitalization project. After 120 hours of work, the crew had prepared, cleaned, and painted the walls and ceiling of a central hallway at the Clawson United Methodist Church.

As Brian receives this special award, I want to take this opportunity to highlight his contributions, not only to troop 1093, but to the community as a whole. I wish him many more years of service and good luck as he prepares to enter the U.S. Marine Corps this June.

TRIBUTE TO SIDONIA AND LEWIS
LAX

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sidonia and Lewis Lax, a couple devoted to helping others. For more than three decades the two of them played a prominent role with the Brandeis-Bardin Institute, providing strong leadership on the board of directors. In addition, Lewis was instrumental in the growth of Brandeis-Bardin when he served as vice president of administration.

Through their involvement with Brandeis-Bardin, Lewis and Sidonia demonstrated their devotion and commitment to the Jewish people. At the same time, they recognized the centrality of the arts and education in Jewish life. So many young Jewish men and women have enriched their spiritual and intellectual lives as a result of having spent time at Brandeis-Bardin. In no small measure this fortunate group have Lewis and Sidonia Lax to thank.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting Sidonia Lax and honoring the memory of Lewis Lax, partners who spent their entire adult life working on behalf of others. They are a shining example for us all.

CEDAR WORKS: AN OHIO SUCCESS
STORY

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to pay tribute to Cedar Works, a Peebles, OH, corporation which manufactures cedar products and was recently recognized by Nation's Business magazine as a successful small business that sells unique products to large retailers.

Under the able leadership of President Jim Obenshain, Cedar Works has created jobs and stimulated economic growth in Adams County, OH, at a time when the county has the second highest rate of unemployment in our State. It is a company with a focus on the customer. Jim Obenshain has been known to go so far as to personally deliver orders in his minivan to meet Christmas deadlines.

Jim founded Cedar Works in 1976, after envisioning a market for finely crafted birdhouses and mailboxes made of cedar. Today, the company employs 269 people and is one of the largest employers in Adams County. Since Cedar Works began selling its bird feeders and mailboxes and mailbox posts to Wal-Mart in 1990, sales, production, and employment have skyrocketed. Annual sales have risen from \$2 to \$15 million.

I am proud to congratulate the team at Cedar Works for their contribution to Peebles, OH, to Adams County, and to the entire State. They have provided a model for other businesses that might be looking to locate in an area like Adams County. We salute their vision and wish them even greater success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES T. WINSTEAD

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to James T. Winstead, a man devoted to helping others. For more than three decades he has played a prominent role in dozens of organizations in the San Fernando Valley. The north San Fernando Valley is a better place because of the contributions of James Winstead.

I cannot imagine how Jim found the time to get involved with so many causes. For example, he has held leadership positions with the Optimists, Elks, Knights of Columbus, San Fernando Chamber of Commerce, San Fernando Valley Trade Association, and the North Valley YMCA. In addition he has served as director and president of the North & East Associated Chambers, the Greater Van Nuys Area Chamber of Commerce, and Golden Triangle Association. On top of everything else, in 1982, Jim was named honorary sheriff of Mission Hills.

Most recently, Jim received the Nelle Reagan Award for Distinguished Community Service Presentation from Olive View—UCLA Medical Center in Sylmar, yet another recognition of his strong sense of community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting James T. Winstead, who has spent his entire adult life working on behalf of others. He is a shining example for us all.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER
RICHARD PHILLIPS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Christopher Richard Phillips of Troop 2 Natick in West Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Christopher painted the emergency power generating equipment in the West Warwick Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Christopher Richard Phillips. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Christopher Richard Phillips will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

A NEW VACCINE FOR OUR
CHILDREN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding work of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development who treated millions of parents to a special Thanksgiving blessing when it announced the promising results of a clinical trial involving a new vaccine for pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough.

The NICHD reported that this new acellular pertussis vaccine is effective in preventing whooping cough in infants and children, and

does so without any significant adverse side effects. In fact, NICHD associate director, Dr. Charles Lowe concluded in his announcement that, "the encouraging results of this vaccine trial justify the expectation that in the near future, infants will have an acellular pertussis vaccine which was not only effective but remarkably safe."

That is especially good news for every parent, Mr. Speaker, because the currently used whole cell vaccine, although effective, has been associated with a variety of side effects.

The phase III—human—clinical trials for the new vaccine were conducted in Sweden, one of several countries which does not recommend whole cell pertussis vaccination because of side effects. As a result, a pertussis epidemic occurred during a portion of the trial. Yet even under these demanding epidemic conditions, the vaccine proved to be remarkably safe and highly effective, so much so that the Swedish principal investigators plan to go forward and vaccinate those children who were part of the trial's control group.

Mr. Speaker, many American parents with their child's welfare at heart, have chosen not to vaccinate against pertussis, exposing millions of infants to the possibility of an outbreak such as one we've recently witnessed in Washington State. I'm delighted with the results of the NICHD trial and especially pleased that the North American Vaccine, the Beltsville, MD, based company licensing the acellular pertussis vaccine technology from the NICHD, anticipates filing for FDA approval in the near future.

I would like to include with my remarks a copy of the press announcement from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CLINICAL TRIAL RESULTS ANNOUNCED FOR
NEW VACCINE AGAINST PERTUSSIS

The National Institutes of Health announced today the promising results of a Phase III efficacy study conducted in Göteborg, Sweden, for a new acellular pertussis vaccine to prevent whooping cough. Under epidemic conditions, the vaccine demonstrated an efficacy of 71 percent in protecting infants in the study cohort from contracting pertussis as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Even more noteworthy was the absence of adverse side effects. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) at the NIH supported the study. The vaccine was manufactured for the NICHD trial by AMVAX, a subsidiary of North American Vaccine, Inc., and has been under evaluation in Göteborg. For more than 3 years, Drs. John Taranger and Birger Trollfors of the Department of Pediatrics, University of Göteborg, under contract with the NICHD, have conducted the studies.

The NICHD acellular pertussis (aP) vaccine consists of a single component, pertussis toxin. It was compounded by AMVAX as DTaP using diphtheria and tetanus (DT) toxoids manufactured by the Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, Denmark. The DTaP was administered to a group of 1692 Swedish infants at 3, 5, and 12 months of age beginning in September 1991 in a randomized, double-blind placebo controlled trial.

Another group of 1687 infants served as controls and received only the diphtheria and tetanus vaccines. On average, the children were followed for about 20 months after their third vaccination by a team of nurses

trained in field work who kept the infants and their households under close surveillance and evaluated all coughing episodes lasting 7 days or more for possible pertussis.

During the trial, 312 of the 3335 children completing the study developed pertussis that met the WHO criteria for the disease (at least 21 days of paroxysmal cough plus a positive culture for pertussis or significant pertussis antibody production). Of the children who developed pertussis, 240 were enrolled in the control (DT) group versus 72 in the pertussis vaccinated (DTaP) group.

In addition to a vaccine's ability to prevent disease, the absence of significant side effects is also important from a public health perspective. In this study, no children in either group had any severe adverse reactions attributed to vaccination. In fact, the vaccine proved to be remarkably safe. The incidence of all side effects, local and systemic, was far below that reported when infants receive the currently used whole-cell vaccine. In the United States, the frequency of significant adverse side effects, both local and systemic, with the currently used whole-cell vaccines has caused concern and prompted the search for a safer vaccine.

"The results of this trial are significant," said Dr. Charles Lowe, Associate Director of the NICHD and project officer and associate investigator for the study. "The study is important in demonstrating that a vaccine with a single component, a detoxified pertussis toxin, is capable of preventing disease in a substantial proportion of infants receiving the vaccine. The vaccine appeared to perform well in both efficacy and safety. The clinical results reflect not only the inherent attributes of the vaccine but also the commitment and dedication of the Swedish investigators."

In the United States, the schedule for routine childhood vaccination calls for five doses of pertussis vaccine as DTP, three in the first year of life and two thereafter. The fourth dose is given at 15 months of age and the fifth is given before school entry at 4 to 6 years of age. Whole-cell pertussis vaccine is currently the only product recommended for the first three doses. At present, acellular pertussis vaccines may be used only for the fourth and fifth doses for children 15 months or older.

Pertussis or whooping cough is a severe disease with paroxysmal cough which usually lasts about 6 weeks. In infants and in children with underlying diseases, serious complications sufficiently severe to require hospitalization can occur. In 1933, before immunization, there were 250,000 cases of pertussis in the United States with over 5,000 deaths. The currently available whole-cell vaccines can effectively prevent disease; but when populations in other countries have rejected vaccination because of concerns about safety, the effectiveness of the whole-cell vaccine becomes irrelevant. For example, in Great Britain and Japan, when the use of whole-cell vaccine was discontinued, these countries experienced epidemic pertussis. Since 1979, pertussis vaccination has not been recommended in Sweden and there is no licensed pertussis vaccine available in that country. Most children in Sweden have had pertussis by age 10. Accordingly, it was ethical to have a control group not vaccinated with pertussis in clinical trials performed in Sweden.

The pertussis toxoid vaccine was developed in NICHD's intramural research laboratories by Drs. Ron Sekura and John Robbins. Pilot studies for safety and immunogenicity were conducted beginning in 1986 in adults, toddlers, and infants both in the United States

and Sweden. Additional trials of this DTaP vaccine for safety and immunogenicity are in progress in Charlotte, North Carolina, and San Antonio, Texas.

The very encouraging results of this vaccine trial justify the expectation that in the near future, infants will have an acellular pertussis vaccine which is not only effective but remarkably safe.

TEXPREP FOUNDER, AWARD WINNER DR. MANUEL BERRIOZABAL

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commemorate the accomplishment and dedicated service of a dear friend and truly outstanding member of the community from my hometown of San Antonio, Dr. Manuel Berriozabal.

Over the years of my association with Dr. Berriozabal—Manny, as I know him—he has strived to make a contribution to the betterment of the community by helping young people realize that they can attain their goals and dreams. While teaching at the University of Texas at San Antonio in 1979, he established the PreFreshman Engineering Program [PREP] to help encourage junior high and high school students with a proclivity for math and science to pursue careers as scientists and engineers. The success of this effort led to its expansion statewide in the TexPREP Program. Funded through the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act, PREP allows students to participate in an 8-week intensive academic enrichment program based both on mathematical theoretics and hands-on experience. Thanks to Dr. Berriozabal, it is one of the best and most successful math and science preparation programs available to secondary school students anywhere in the country.

The program is especially important in San Antonio, where PREP has given so many Hispanic youths the opportunity and encouragement to achieve what they might not have thought possible otherwise. In this way, Dr. Berriozabal has helped literally thousands of young students in San Antonio and throughout the State attain educational and career achievements that will profoundly enhance the rest of their lives and the community as a whole.

Manny has always shown a deep caring for the young people in his program. And in the face of the naysayers who said that PREP would not succeed, Manny and his students have persevered.

This past September, Dr. Berriozabal received the Hispanic Award for Excellence in Education. This honor is much deserved for all of his dedication and hard work. At a time when many at the national level are trying to find easy answers to the challenges we confront today and when they are targeting worthy programs in the process, I say we need only look to Manny and his PREP Program for the answers and to witness the importance of these efforts. One by one, Dr. Berriozabal has touched the lives of many in-

dividuals. We can all take a lesson from his hard work, thoughtfulness, service, magnanimity, and steadiness of purpose.

I am enclosing here for the RECORD further material on Dr. Berriozabal, his achievements and his continuing efforts.

BERRIOZABAL GETS NATIONAL HONOR

Manuel Berriozabal, professor mathematics, received the 1994 Hispanic Heritage Award for Excellence in Education last week for initiating, developing and expanding the San Antonio Pre-Engineering Program (PREP).

The eighth annual awards ceremony, sponsored by Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Companies, Inc., took place at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. Also receiving awards were band leader Tito Puente, professional basketball referee Tommy Nunez, children's author Hilda Perera and labor activist Baldemar Velasquez.

PREP is a summer math and science enrichment program for middle and high school students.

"All kids need encouragement to succeed," Berriozabal said in a story that appeared in the Express-News. "PREP breaks the ice for them and gives them what they need to compete."

Working with San Antonio colleges and universities, school districts, corporate sponsors and volunteer instructors, Berriozabal established PREP in 1979 for high-achieving students in the 6th- through 12th-grade. Its goal is to identify students who have an aptitude for mathematics and the sciences and to encourage them to pursue careers as engineers and scientists.

Since PREP's founding, nearly 5,000 students in the San Antonio area and more than 8,000 students statewide have completed at least one summer of PREP. Minority students comprise 80 percent of the participants, and 53 percent are young women.

[From the San Antonio Express-News, Sept. 20, 1994]

UTSA PROFESSOR RECEIVES HISPANIC HERITAGE AWARD

(By Dan R. Goddard)

WASHINGTON.—Students, especially minority students, must excel in math and science if they want to be the masters and not the slaves of future technology. Manuel Berriozabal, a mathematics professor at the University of Texas at San Antonio, said upon receiving the 1994 Hispanic Award for Excellence in Education.

"When I first started TexPREP 16-years ago, I was advised that the program was doomed to failure because middle school and high school students would never want to spend eight weeks during the summer in the study of mathematics and its applications," Berriozabal said at the eighth annual Hispanic Heritage awards presented Monday at the National Building Museum in Washington.

Thousands of students have benefited from the programs created by Berriozabal, the Prefreshman Engineering Program (PREP) and the extended TexPREP, designed to encourage sixth- through 11th-graders with strong science and math skills and the potential to be engineers and scientists.

Critics said minority students, especially Hispanics, would not succeed in such a structured and disciplined environment.

"Now, 16 years of operations have belied those predictions. Nearly 10,000 students have pursued PREP; over 6,500 participants have been Hispanic," Berriozabal said. "The

high school graduation rate is 100 percent, and the college graduation rate is 80 percent. Nearly 60 percent of the college graduates have majored in science or engineering."

In presenting the award to her husband, Maria Antonietta Berriozabal said, "Dr. B is my husband, my collaborator and my hero." She added in Spanish, "You are a man and you have the soul of a child," noting that he can speak to his students with empathy and understanding.

"The Mambo King" Tito Puente, jazz percussionist, band leader and influential purveyor of the Caribbean sound; Tommy Nunez, the only Mexican-American ever to referee for the National Basketball Association; Hilda Perera, a scholar and author of popular children's stories such as "Kike"; and Baldemar Velasquez, who established the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in 1986, are the other Hispanic Heritage award winners.

The Washington Post has called the awards "the glitziest and hippest event of Hispanic Heritage Month."

The 600 guests, including many Latin American dignitaries based in Washington, wore tuxedos and glittery gowns.

The event was staged in the grand hall of the National Building Museum.

Established in 1987 and supported by 29 national Hispanic organizations, the awards honor individuals who personify the best in Hispanic culture, tradition and achievement.

Sponsored by Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Companies Inc., previous award winners include Emmy winner Luis Santerio, singer and producer Gloria and Emilio Estefan, boxer Jose Torres and actress Rita Moreno.

Prior San Antonio winners include Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, Archbishop Patrick Flores and visual artist Jesse Trevino, who has an exhibit at the National Museum of American Art in conjunction with this year's Hispanic Heritage awards.

[From the San Antonio Express-News, Sept. 20, 1994]

S.A.'S BERRIOZABAL RECOGNIZED FOR COLLEGE PREP MATH PROGRAM

(By David Uhler)

When Manuel Berriozabal created a special mathematics program for college preparation of high school students, several people told him it was doomed even before it started.

Berriozabal's critics claimed the students weren't mature enough to study on college campuses. They also felt women and minority students couldn't—or wouldn't—learn the math skills they needed to major in science and engineering in college.

That was 15 years ago.

Since then, thousands of graduates from the program have succeeded in college and professional careers. The Prefreshman Engineering Program, known as PREP, also has earned an armful of national and international honors for Berriozabal, a mathematics professor at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

On Monday, Berriozabal received the 1994 Hispanic Heritage Award for Excellence in Education at a ceremony in Washington.

"All kids need encouragement to succeed," he said. "PREP breaks the ice for them and gives them what they need to compete."

Berriozabal has taught at UTSA for 19 years. Raymond T. Garza, the provost and vice president for academic affairs at the university, said he's proud of Berriozabal.

"He has made a contribution to education in a significant way by reaching out to so

many deserving students and instilling in them the desire to attain their highest potential." Garza said.

Since 1979, more than 3,400 students in the San Antonio area have completed one summer or more in the Prefreshman Engineering Program. Seventy-nine percent of the students were minorities; 58 percent were women. In 1986, the program was extended throughout the state. Today, it is taught in 12 cities on 22 college campuses.

The program also has received lots of national and international attention. In 1986, it was recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Three years later, Berriozabal received an award from the Hispanic Engineering National Achievement Awards Conference.

In 1991, the Mexican American Engineering Society awarded the state program its award for education engineering program of the year. The U.S. Department of Energy also presented PREP its Mathematics/Science Leadership Development and Recognition Award.

So how does PREP work?

Berriozabal said the course "is a combination of minds-on and hands-on instruction." Abstract mathematical concepts account for the mind exercises; the hands-on section is covered in physics and computer science instruction.

Most importantly, however, students in the eight-week program are taught they can succeed in math and science if they have a positive attitude and stick with it.

Berriozabal, 68, is a native of San Antonio. He received his bachelor's degree from Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Mo., his master's degree from the University of Notre Dame and his doctorate from UCLA. His wife, Maria, is a former San Antonio city councilwoman.

HOW SUCCESSFUL CAN INTERVENTION PROGRAMS BECOME?

MANUEL P. BERRIOZABAL

Since 1979, I have conducted each summer, the San Antonio Prefreshman Engineering Program (PREP), and eight week mathematics-based academic enrichment program for high achieving middle school and high school students. The participants develop abstract reasoning and problem solving skills through courses and laboratories in mathematics and mathematics related areas normally not offered to students at the middle school or high school levels.

3,400 students have completed at least one summer of PREP; 79 percent have been minority and 51 percent have been women; 53 percent come from low income families. The high school graduation rate has been 100 percent. The college entrance rate is 94 percent. The college graduation rate is 80 percent. The rate for science or engineering majors is 56 percent.

Program participants are expected to maintain a 75 percent plus average to stay in the program and the program retention rate each summer is normally at least 85 percent. Through hard work and commitment, program participants realize that they can successfully negotiate studies in a college setting. Participants may return for second and third summers.

PREP has been conducted on various college campuses in San Antonio. In 1992, because of the high enrollment of over 1,300 students and inadequate space on the college campuses, first year sixth-grade participants met on two high school campuses. The PREP staff consists of college and high school mathematics, science, and engineering

teachers, Air Force and Navy Officers, and industrial scientists and engineers. Undergraduate engineering and science majors serve as program assistants.

The cost per student is approximately \$1,200. PREP operational support through in kind and financial contributions comes from local, state and national public and private sector agencies. Support in the way of wages, stipends, and lunches for low income students comes from the local Private Industry Council Summer Youth and Employment Programs and the National Science Foundation.

Through the sponsorship of an NSF grant, PREP has developed a kit consisting of an operational manual and PREP curricular materials. This kit is available to any institution of higher education interested in starting an intervention program and the materials can be freely reproduced for non-commercial purposes.

San Antonio PREP has been replicated since 1986 throughout the State of Texas as the Texas Prefreshman Engineering Program (TexPREP). TexPREP statistics are similar to those of San Antonio PREP. The population of Texas is 35 percent minority. Yet, only 12 percent of the engineering and science college undergraduates are minority. This underrepresentation reflects the drain of minority talent somewhere between elementary and college years. TexPREP has a goal of at least achieving parity for minorities in the annual output of engineering and science college undergraduates.

Currently, the annual output of minority college science and engineering graduates is 16,000. The National Science Foundation has set an annual output goal of 50,000 minorities by the year 2000 and beyond.

I propose that successful intervention programs be replicated or adapted nationwide so that 250,000 minority students can be reached annually. If the current results of existing programs were to continue, then a steady State annual output of at least 50,000 minority science and engineering graduates would be achieved. An element of accountability must be present if this undertaking is successful. Consequently, I propose that an oversight committee consisting of minority members of mathematics, science, and engineering professional organizations be established. This committee will work with other minority advocacy groups to secure long-term, in kind support and financial funding from the Federal, State, and other public sectors, and private sectors for the support of this effort.

I estimate the annual direct operational costs for this undertaking in today's dollars would be approximately \$300,000,000. This cost would include the operation of a summer intern program for prospective directors, this amount would be a small price to pay if this Nation is genuinely interested in providing access for minorities to careers in science and engineering and at the same time preparing a 21st century high technology work force among our citizenry.

TRIBUTE TO GREGORY EDWARD BAKER

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode

Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Gregory Edward Baker of Troop 66 Garden City in Cranston, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Gregory constructed garden beds and landscaped some of the grounds at Church of the Transfiguration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Gregory Edward Baker. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Gregory Edward Baker will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN BENTLEY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our colleague, HELEN BENTLEY, who is leaving office this year after five highly successful terms serving Maryland's Second District.

Helen has been an influential voice in Congress, battling for the American worker, an improved manufacturing base, and an upgraded maritime industry, as well as addressing a variety of other key issues facing the Nation.

From her first day as a Member of this body, HELEN has focused strongly on the development of the Baltimore port, which she has understandably viewed as a key to the economic betterment of that great city. HELEN has been such an effective advocate for the port that it has sometimes been referred to as her child. One of her major accomplishments was to win the long battle to have the port dredged. A few years ago, she helped in another way. When a bitter strike erupted at the port, she was asked to serve as a mediator.

She worked tirelessly to bring the sides together, and succeeded—thanks in part to the respect she commands from both labor and management.

HELEN has served effectively as a member of the Public Works, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Budget Committees, and, most recently, as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

All the time, she has justifiably won praise for her constituent service—fighting ceaselessly for the residents of the Second District.

On a personal basis, I will miss HELEN dearly. She has been a friend, and adviser—in fact, my mentor these past 8 years. This body will be the poorer in her absence. I join my colleagues in wishing her and her husband, Bill, continued success in their future endeavors.

RECOGNITION FOR JASON A. FIRBY

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to a young man from Redford, MI, on attaining the highest award in Scouting—the coveted Eagle Scout Award.

Jason A. Firby is a high school graduate now working as an electrician's apprentice. In high school Jason earned varsity letters in football, wrestling, and track. His career in Scouting began in 1985 when he first joined the Cub Scouts. In May 1987, he joined Troop 435 at Jane Addams School in Redford where he held leadership positions as a Quartermaster, Patrol Leader, and Assistant Patrol Leader. Jason has been awarded a National Certificate of Merit for his part in the rescue of a canoe accident victim.

This young man has organized a group of volunteers to repair the walls and paint several rooms at the Southfield Community Church as part of his Eagle Service Project.

Throughout his Scouting career he has demonstrated great abilities in leadership, outdoorsmanship, community, and civic involvement. Jason Firby has clearly made a great contribution, not only to Troop 435, but to the community as a whole.

As Jason receives this special award, I want to take this opportunity to highlight his accomplishments and wish him many more years of service and good luck as he prepares to pursue a degree in electronics.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN TAVLIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marvin Tavlin, who continues to lead a rich and full life at the age of 80. Though his energy suggests a man at least 20 years younger, Marvin is by definition a senior

citizen, which means seniors are one of his causes. In recent years he has become the legislative chair of the Los Angeles Federation of Senior Citizen Clubs; a member of the Los Angeles County Federation of Parks and Recreation Senior Citizens' Organization; and the president of the Westside Chapter of the National Council of Senior Citizens. With people such as Marvin as leaders, seniors can feel that their interests are being represented by the best.

Marvin has built his life on extending a hand to others. In the 1930's, he simultaneously fought for workers' rights and against fascism. In the 1940's, he appeared before the War Labor Board to secure wage increases for the United Steelworkers of America Local 2941, a 5,000-member union of which he was both organizer and president. In the 1960's, he was active with antiwar groups, and opened his home to troubled, confused youth with nowhere to go.

It seems the older Marvin is, the busier he is. During the 1980's, he was everywhere: volunteering with the Los Angeles Unified School District to help students with their studies, developing the curriculum for the Congress of California Seniors, serving as a paralegal volunteer in the law office of Grey Law, which meant dispensing free legal advice to seniors. When it comes to social activism, Marvin puts most of us to shame.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Marvin Tavlin, a true leader who has touched the lives of many. He is a marvelous example of how to lead one's life.

TRIBUTE TO CENTER FOR CIVIC EDUCATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, just as our Nation has an interest and stake in the development of democracy throughout the world, we must also recognize the need and duty to maintain democratic values at home. The national standards for civics and government developed by the Center for Civic Education confront this issue.

As the national standards for civics and government are used and modified by state and local districts, they should serve as models of civic education, not only within the Nation, but throughout the world, especially in emerging democracies. I see this as an extension of our Nation's legacy of promoting and maintaining a system of constitutional democracy.

I commend the Center for Civic Education for its efforts, and I eagerly anticipate the continued development of future civic education initiatives.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN NERI

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode

Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Brian Neri of Troop 8 in Cranston, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Brian constructed a clubhouse for children to use in McAuley Village, and also cleaned up some exterior areas in McAuley Village.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Brian Neri. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Brian Neri will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE REVOLUTION

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues know Dr. James Dobson from his outstanding radio show, "Focus on the Family." Recently, I received the following newsletter from Dr. Dobson that explains how many of the destructive social experiments that began in the 1960's have been discredited. His words also help to explain the conservative revolution that took place at the ballot box on November 8. I commend Dr. Dobson's insights to my colleagues.

FOCUS ON THE FAMILY

DEAR FRIEND: Perhaps you heard a recent "Focus on the Family" radio broadcast featuring syndicated columnist Cal Thomas. During that interview, Cal stated emphatically that liberalism is doomed as a political force in Western nations. Like Communism in the 1980s, liberal ideology is morally and intellectually bankrupt and is quickly unraveling at the seams. Its revolutionary ideas have poisoned Western cultures since the mid-'60s. But all of its cherished goals,

with few exceptions, have failed miserably and lie on a rubbish heap today.

Where (except for Washington, D.C.) are the noisy radicals of past 30 years? Where are the advocates of "open marriage," drug legalization, death education, values clarification, filthy speech, the ERA, "children's liberation," commune dwelling and the sexual revolution? Where are the bra-burners, the men-haters, the flower children and the radical feminists? Oh, some of them are still out there, but few are taken seriously anymore.

I asked Mr. Thomas why, if this leftist movement is losing steam, are we still being plagued by its radical proposals? Every day, it seems, we hear disturbing stories about gay and lesbian extremism, nonsense in public education, wars between the sexes, euthanasia, "safe-sex" propaganda and the unbelievable pronouncements of Joycelyn Elders. Cal replied that these campaigns are merely the dying gasps of liberals who haven't noticed that the people are no longer with them. Our nation's capital, which feeds on its own propaganda, is often the last to recognize where the nation is headed.

Is Thomas correct in this perspective? We can certainly hope so. For now, however, the craziness is still in full bloom. Consider, for example, a recent column by Nat Hentoff, renowned authority on the Bill of Rights. This is what he wrote about an abominable medical policy in the United States.

In 44 states, all infants are tested at birth for the presence of HIV virus. In these 44 states, if the infant does test positive, neither the parents nor the baby's physician is informed. These are blind tests intended only to track the AIDS epidemic geographically * * *

Why is the HIV test blinded? Over the years, gay organizations, the National Organization for Women, the National Abortion Rights Action League and the American Civil Liberties Union have made this a political rather than a medical issue. Since identifying the HIV status of the infant also discloses that the mother is infected, the privacy of the mother takes precedence over the life of the infants * * *

As a New York mother, at first unaware that her infant was infected, says, "They are sacrificing infants on the altar of confidentiality." Her child is dying of AIDS.¹

What a classic example of the fuzzy-headed, corrupt thinking that has dominated our public policy in recent decades! Its proponents would rather let sick babies go untreated than to surrender one of their cherished tenets. I could cite hundreds of similar outrages. When I served on the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, for example, a representative of the ACLU named Barry Lynn testified that his organization opposed any restriction on the marketing, sale and distribution of child pornography. The ACLU appeared to have no interest in the children who would be horribly abused by such a policy. All that mattered was that the rights of pornographers be protected. (Not so coincidentally, the ACLU is heavily funded by the Playboy Corporation.)

Most of our social woes can be traced to this kind of liberal pap, including the current epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases, the phenomenon of juvenile crime, the "dumbing-down" of our educational system, planned barrenhood and the confiscatory tax structure. It is the institution of the family, however, that has been most severely wounded by leftist tampering. And hold onto your hats, friends and neighbors! Here come the social engineers again.

This time, they are taking on what they perceive to be the "approaching disaster" of world overpopulation. The problem, as they see it, is human beings—far too many human beings. They think the world is awash in babies. To remedy this problem, Vice President Al Gore and U.S. Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth led an American delegation of 45 members to the United Nations Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, September 5-13. It represented the latest effort by the Clinton administration to promote abortion, feminist ideology and condom distribution in less developed nations around the world. It also featured a predictable assault on the traditional family and the values that support it.

Pope John Paul II, joined by leaders of many Muslim groups, severely criticized the conference organizers, saying they undermined family values and sought to promote an international right to abortion. Five Islamic countries had similar apprehensions and boycotted the event in Cairo.²

Mr. Gore, attempting to deflect the Vatican anger, denied that abortion is the centerpiece of the U.S. policy.³ But he was in the unenviable position of contradicting established fact. One commentator said, "Then they sent poor Al Gore out to shred his credibility [by] denying it."⁴

Robert Novak wrote, "This team has left a paper trail that cannot be obscured by Gore and Wirth minimizing the U.S. position at Cairo. On May 11, Wirth bluntly told the United Nations what he wanted in Cairo: 'Our position is to support reproductive choice, including access to safe abortion.' As for undeveloped countries where abortion is prohibited by law, he said, 'A government which is violating basic human rights should not hide behind the defense of sovereignty.'⁵

Incidentally, Wirth is reported to have provided a large bowl of brightly wrapped condoms for guests visiting his office in the State Department.⁶ Does that give you a hint of what he believes about sexual morality and reproduction?

Vice President Gore's denial of a pro-abortion policy is also contradicted by the record of the Clinton administration. It has granted more than \$13.2 million of taxpayer money (and promised \$75 million more in the next five years) to organizations such as International Planned Parenthood for promoting abortion and "safe-sex" ideology in other countries.⁷

Then in March of this year, the State Department sent a cable to all American embassies around the world, urging them to coerce local governments to make abortion a "fundamental right of all women."⁸ This directive, mind you, went to our ambassadors in predominantly Catholic nations, Islamic countries and other sovereign nations where abortion is anathema. It also went to African principalities, where inadequate medical care and insufficient antibiotics will result in wholesale deaths for women terminating pregnancies. This kind of interference in the affairs of other nations has led Catholics and Muslims to charge the U.S. with "cultural imperialism." We agree with their assessment.

Given these vigorous efforts to promote abortion around the world, how could the vice president have stood before the delegates in Cairo and denied that this has been the policy of our government? The answer, of course, is that the Vatican had backed the U.S. Administration into a corner. The matter had profound political implications. I applaud the Catholic leadership for having the

courage to defend the unborn—while most Protestant denominations were either uninformed or unwilling to take the heat.

Focus on the Family sent a representative to the Cairo conference, who brought back further evidence of the subterfuge that took place. Roughly 98 percent of the attendees from the U.S. turned out to be abortion and Planned Parenthood advocates. They were clearly pulling the strings for our government. For example, Tim Wirth had a Planned Parenthood consultant at his news conferences, to whom he turned when he couldn't answer a question. Furthermore, the few pro-life representatives in attendance were treated shabbily by the U.S. delegation. They were not given translators at their meetings and news conferences and were denied access to facilities and copy machines, etc. In retrospect, this conference reminds us of the National Women's Conference held in Houston in 1977, when feminists, lesbians and pro-abortionists totally dominated that governmental process. Bella Abzug was a principal designer of that lopsided affair. And guess what? Bella Abzug was there in Cairo as a special consultant for the United States and Jane Fonda was a delegate-at-large.⁹ How little has changed with the passage of time.

Promotion of abortion wasn't the only problem with the Cairo conference, of course. Let's look at some other comments from the secular press:

Last August 26, George Weigel, president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, wrote an editorial in *The Wall Street Journal* about the "Draft Final Document," which became the basis for the discussions in Cairo. He called it "morally and culturally offensive." Weigel was particularly critical of its failure to link sexuality and marriage, or marriage and the family. "Indeed," he wrote, "the word 'marriage' appears only once in the draft document's chapter on 'the family,' and then only in terms of deploring 'coercion and discrimination in policies and practices related to marriage.' Not one word addresses the importance to children—to their physical and mental well-being—of families rooted in stable marriages."

Finally, he said, " * * * the draft document has a nasty coercive edge to it. The responsibilities and rights of parents are brushed aside when it comes to 'adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues.' Rather, in a clause that should set off alarm bells in any parent's mind, the document mandates governments to remove 'social barriers to sexual and reproductive health information and care for adolescents.'¹⁰

From Mr. Weigel's analysis and from the document itself, it is clear that the United States government is attempting to promote its own liberal agenda for the family throughout the world. We're exporting the radical notions of Joycelyn Elders and her allies to bureaucrats in more than 170 nations. And if they don't like it, we will use the enormous prestige of the United States to coerce them. Our goal is to make other nations adopt the bankrupt and divisive policies that have failed so dramatically in this country.

The greater concern is that governments seeking favor and/or funding from the United States will impose "birth quotas" on its women in order to reach mutually agreed-upon population targets. Linda Chavez expressed this danger in an article in *USA Today*. She explained how the Cairo conference will actually restrict individual liberty and repress women, rather than "empowering" them as the organizers claim. She wrote:

Footnotes at end of article.

What they [population control advocates] don't often say is that such policies will mean more government coercion and less individual liberty for people in other countries than Americans would ever tolerate for themselves. When Americans speak of unplanned pregnancies, they mean those unplanned by the parents. But radical population control advocates have another definition in mind. They mean pregnancies that exceed government targets.

Intrauterine devices, which were withdrawn from the U.S. market in the 1980s because of safety concerns, are the Chinese government's method of choice for controlling pregnancies. Government doctors in cities are ill-trained 'barefoot doctors' in rural areas forcibly insert IUDs in millions of Chinese women each year. Fearful that couples will remove the devices, the government has removed the strings from IUDs, making removal, even by a doctor, more dangerous and painful. Women must undergo X-rays every three months to ensure that the IUDs are in place.¹¹

China's incredibly repressive policies about reproduction, to which Chavez referred, have created a social nightmare. By demanding that families have only one child, millions of female babies have been aborted, murdered or deserted after birth. The consequence has been catastrophic, according to an article in the *New York Times*:

Ultrasound machines and ready access to abortion have made it relatively simple for parents to guarantee that their one child is a boy. But after generations of tampering with nature, nature has begun to exact its

revenge. And this time, the victims are Chinese men. The numbers suggest that tens of millions of men alive at the turn of the century will be lifelong bachelors because there will simply not be enough women available as wives. * * * [Single] men [in their 30s and older] outnumber the [single] women by nearly 10 to 1.¹²

We haven't heard the end of this story, where untold suffering and frustration have been inflicted on the Chinese people in the name of "population control." It should have been anticipated. Atheistic ideology always leads to chaos. It will be our undoing, too, if we persist in promoting policies that disregard the wisdom of the ages and the God of the universe. Nevertheless, there in Cairo sat the vice president of the United States in dialog with the Chinese tyrants who have trampled human rights and offended every understanding of moral decency. According to Congressman Chris Smith, R-N.J., China's representative was the man specifically responsible for the administration of their country's forced abortion program!¹³ It was disgraceful!

Nevertheless, a member of the House of Representatives has promised to introduce legislation "to ensure that a 20-year voluntary action plan expected to be adopted at the U.N. population conference is carried out in U.S. policy."¹⁴ She also intends in this legislation to require that international family planning organizations, "stress the empowerment of women before they can be eligible for U.S. financial support."¹⁵ I wonder how many billions of tax dollars that

will consume, and how many babies will die as a result?

Let's return to Cal Thomas' thesis that Americans no longer support the liberal policies of their government, especially with regard to abortion. Ever since the election of Bill Clinton, the media has contended that the abortion debate is over. Admittedly, pro-life forces have been thrown back on their heels in recent years. Both the Supreme Court and the Congress are firmly in the hands of pro-abortionists, and a new law virtually strangles the protest movement. These are not the best of times in the defense of unborn babies. But what do the people think?

Vice President Gore said during an appearance on "Nightline With Ted Koppel," "Regardless of what your individual view is about abortion, the overwhelming majority of Americans agree that the choice ought to be made by a woman."¹⁶ Is Mr. Gore correct in that assessment? Inquiring minds want to know. Therefore, Focus on the Family and the Family Research Council have joined hands to answer that question. We commissioned the nationally respected Roper organization to conduct a scientific poll of Americans' opinions on abortion. This was not just an analysis of Christians' views or those of our supporters. A representative sample of American citizens were asked to indicate their perspective on a 10-point continuum, beginning with the most conservative position and ranging to the most liberal. Following are the 10 choices and the findings shown in percentages:

[In percent]

	Sex		Political Affil.			Political Ideology			
	Male	Female	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Cons.	Mod.	Libl.	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Pro-Life Categories: (One could argue with categories 3 and 4 being pro-life, although some people with that view consider themselves to be pro-life):									
1. Abortion is wrong under any circumstances	19	19	20	17	20	25	14	12	
2. Abortion is wrong, except to save the life of the mother	7	6	9	6	8	9	6	4	
3. Abortion is wrong, except to save the life of the mother, and in the cases of rape or incest	18	18	18	18	21	16	20	16	
4. Abortion is wrong, except to save the life of the mother, in the instances of rape or incest; and in the cases of infant deformity, disease or retardation	11	9	13	10	12	11	12	10	
5. Abortion is wrong, except to save the life of the mother, in the instances of rape or incest; in the cases of infant deformity, disease or retardation; and where the child is unwanted and will not have a good quality of life	11	10	11	11	12	11	12	10	
Pro-Abortion Categories:									
6. Abortion is permissible for any reason the woman chooses, until the fetus can survive outside the womb	9	10	8	9	8	10	6	16	
7. Abortion is permissible for any reason except as a way to select the sex of the child	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	5	
8. Abortion is permissible for any reason the woman chooses, at any time during the pregnancy, and no legal restrictions should be imposed, including no parental notification or no delay for informed consent	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	11	
9. Abortion is permissible for any reason the woman chooses, at any time during the pregnancy, there should be no legal restrictions of any kind, and the government should pay for the procedure if the woman cannot afford the expense	6	6	5	7	3	5	3	7	
10. Don't know	8	12	5	9	6	6	5	7	

These findings were incredibly gratifying to us, and should be encouraging to every friend of unborn children. Note these conclusions from the data:

The first four categories, all of which began with the statement "Abortion is wrong," might be said to represent variations within the pro-life movement. People selecting one of those options included 55 percent of the sample. The notion that only a tiny minority of Americans are pro-life, and most of them are religious fanatics, is patently debunked.

The last four categories, which begin with the phrase "Abortion is permissible," appear to represent the pro-abortion position. People selecting one of those options included only 26 percent of the sample. (Category 5 probably does not please either the pro-life or pro-abortion factions.) Note that more than twice as many Americans lean toward an anti-abortion perspective as those who think abortion is permissible and right.

The media has told us that abortion is a "woman's issue," supported overwhelmingly by the gender that suffers most from unwanted pregnancies. Well, that supposition was not validated by this poll. Women selected one of the pro-life positions 60 percent of the time, whereas only 50 percent of the men did so. Conversely, only 26 percent of both men and women included themselves in categories 6-9. Obviously, women are slightly more pro-life than men.

These findings have major significance for politicians. The National Organization for Women and other feminist groups have warned congressmen repeatedly that they risk defeat if they dare to be pro-life. Not true! The majority of Americans are in that category. And remember. This poll was taken according to scientific sampling procedures used by Roper, Gallup, Yankelovich and all other reputable polling organizations. The maximum sampling error was only plus or minus two percentage points.

Wasn't it interesting that so little difference showed up between the three political groups? Democrats choosing the pro-life categories (1 to 4) represented 51 percent; Republicans 61 percent, and Independents in these categories represented 56 percent. We were surprised by the commonality among voters in parties with radically different platforms.

Even more surprising were the political views of this random sample of Americans. When asked to identify their ideology, 50 percent considered themselves to be "conservative"; 37 percent said they were "moderate"; and only 12 percent claimed to be "liberal." Behold, Cal Thomas is right. Liberals are a dying breed. A very small percentage of Americans is willing to identify themselves with that label. The political landscape has shifted, although some of our representatives in Washington don't know it yet!

The most important finding from this investigation deals with the tiny number of

Americans who agree with the president's views on abortion. His position is best described by statement #9 at the far end of the continuum. It reads, again, "Abortion is permissible for any reason the woman chooses at any time during pregnancy; there should be no legal restrictions of any kind, and the government should pay for the procedure if a woman cannot afford the expense." For those among my readers who disagree that this extreme statement represents the views of the current administration, may I ask you to identify which portions of it are wrong? Have there been any restrictions proposed by the president in the past two years? He has even supported the Freedom of Choice Act, which removes all restrictions on abortion including those for sex selection. And doesn't his health care plan include payment for abortions—not just for the poor, but for all American women? He says abortions should be "rare," then does everything possible to expand them around the world. Clearly, position 9 on the continuum is the one supported by the White House. But notice how far out of step the president is with the beliefs of the American people! Only 6 percent of the public identified with that final statement. Only 5 percent of women could support it.

You may recall that President Clinton granted an interview aboard Air Force One with radio station KMOX in St. Louis on June 26, 1994, during which he railed against the "Christian right" for their extremist views.¹⁷ But who, may we ask, is out of the mainstream? On the issue of abortion, it is clear from this poll that Mr. Clinton is standing in left field with very few friends. What we have is a president and vice president who are held captive by the most radical social activists in the nation, and they are driving the policy of the government. Indeed, last month they drove it all the way to Cairo, and will take it around the world if given a chance.

We believe the data I have shared in this letter must be read and considered by great numbers of American people. That's why we are preparing an advertising campaign to be placed in publication across the country. It will be featured soon in one of the nation's major newspapers, perhaps USA Today, to be followed by others in individual cities. If you agree that this message must get out, I invite you to help us pay for this campaign. We also need your support for our ongoing endeavors in this struggle to defend traditional family values.

We're on the side of morality and decency in this matter. And now, more than any time in the past decade, I'm convinced that we are on the winning side. If you listen carefully, you might hear the foundation of liberalism cracking and splintering. One of these days, the entire superstructure will come crashing down, just like the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989. I'm not contending that secular humanism will disappear from the face of the Earth. But the stranglehold that the "cultural elite" have held on American culture is coming to an end.

Furthermore, I believe the radicals are increasingly aware that their power base is eroding, which leads to a certain desperation. That's why they have begun attacking conservative Christians and assaulting anyone who dares to disagree. But their day in the sun is passing. Not even their darlings in the media can save them. The American people are a tolerant, loving tribe that is slow to anger and reluctant to react. But heaven help those who push them too far! Peal Harbor provide that.

This is a time to be praying for our nation. Dramatic political change can be exciting,

but it can be dangerous, too. Those who have run things of 40 years will not surrender quietly and walk away. There is plenty of mischief lying in our path. We must ask the Lord to bless this great land—to give us the quality of leadership that inspired our Constitution and established our liberties—and to bring a spiritual revival that will restore us to our moral underpinnings. I believe He will answer those prayers if we are faithful to ask Him.

Until then, Focus on the Family will be there for your family. Thank you for standing with us month after month, and for helping us with the ad campaign if you can. Come see us when you're near Colorado Springs.

Sincerely,

JAMES C. DOBSON, Ph.D.,
President.

P.S. After writing this letter, I was given a late report regarding the stunning rebuke the United States government has received to its efforts to promote abortion and "safe sex" ideology worldwide. More than 30 countries have added their reservations to the document, denying the conference organizers the global consensus they were so desperately seeking. According to Cecilia Royals of the pro-life National Institute for Womanhood, the large number of objections hinders the document and the plans of the pro-abortion forces. "Essentially, a runaway train has been stopped," Royals says.¹⁸ You won't read this in the news media, but it's a fact. Unfortunately, additional conferences devoted to "population control" are planned for 1995 in Beijing, so we will have to fight this battle again.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Nat Hentoff, "HIV Ideologues Taking Precedence Over Dying Babies," Rocky Mountain News, July 18, 1994, p. 30A

² "Compromise Close in Fight Over Abortion, U.S. Says," Associated Press, Sept. 5, 1994

³ John H. Cushman, "Gore Wants U.N. to Leave Abortion Up to Each Nation," New York Times, Aug. 26, 1994, P. A2

⁴ Pat Buchanan, "John Paul II—No Friend of Bill," Denver Post, Sept. 8, 1994, p. 7B

⁵ Robert Novak, "Clinton Pays Politically for Abortion Stand in Cairo," Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1994, p. B7

⁶ "Have Your Cake and Eat It, Too," World, July 30, 1994, p. 9

⁷ "Family Planning for All Families," New York Times, November 29, 1993, p. A16

⁸ United States State Department Outgoing Telegram, March 16, 1994

⁹ Novak, September 7, 1994, p. B7

¹⁰ George Weigel, "Where Marriage Is a Dirty Word," Wall Street Journal, Aug. 26, 1994, p. A14

¹¹ Linda Chavez, "Don't Let Government Dictate Size of Families," USA Today, Aug. 31, 1994

¹² Phillip Shenon, "Chinese Bias Against Girls Creates Surplus of Bachelors," New York Times, Aug. 26, 1994, p. A1

¹³ Report from Bob Ditmer, "Family News in Focus," Sept. 7, 1994

¹⁴ "Schroeder Vows to Push U.N. Plan," Associated Press, Sept. 6, 1994

¹⁵ John Brinkley, "Schroeder Reaction to Cairo Mixed," Rocky Mountain News, Sept. 8, 1994, p. 46A

¹⁶ ABC News, "Nightline," Sept. 6, 1994, Transcript #3467

¹⁷ Martha Shirk and Jo Mannies, "Rightists: Clinton Attack Will Backfire; Democratic Leaders Welcome His Remarks," St. Louis Post Dispatch, June 26, 1994, p. 1A

¹⁸ "Family News in Focus," Sept. 13, 1994

FREE TRADE FOR THE AMERICAS: THE NEXT STEPS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, on the eve of the historic "Summit of the Americas" and 1 year after NAFTA's passage, I think it is vital that we consider future steps toward strengthening hemispheric democracies and economies. I urge my colleagues to read the following speech by Ambassador Abelardo Valdez titled "Free Trade for the Americas: The Next Steps" which was delivered at Baylor University on November 11, 1994.

FREE TRADE FOR THE AMERICAS: THE NEXT STEPS

(By Ambassador Abelardo L. Valdez)

Ladies and gentlemen and distinguished guests: It is a great pleasure to return to Baylor University and join you at this conference to discuss the potential and prospects of free trade for the Americas.

Twenty-seven years ago, a few months before I began my law studies at Baylor, I was fortunate to accompany President Lyndon B. Johnson to the first summit of the Presidents of the Americas at Punta del Este, Uruguay, as a young military aide. The primary goal of that first summit was to support the beginning of trade liberalization among the Latin American countries. Next month the second summit of the Americas will be held in Miami, with the primary goals of expanding free trade, strengthening democracy, and advancing economic and social development throughout the Western Hemisphere.

In the 27 years between these two historic events, our hemispheric neighborhood and the world have changed dramatically, and the small seed planted at Punta del Este is in the process of blossoming into a hemispheric free trade area, and, I predict, into a future Common Market of the Americas. The North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") has set the stage for achieving free trade throughout the Americas and strengthening the economic and political relations between the United States, Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean. I have had the good fortune to witness at close range and participate intensely in this process during the past quarter of a century. For this reason, I am especially pleased to join you at this event.

As we meet tonight, preparations for the Miami summit are reaching the critical point for decision. The United States, Canadian, and Latin Governments realize that this summit is not only a historic event, but a watershed event that could give impetus and momentum to the expansion of free trade throughout the hemisphere. The agenda for the summit is being finalized, the critical issues are being defined and the position papers are being developed. This, therefore, is a timely conference to analyze the issues from a U.S., Canadian and Latin perspective, to examine the pros and cons of expanding free trade throughout the Western Hemisphere, and to suggest some ways and means to achieve this goal.

The principal question before the Summit Conference is how to achieve the goal of free trade throughout the Americas and how to build on the trade liberalization efforts of the past quarter century in Latin America.

Related issues include the following: Should NAFTA be the foundation for this effort? If so, how can Central and South America and the Caribbean accede to NAFTA and what could be the standards or conditions for accession? Would it be feasible or desirable for groups of countries to jointly negotiate for accession with the NAFTA member countries. Or, should countries seek membership on an individual basis? How can democracy be strengthened and the environment protected in the hemisphere? What regulatory and dispute settlement mechanisms should be put in place. There is also the question of how to integrate countries of greatly varying economic development, size and competitiveness in a common free trade area.

These are questions which are being addressed by this Conference, and which will be the focus of the Summit Conference in Miami next month.

While there seems to be a general consensus of opinion throughout the hemisphere on the goal of free trade, there is no clear consensus on how to achieve it. Moreover, the role of the United States will be pivotal and the U.S. Congress is clearly divided on whether to grant the President the indispensable "fast track" negotiating authority to commence free trade negotiations.

I. WHY A WESTERN HEMISPHERE FREE TRADE AREA SHOULD BE CREATED

Although most summit participants are assuming that a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area ("WHFTA") is a goal to be achieved and not one to be debated, we in the U.S. appear somewhat reticent and Congress is very divided on the issue.

It behooves us then to answer the question why should the United States, in partnership with Canada and Latin America, pursue this ambitious goal of creating a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area within the next decade. The experience in achieving the NAFTA teaches us to never take for granted that a good idea will automatically be approved by Congress or that people beyond the Capital Beltway are properly informed about the issue.

So, first let us examine both the potential benefit of a hemisphere-wide free trade area to the United States and why a trade partnership with Latin America is feasible at this time.

It is important to understand that Latin America is undergoing a dramatic transformation in its economic policies. The positive results of that change have moved the International Monetary Fund to predict that the region will experience a higher rate of economic growth than any other region of the World over the next decade—approximately six percent per year. These changes have included privatizing their economies and opening their markets to foreign trade and investment and have been ongoing for several years. Latin leaders are eager to finish the job and maximize economic benefits through the creation of a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area. They see significant economic and social progress being achieved through increased trade and investment among the nations of this hemisphere and are eager to increase their economic competitiveness and efficiency through free trade.

Moreover, Latin American countries have made great gains in expanding democracy over this same period. Latin leaders perceive that increased economic growth and opportunity for their people is the best catalyst for social progress and the best way to strengthen democracy in the region.

In view of these dramatic reforms and progress, I believe that the United States

and Latin America would benefit substantially from a WHFTA.

A recent report issued by Institute for International Economics concluded that U.S. exports to Latin America would increase by \$36 billion by year 2000 or 51 percent over current efforts because of such an arrangement. It also estimated that Latin American exports to the U.S. would increase by \$87 billion by 2000 as a result of the WHFTA. As a result, the U.S. trade balance would improve with a gain of 60,000 net U.S. jobs being created by that date. The report also indicated that direct foreign investment in Latin American would increase by \$60 billion by the year 2000.

The Western Hemisphere is expected to account for close to \$200 billion in U.S. exports—considerably more than the United States sells to all of Europe plus Russia and more than it exports to eastern and southern Asia combined. Already, 37 percent of U.S. exports go to Western Hemisphere nations. To put it in perspective, let me point out that we sell as much to Brazil as to China; more to Venezuela than to Russia, and more to Ecuador than Hungary and Poland combined. Our exports to Latin America are growing at three times the global rate. If current trends continue, exports to Latin America will exceed those to the European Union as a whole.

One reason that our trade with Latin America is on the rise is that, between 1989 and 1992, the average effective tariff of Latin American and Caribbean countries was cut from 20 percent to 13 percent. This was done on a unilateral basis.

By next year, the Andean Pact countries—are expected to set a common external tariff no greater than 20 percent. As a result, they will become one of our twelve largest markets, accounting for \$10 billion in U.S. exports. The U.S. sells more to the pact's 95 million people than to China's 1.2 billion.

MERCOSUR, the common market established by Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, have agreed to eliminate all non-tariff barriers affecting regional trade. When completed, MERCOSUR could represent about half of the South American gross product. The United States exported over \$10 billion to those countries in 1993, an 11 percent increase over 1992.

Today, the United States accounts for approximately 60 percent of the goods imported by Latin America and the Caribbean, a region with a growing population of 460 million. Total trade between the United States and Latin America was worth \$141 billion in 1993.

If these trends continue, by the year 2000, United States exports to Latin America could well exceed U.S. sales to Western Europe—and could add one million new jobs for U.S. workers. United States exports could grow even faster if barriers to trade continue to come down.

NAFTA in its first six months of existence has already proven that free trade produces strong positive benefits. U.S. exports to Mexico have expanded by more than 17 percent and Mexico's exports to the U.S. grew by 20 percent during this period. If this trend continues, Mexico will displace Japan as our second largest market in the world by the end of this year.

Yet, despite this potential for great benefits to the U.S. economy to flow from a WHFTA, there is strong reluctance in Congress to move on this initiative. Labor leaders and environmentalists are voicing strong opposition, as they did with NAFTA. Unions fear that with free trade, low-wage workers

in Latin America could siphon off American jobs and undermine U.S. wage standards. Environmentalists are concerned about lax environmental standards in most Latin countries. On the other hand, the business community and most of the Republican members of Congress are concerned that imposing stringent environmental and labor standards will cancel out the benefits of future trade agreements.

The big winners in a WHFTA would be business firms and consumers. However, these two groups have yet to demonstrate the ability of sustaining a strong lobbying effort to turn the tide at this time. It is this lack of clear-cut support in Congress and among the public that has caused a dampening of enthusiasm and prospects for the Presidential summit in Miami.

This was also the reason that the Clinton Administration was forced to withdraw fast-track negotiating authority from the GATT bill that is pending before the Congress, in order to preserve the possibility of passing the GATT bill this year. While the Administration has promised to reintroduce the "fast-track" measure early next year, there is no guarantee that it will pass, especially since it appears that President Clinton will have less support as a result of the Congressional elections held this past Tuesday.

So here we go again. It is another replay of the NAFTA experience, where only last-minute, feverish activity by the Administration saved NAFTA from the jaws of defeat. The bottom line is that those who are for a WHFTA—the Administration, the business community, and consumers, etc.—have better start a strong effort now to insure that Congress passes fast-track and gets behind the WHFTA initiative. As I said before, one cannot assume that a good idea will necessarily be approved by a Congress left to its own devices, especially in the contentious climate that is expected in the next session of Congress.

II. HOW TO ACHIEVE A WESTERN HEMISPHERE FREE TRADE AREA

Nevertheless, I still believe that a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area is an idea whose time has come and am confident that it will prevail. Assuming that fast-track is passed next year, the next question will be how to achieve the goal of a WHFTA.

Basically there are two strategies that are circulating at this time. One would expand NAFTA through the accession of individual countries or group of countries, in accordance with certain procedures and standards to be determined by the NAFTA member countries. The other strategy would deepen and enlarge the existing subregional free trade groups in the hemisphere such as NAFTA, MERCOSUR, the Andean Pact, the Central American Common market, and the Caribbean Community, and attempt to harmonize trade standards towards achieving a common free trade area. Of these two strategies, I think the first one is more feasible and simpler to pursue, although the two approaches are not necessarily exclusive.

NAFTA represents the most advanced free trade agreement in existence at this time. It would be much more expeditious to have it serve as the basis for achieving a WHFTA.

NAFTA is a multilateral accord that includes the principal economic partner and foreign investor for a large number of Latin and Caribbean countries. The Agreement's common set of rules already regulates three quarters of intra-hemispheric exports. Moreover, it is consistent with GATT, and its accession clause is an expression of open regionalism.

Nevertheless, to achieve a hemispheric free trade area through the expansion of NAFTA membership, the procedures for accession and the standards for application to the agreement still need to be defined. In view of the varying levels of development in the region, an inclusive hemispheric process would probably require flexible transitional arrangements and less uncertainty in areas that are sensitive to developing countries, such as labor and environmental standards. Expansion of NAFTA through accession would also require committed leadership, especially from the United States—and I have already mentioned the concerns about the division of American public and official opinion.

The second strategy of converging and widening the existing subregional agreements can strengthen and complement the overall process to achieve a WHFTA through a firm commitment to shared principles and participation in a common negotiating framework. This strategy would multilateralize free trade benefits among the existing subregional accords within a mutually agreed-upon period of time, while at the same time generating a hemispheric consensus on common minimum standards for sensitive trade-related issues such as investment, intellectual property, labor and the environment. This process could be facilitated by placing it in a hemispheric forum such as the Organization of American States Special Committee on Trade. While this strategy, like the expansion of NAFTA through accession has its own set of complexities, it does have the advantages of building on the progress achieved over the last quarter of a century in subregional integration and advancing the hemispheric trade process on the basis of inclusion and consensus.

In my judgment, a hybrid combination of these two strategies may produce the optimum results from creating a WHFTA within the next decade. Accession to NAFTA by individual countries or groups of countries would be the most efficient way to accomplish this goal. Those countries like Chile, Argentina, Trinidad, Colombia and Venezuela that are prepared to meet the standards to accede to NAFTA on an individual basis with some modest adjustments to their trade and economic policies would do so in the first phase of the process. Those countries that are less developed could prepare for eventual accession to NAFTA as individual countries or members of subregional groups which would harmonize their trade and trade-related standards within their subregional group before joining NAFTA. Thus free trade negotiations could be accomplished according to a predetermined schedule and set of properties, taking into account the needs of each country or group of countries.

This hybrid strategy would build on the trade liberalization achieved through subregional groups. It would respect the reality that some countries are less prepared to begin immediate negotiations to accede to NAFTA but that all countries wish to have an opportunity to be part of a hemisphere-wide free trade area. It would also have the potential to expedite the process by allowing groups of countries with commonalities in levels of development and trade policies to prepare together for access to NAFTA as a group.

This hybrid strategy should establish and respect these following fundamental principles:

First, it should commit to the GATT principles for the formation of regional trading

arrangements. These include not raising protections above levels prevailing prior to the formation of a Free Trade Area or Customs Union; eliminating trade barriers within a trading zone across substantially all sectors within an agreement rather than having sectoral or topic-by-topic coverage; and assuring that trade agreements have a precise interim plan and schedule for the staged introduction of benefits and disciplines.

Secondly, it should provide for equal treatment for existing and new members to the regional trade arrangement, although allowing flexible transition periods among the parties.

Thirdly, there should be established explicit rules of entry, including clearly-defined procedures and technical conditions for application and negotiation of accession.

Fourthly, it is fundamentally important that this hybrid strategy adhere to basic standards of transparency regarding key trading rules, such as rules of origin, investment rules, and staged phase-in periods for different member countries in accordance with their level of development.

Fifthly, it should establish an efficient and effective dispute settlement mechanism for resolving trade and investment disputes.

Finally, the strategy should maintain openness to membership for countries within and beyond the regions.

The North American Free Trade Agreement already meets all but one of these conditions—the procedure and standard for accession. It is also the first international free trade agreement in the world that includes both developed and developing countries. Therefore, I believe that NAFTA should be the foundation and starting point for expanding free trade throughout the Americas.

III. WHAT THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS NEEDS TO ACCOMPLISH

The first public step in creating a WHFTA was taken in January of this year, when NAFTA went into effect. The second crucial step is the upcoming Summit of the American Presidents. Decisions that are taken, or not taken, there will greatly influence the direction, process and efficiency of the effort to achieve the common goal of expanding free trade throughout the Americas, enhancing social and economic progress, and strengthening democracy.

It is imperative, in my opinion, that the focus and goal of the summit conference should be the expansion of free trade through the creation of a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area. I believe that by concentrating on this goal, other equally important goals can be achieved. Economic progress and democracy will be strengthened if free trade throughout the hemisphere can be achieved. Certainly, the NAFTA experience has proven this to be the case. On the other hand, overloading the summit agenda with too many issues will only assure that no meaningful agreement may be reached on any objective.

Secondly, a decision on the strategy, including a mechanism and time schedule for achieving the goal of establishing a WHFTA, must be made by the summit conferees. Without a strategy, the effort to achieve this great goal may be stalled or frustrated. The summit leaders must grasp this once-in-a-century opportunity now and move expeditiously to realize it.

Thirdly, a decisive first step such as beginning negotiations with Chile for accession to NAFTA should begin by early 1995, otherwise the momentum needed to move the process may well founder. Successive steps should follow in a defined schedule for achieving a WHFTA by a certain date.

CONCLUSION

It will require courage and vision from the leaders assembled at the summit to make these decisions in order to build a genuine economic and political partnership in the Americas. I believe that free trade can lead to the achievement of many common goals in this hemisphere, and that it can be the foundation for building a more democratic and more just and prosperous society throughout the Americas. Above all, our leaders and we need to take advantage of this propitious time.

As Shakespeare reminds us:

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
That taken at the flood,
Leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life,
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

CAUTION ON THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the new administration under President Clinton and Vice President Gore have heralded the new age in communications technology with its proposal to create the Global Information Superhighway [GIS]. The GIS has been greeted with great enthusiasm and will hopefully lead to greater ties between industrial and developing countries.

However, as Leonard Marks points out in his article "Detours Along the Information Highway," published in the Washington Times on October 16, 1994, there are serious detours and potholes that must be overcome. Two-thirds of the world's population have no access to the telephone service—plain old telephone. Such a statistic raises serious questions about the fulfillment of the lofty goals of the global highway's promoters.

Mr. Marks has a long and distinguished background in the field of communications. He served as Director of the U.S. Information Agency under President Lyndon B. Johnson and chairman of the first International Conference on Communications Satellites, which was responsible for INTELSAT. Most recently, Mr. Marks has been chairman of the Department of State Advisory Committee on International Communications and Information Policy.

I commend to my colleagues the following article about this most very important subject:

DETOURS ALONG THE INFORMATION HIGHWAY

Travelers beware! If you are planning to use the Global Information Superhighway (GIS), be prepared for potholes, barriers and detours.

When Vice President Albert Gore announced the Clinton Administration's plans for this project, his remarks were acclaimed by a world conference in Buenos Aires. The headlines featured the opportunities for world communications, but made no mention of the formidable obstacles that lay ahead.

The vice president's speech heralded a new age pointing out that:

"Telecommunications is an essential component of political, economic, social and cultural development. It fuels the global information society and economy which is rapidly

transforming local, national and international life and, despite physical boundaries, is promoting better understanding between peoples."

While the Western world routinely enjoys direct dialing, receives faxes and television programs from remote points of the globe and looks forward to computer hookups via INTERNET and other whiz kids' inventions, the developing world yearns for a Plain Old Telephone (POT). When the telephone is installed, they pray daily that there will be a dial tone and that the receiver on the other end will be in service. Here are the grim facts:

Two-thirds of the world's population have no access to telephone service.

Over one-half of the world's population live in countries with less than one telephone for every 100 people.

Three-fourths of the world's population live in countries with 10 or fewer telephones for every 100 people.

Low-income countries have less than a 5 percent share of global telephone lines but have 55 percent of the world's population.

When the International Telecommunications Union reviewed this issue 10 years ago, it commented:

"While telecommunications is taken for granted as a key factor *** in industrialized countries and as an engine of growth, in most developing countries the telecommunications system is not adequate even to sustain essential services. In many areas, there is no system at all."

As a goal, they proposed that by the year 2000, all mankind should be within easy reach of a telephone—i.e., within walking distance.

Efforts are being made to remove these barriers. However, the financial outlays would be enormous. The World Bank has estimated that \$40 billion a year will be needed in the five-year period from 1995-99 to build the networks in developing countries to meet international standards. In addition, some \$10-15 billion needs to be spent to modernize the networks in Eastern Europe. This would amount to a grand total of \$250 billion which is four times the level of spending of the 1970's and three times the level of the 1980's—needless to say, a formidable barrier.

Even though telecommunications operations have been very profitable and have shown returns on capital of 10-20 percent, telecommunications entities often have difficulty finding investment capital. Investors have been discouraged by management ineptness in many developing countries, compounded by glaring problems in procurement. One horrible example in West Africa disclosed a cost of \$20,000 to add one extra telephone line for reasons which the ITU says are "unclear." These factors make a \$250 billion investment for new construction more than a pothole.

International travelers are aware of the existing telecom barriers throughout the developing world. Telephones are usually out of order and take a long time to repair. Even when the telephone does work, difficulties are encountered because of the shortage of equipment and inadequate maintenance. In peak periods, this situation becomes critical and frequently more than half of the calls fail to connect. Recognizing this problem, sophisticated users, when they are successful in getting a line connection, keep it open all day even though they may use it only sporadically; denying everyone else the opportunity to communicate. During peak periods, all too frequently it becomes impossible to call anywhere.

In addition to these technological potholes which could be cured, formidable man-made obstacles still exist because of political or social differences. As an example, for years the neighboring states of Israel and Jordan would not allow the use of existing telephone lines to connect these two points. When they diplomatically shook hands, they removed these "obstacles" and today, direct telephone communication is possible. However, in many parts of the world areas are isolated because of political and social differences.

Advocates for the GIS proclaim the wonders of satellites, fiber optics, data networks, cellular phones, interactive video and the miracles of the computer age. Their enthusiasm is justified but should be confined to a small part of the globe—the U.S., Western Europe, Japan and pockets of industrial growth. Two-thirds of the world's population—the telecom "have nots"—will continue to read about these developments while they yearn for the good old POT.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES LIGHT CURRIE

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, before I became a public servant, I owned a real estate development company in my hometown of Kingsport, TN. I hired a young woman back then to answer the telephones and work in the loan department. Little did I know when I hired her 40 years ago that she would become my right hand—my most loyal, hard-working, dedicated, and dependable employee—my very good friend.

Frances Light Currie has been by my side throughout my entire political career—8 years in the Tennessee General Assembly and 32 years here in the Congress. She worked tirelessly on all of my runs for the State House, on my First Congressional campaign, which operated out of a gas station, and continued to work in my congressional office in Kingsport. In the late 1960's, I was able to persuade Frances to come to Washington to work—even though she was widowed with two children.

She raised her two daughters, bestowing in them the same strong motivation to achieve—and both of them have become doctors. She has overcome many obstacles and personal tragedies over the years, including the death of her second husband, John Currie.

Frances has been a glowing example for my other employees over the years, and I couldn't even begin to list the countless contributions she has made over the years. She is well-known and highly respected by so many on Capitol Hill, particularly among the Members and staff of the Tennessee Congressional Delegation. In fact, she was recently awarded the Outstanding Tennessean Award by Tennessee Gov. Ned McWherter for her untiring efforts and unending accomplishments.

She has been my chief of staff for years, and I don't know how she put up with me for 40 years, but I'm sure glad she did. I want to personally thank Frances from the bottom of my heart for her devotion, friendship, and loyalty over the years. I wouldn't be where I am today without her.

IN HONOR OF VIRGINIA FREDERICK

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to offer a personal salute to one of Illinois' finest elected officials who is retiring after a distinguished career of public service: State Representative Virginia Frederick.

Virginia Frederick—Ginny to everyone who knows her—has been one of our State's most respected leaders and has made a real difference for the people of her district and across Illinois. She started out in Government in the 1970's as the very first woman elected to the Lake Forest City Council, and subsequently Ginny was elected to the general assembly, where she served with such skill that she was reelected for eight consecutive terms.

As a member of the Illinois Legislature, Ginny earned the respect of her colleagues and a reputation as a serious and thoughtful leader, especially for women's and children's issues. She was the driving force behind important legislation in support of education, aiding shelters for battered women, and badly needed domestic violence programs.

As just one example of Ginny's tenacity and commitment to the causes she believed in, an article in the Chicago Tribune noted that in her last term, she again sponsored a bill passed by the general assembly that grants tax exemptions for businesses that provide day care for employees' children—a bill that she had sponsored annually for 15 years.

From the perspective of my office, whenever there was a matter of concern to our shared constituencies that required a combined State and Federal effort, I could always count on Ginny Frederick. Whether it was flood control, support for local schools serving children from nearby military bases, or any other issue, Ginny was both responsive and effective.

But, Mr. Speaker, with Ginny's retirement we are losing not just a wonderful legislator, but someone whose personal warmth and kindness shone a special light on Illinois government. She brought a keen mind to the legislative process, but remembered that even the most sophisticated logical analysis doesn't beat good old common sense. She was and is a proud member of the Republican party, but never allowed partisanship to destroy the cooperation needed to govern. A class act, Mr. Speaker—that's what Ginny Frederick has been throughout her work in public office.

Courage, decency, hard work, and compassion were the hallmarks of Ginny Frederick's career in public service, and she has the gratitude of countless people throughout our area and our State whom she has served so ably. We will miss her leadership in Springfield, but we will never forget all the wonderful things she accomplished to make Illinois a better place.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer this tribute to Ginny in the permanent record of the U.S. Congress and to wish her and her husband, Ken, the very best in all the years to come.

VFW 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to extend my congratulations to the Maple Shade VFW Post 2445 on their 50th anniversary.

Founded on October 17, 1944, VFW 2445 has grown into an organization serving the needs of veterans in the Maple Shade community who have served and protected American ideology, interests and security against hostile forces in foreign lands. Throughout its history, the post has organized numerous parades and organized rallies in honor of the men and women of the community that gave their lives to uphold the ideals of America. The members of the post have also helped each other cope during times of need by providing a haven for their members and families to turn to when having difficulty dealing with veterans issues or in their personal life.

I commend the men and women of the Maple Shade VFW and hope that they will continue to prosper as they support all of America's armed services.

TRIBUTE TO JEFF ROBERT
LECLAIR

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Jeff Robert LeClair of Troop 28 in Pawtucket, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jeff organized the cleanup of St. Cecilia's Church Hall which had been used for storage for over 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Jeff Robert LeClair. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has

through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jeff Robert LeClair will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO DORI PYE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dori Pye, who has been an articulate and enthusiastic spokesperson on behalf of businesses in Los Angeles. At a time when the economy of the region is going through profound change, Dori has worked tirelessly to help entrepreneurs throughout southern California keep pace. As president of the Los Angeles business council for the past 25 years, Dori has been a tremendous advocate for the diverse businesses that make up the southern California economy.

But Dori's involvement with her community is not limited to the business sector. For example, since 1986 she has been the host of "Inside LA," a syndicated television show that featured discussions with political leaders and people active in the arts. She has also served on a number of boards, including Jimmy Carter's Habitat for Humanity, the Jewish Immunology Center, and the University Religious Conference. It's hardly an exaggeration to say that somehow Dori finds time for everybody.

Dori has also made a tremendous impact with the leadership Los Angeles program, a 9-month series of intensive seminars on community issues that helps prepare businesspersons to assume leadership roles. I have spoken to members of this group several times, and am always impressed with their level of knowledge and the strength of their commitment.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dori Pye, a great friend of business and a true leader. Southern California is lucky to have her.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. ROBERT
KRASNER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the dedication, public service and patriotism of Rear Adm. Robert Krasner, U.S. Navy, Attending Physician to Congress, who has served our Nation and Navy so well over his 21½ year career. Unfortunately, Admiral Krasner will retire from the Navy on January 1, 1995.

A native of Newark, NJ, Rear Admiral Krasner graduated from Lafayette College in

Pennsylvania with a degree in history and literature in 1967. He subsequently matriculated to the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore and spent part of his senior year as an exchange student in London. In the early 1970's, Dr. Krasner was commissioned under the Berry Plan as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve, and came on active duty in 1973. His first assignment was as general medical officer and assistant surgeon at the naval communications station in Ethiopia where, in addition to his regular duties, he performed volunteer work in local Ethiopian medical facilities. Following a tour in La Maddalena, Sardinia and promotion to lieutenant commander, Dr. Krasner was assigned to the naval activities medical clinic in the American Embassy in London.

Following completion of his tour in London, Admiral Krasner was transferred to Bethesda Naval Hospital for training in internal medicine and earned a diploma in tropical medicine from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. During this time, he served in the naval medical research unit in Jakarta, Indonesia and was promoted to commander.

From 1980 to 1982, Admiral Krasner served as a staff physician in the Office of the Attending Physician here on Capitol Hill and was subsequently assigned as a staff internist at the Naval Hospital, Oakland, CA, serving there for 4 years. In 1986, now-Captain Krasner was assigned again to the Office of Attending Physician as the Director of Clinical Services. He was then appointed Attending Physician and promoted to his current rank of rear admiral.

Admiral Krasner's decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Navy Meritorious Service Medal, and the Navy Commendation Medal. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, a member of the Academy of Medicine of Washington, and a member of the International Society of Travel Medicine.

Admiral Krasner is a superb naval officer and physician who, throughout his naval career, has been an indispensable asset to our Nation and Navy and, most recently, the U.S. Congress. Thanks to his consummate leadership, energy and integrity, Members of Congress were well cared for over the past 8 years. As Admiral Krasner retires from the naval service, our Nation and Navy owe him a debt of gratitude for his superb service. Members of Congress, our Nation and our Navy will certainly miss him. I wish he and his lovely wife Leslie and their two children, Jessica and Justin, "fair winds and following seas" as he concludes his distinguished career.

TO COMMEMORATE THE
RETIREMENT OF JOHN F. BETAR

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a former Capitol Hill staffer and Federal agency employee who, throughout his career, exemplified the highest standards of public and private service. I am referred to

John F. Betar of Oaktown, VA, and of New Iberia, LA, who has recently retired from a Washington trade association, the Bankers Roundtable, where he served as legislative counsel.

John Betar was born and raised in New Iberia, LA, where he still maintains close ties. He first came to Washington in the mid-1950's as a summer employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working as clerk in what we now know as the Ford House Office Building. John attended law school at Louisiana State University and after graduation clerked for U.S. District Judge Edwin F. Hunter, Jr., in Lake Charles, LA. From 1962 to 1964, he served with the rank of captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Department of the Army, at the Pentagon and during that period was detailed to the White House as a military social aide to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Following his military service, John became a trial attorney in the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

In 1966, John moved to Capitol Hill to serve as legislative assistant to the Hon. Edwin Willis, who at that time represented the 3d District of Louisiana.

In January 1969, John joined the Legal Division of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He served at the FDIC until 1985, and during the intervening years held progressively more senior positions, including administrative counsel, assistant general counsel, legislative counsel and liaison officer in the Office of Congressional Relations. It was in the latter position that John became well known to many of us in Congress as a helpful and knowledgeable source of information on banking generally and the FDIC in particular.

Beginning in 1985, John joined the Association of Bank Holding Companies as legislative Counsel, a position he held until his retirement earlier this year from the Bankers Roundtable, the successor organization to the holding company association.

Throughout his distinguished career in the public and private sector, John maintained the highest standards of his profession and in doing so earned both the respect and affection of his colleagues. I know that John's many friends in Congress, including especially the staffs and members of the two banking committees, will want to join me in saying "well done," with heartfelt best wishes for his retirement years.

TRIBUTE TO KATRINA MUMAW

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Katrina Mumaw of Lancaster, CA, an 11-year-old pilot, on being the first child to break the speed of sound.

At the age of 8, Katrina became the youngest person to fly "Sport-Combat" which is real air-to-air dogfights using planes with electronic signals for bullets. Katrina soon became the youngest ace in this type of flying. At the age of 9, Katrina became the leading scorer, and to this day she is still unsurpassed, regardless of age. In addition to being the first American

child to pilot a MiG-29 jet fighter, Katrina is also the first child to ever fly a Russian military jet.

Aside from Katrina's aviation accomplishments, she still finds time to talk with youngsters about making their dreams a reality, as well as staying drug free. Katrina has said that she would rather "see kids high on aviation, not on drugs."

As an A-student, she is very active in school and extracurricular activities, such as Tae Kwon Do and Gymnastics. Her goals for the future include attending the U.S. Air Force Academy, becoming an Astronaut, and leading the first mission to Mars.

I applaud Katrina for being an inspiration to all Americans. I wish her well on her journey into the future and look forward to hearing about her next amazing accomplishment.

I request that a speech written by Katrina be entered into the RECORD for my colleagues to read. Please join me in recognizing this outstanding young lady, Miss Katrina Mumaw.

Thank you for having me here at your school. On July 12, 1994, I became the first child in history to break the sound barrier. On that same day, I broke a more important barrier, a barrier of doubts. All of my family, friends and everything I knew was half a world away from me, I was on my own. Facing me was a very stern Russian pilot named Vladimir. He just learned that not only was he going to be flying with a child, it was going to be just a little girl! It was easy that he didn't think that I could fly Russian jets. He even had to be led over to me to shake hands with me. His questions made it clear that he doubted my abilities.

The only person in that whole room who really knew that I could succeed was me. I had to believe in myself when others did not. I was not going to accept the limitations of others when I knew what I was capable of doing. I flew the L-39 jet trainer and proved that I could handle a jet. I flew the MiG-29 up seven miles high, broke the sound barrier and did aerobatics in it. I did what I knew that I could do. When Vladimir came over to me after the flight, it was with a smile. He gave me a special gift from himself, a MiG-29 watch. I will treasure that watch, but what I will treasure more is the respect of Vladimir and the other people in Russia. I knew, when Vladimir mussed my hair and visited as if we were old friends that I had broken another barrier.

When he went out of his way to shake my hand goodbye and wish me safe flying, I knew he had changed too. Breaking the sound barrier was one of my dreams. But that dream is no more important than those that each of you have for yourselves. You must never limit yourselves by giving up and saying "I can't". You must never let the doubts of others hold you back. Only through hard work and trying again and again can you really know how high you can reach. There is one thing, though, that can and will destroy all of your dreams. Drugs will not only destroy your dreams but your lives as well. I have seen the waste that drugs leave behind in ways that you cannot dream of.

You might say that my life is a mix between the movies "Top Gun" and "My Girl". My brother and I live with our father who is a funeral director. While I never go into the embalming room, I do see things that many kids don't. I see families who have been torn apart by drugs and I hear about dreams that will never come true. I see people of all ages who have had their lives cut short and ended

by the use of drugs and alcohol. The innocent little kid who gets run down by a driver too high to know what is happening. A grade school kid who O.D.s on something which was supposed to make him feel real good. He didn't feel anything laying in that casket! One of the questions that I hear people ask is Why? Why did it have to happen? Why such a good kid like that?

My question is always why take drugs when it is so simple to say "No." The only trip that drugs are going to take anybody on, ultimately, is a trip in the back of my dad's hearse! Saying no is simple, but that doesn't mean that it is easy. Friends may try to pressure you or make fun of you if you don't become one of the group. I say, so what! Who is in charge of your life anyway? You are! You have the power to either reach for your dreams or throw them all away. Would you jump off a cliff, just because somebody said it felt good or was the cool thing to do? A lot of the time, kids think that bad things just can't happen to them. If you mess with drugs, bad things not only can but will happen! There is no way that I'm going to pollute my life and health with drugs, alcohol or smoking! I don't need anything phoney to feel good and have fun. If I can realize my dreams without drugs, you can too!

They say that it takes courage for me to dogfight in real planes, crashing through the sky. They said it took courage for me to break the sound barrier. I'll tell you what takes courage * * * saying no to drugs takes courage. Each and every one of you can be as brave as any fighter ace or test pilot if you can say no to drugs! You will be a hero to yourself and to those around you. I get high on aviation and not drugs!

If there is just one thing that you remember about me, it is that I am just a kid like all of you. A kid, just like all of you who has proven that you can reach your dreams and that the only way to do it is without drugs! Don't just make it a Red Ribbon Week, make it a Red Ribbon Life!

TRIBUTE TO THE HIALEAH-MIAMI LAKES ADULT EDUCATION CENTER

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center for all of its efforts on behalf of adult literacy.

During the week of November 14, 1994, Dade County Public Schools celebrated the theme, "Turn on the Lights for Community Education." This program is yet another example of how the south Florida community continues to work diligently to assure that no individual suffers from the burden of illiteracy. The Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center played an integral role in the event.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize certain individuals who helped support "Turn on the Lights for Community Education." Robert P. Villano, principal and Martin D. Simonoff, assistant principal, of the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center, as well as all of the teachers and volunteers of the Literacy Program, devoted a great deal of time and effort toward assuring that the event

was a resounding success. Also, I would like to recognize Mr. Ariel Fernandez, a high school student volunteer, for his continued outstanding service to our community.

I, therefore, ask my colleagues to join me in expressing appreciation to the Hialeah-Miami Lakes Adult Education Center for its outstanding achievements in the area of adult literacy and education.

TRIBUTE TO SIXTH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE ON HISPANIC ISSUES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize the Sixth Annual Conference on Hispanic Issues, presented by the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council. The conference was held on Saturday, November 5, 1994, and it featured concerns regarding economic development.

The Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council is composed of leaders from over 40 different Hispanic organizations. A common characteristic of these Hispanic leaders is their commitment to improve the standard of living for northwest Indiana residents, and in particular, that of the Hispanic community. Council president, Mr. Benjamin T. Luna, has exhibited exemplary leadership and virtuosity in his management of the organization.

Economic development in the future was the main focus of the conference. Specific issues discussed included riverboat gambling, the future of the work force and jobs for the next generation. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize two distinguished individuals who are instrumental in promoting economic development in the northwest Indiana community: Mr. Louis Lopez, assistant State director for U.S. Senator RICHARD G. LUGAR, and Mr. Louis B. Gonzalez, superintendent of the school city of East Chicago. These two men work together to educate citizens of northwest Indiana and implement economic opportunities for them in return.

I commend the efforts of these two outstanding proponents of educational excellence and the Hispanic community for their commitment to strengthening the link between the multicultural youth of northwest Indiana and education.

TRIBUTE TO COL. HARRY A.
SPANNAUS UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS THE EXECUTIVE VICE
PRESIDENT OF THE PERMIAN
BASIN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a good friend and great American, Col. Harry A. Spannaus. Colonel Spannaus is retiring as executive vice president of Permian Basin Petroleum Association [PBPA].

Prior to being the executive vice president of PBPA, Colonel Spannaus served his country for 26 years as a fighter pilot in the U.S. Air Force. In his 26 years, he accumulated over 9,000 hours of single engine and fighter time, serving over 12 of those years in foreign countries. While serving in Korea and Southeast Asia, he flew 222 combat missions over hostile territories.

Colonel Spannaus was awarded over 40 declarations for distinguished combat flight and exemplary service to his country. These awards include two Legion of Merits, two Distinguished Flying Crosses, sixteen Air Medals, the Bronze Star with valor, and many other awards and declarations.

After his 26 years in the military, Colonel Spannaus worked for Hilliard Oil and Gas as a corporate pilot. He then went to work for PBPA, where he was known as an aggressive, up-front spokesman for the domestic oil and gas industry that had a strong sense of dedication to the petroleum industry, his friends, and family.

During his tenure at the helm of PBPA, he oversaw enormous growth in membership and activity. Spannaus built the PBPA into a formidable force to be reckoned with both in Austin and Washington, DC. I was pleased to join forces with Spannaus and PBPA in defeating numerous burdensome proposals to our domestic energy producers.

I wish Colonel Spannaus well in his future endeavors. I am sure that he will do well in any capacity in which he chooses to serve. I, too, would like to congratulate Spannaus on his recent appointment to the Interstate Oil and Gas Commission by Texas Gov. Ann Richards. His leadership and counsel will be missed, however, his departure from PBPA will be the Commission's gain.

THE QUINTESSENTIAL DESERT
RAT

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, as we rush headlong into the 21st century, we will undoubtedly look back on the marvels of the 20th. One of them surely will be Patricia "Corky" Larson, who will be retiring from the Riverside CA, County Board of Supervisors after 12 distinguished years.

Corky is the quintessential desert rat—meaning that she represents everything good about the desert and its people. She and her late husband, Keene, did it all: they worked the land, they raised six fine children, and there was hardly a community organization that did not receive their attention, and the Larson brand of energy and generosity.

With Corky, what you see is what you get. While she has worn dozens of different hats over the years, the face and the mind beneath them never changed. A straight shooter, she has also been one of the more thoughtful members of the board. She always tries to put herself in your shoes, while taking the long view, too.

As a public official myself, I'm in tune with the long hours and 7-day a week part of the

jobs we hold. Even so, I've always been impressed with the sheer amount of time that Corky has always been willing to devote to causes that needed her guidance, from transportation to housing, from our desert environment to the Salton Sea, she has always been there when we needed her.

This Corky Larson, this friend, who had the tenaciousness and strength to get her law degree after Keene's terribly premature death, may be retiring from the Riverside County Board of Supervisors. But I know for certain that she will not be retiring from her very special place in the Coachella Valley. She will not be retiring from the hearts and minds of those thousands of our friends and neighbors whose lives are the better for Corky's continual efforts over the years. That place is hers and hers alone.

So, from one desert rat to another, here's hoping that your next chapter will bring you much happiness and joy—and the time to read the whole Sunday paper.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA H.
BIRDSALL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that makes America the truly great country that it is, is its spirit of voluntarism—the willingness of citizens from all backgrounds and occupations to give of their time and talents to make their communities better places in which to live and work.

The community of Temecula, CA is fortunate to have an exceptionally dedicated group of citizens who give freely of their time and talents to make their new city one of the most desirable places in the country in which to live. One of these exceptional citizens is Ms. Patricia H. Birdsall.

Ms. Birdsall has been involved in a wide range of civic activities. She was elected to the inaugural city council of the city of Temecula in 1989, and later served as mayor pro tem and mayor. She also served as vice president and president of the Temecula Community Services District, and as a member of the Community Services Policy Committee, and the Helen Putnam Selection Committee of the League of California Cities.

Her boundless energy also led Ms. Birdsall to chair a committee to design the city of Temecula seal and to serve as a member of the Community Services Funding Review Committee, the Finance Committee, the Sister City Committee, the Cultural Preservation Committee, and the Old Town Steering Committee.

Patricia Birdsall is one of those people who sees something that needs to be done and jumps in and does it. She is an activist who believes that dedicated people can make a difference in their communities. And, she is a leader who leads by example, rather than by command.

On behalf of the citizens of Temecula and the 43d Congressional District, I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to Ms. Patricia Birdsall for her distinguished public service, and for all she has done to make life better for others.

TRIBUTE TO MARK K. O'NEIL

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Mark K. O'Neil of Troop 1 Diamond Hill in Cumberland, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Mark mapped out an historical walking path from Hamlet Avenue to the Woonsocket-Blackstone line.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Mark K. O'Neil. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 84 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Mark K. O'Neil will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

A REVITALIZED ACDA IN THE
POST-COLD WAR WORLD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to voice my strong support for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). It is my firm belief that as the Administration's watchdog on arms control is-

sues, ACDA plays an essential role in ensuring our national security.

ACDA has many important roles to fill. It is responsible for leading arms control negotiations, implementing and verifying arms control agreements, and informing the public on issues of arms control and disarmament. In addition to overseeing these vital functions, the Director of ACDA serves as principal adviser to the President on arms control and nonproliferation. It is in this capacity that he has counseled the President on the most important threat to international security since the end of the Cold War: the development of nuclear weapons by the hermit dictatorship of North Korea.

About a year and a half ago, the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights, which I have had the honor to chair during the 103d Congress, held a hearing on the future of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). At the time, ACDA's very existence was in jeopardy. Many argued that, with the end of the Cold War, the Agency had outlived its usefulness. They called for ACDA's to be abolished or, at a minimum, folded into the State Department.

The President's decision not only to preserve ACDA but to revitalize it has been vindicated. ACDA is playing a vital role in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. For example: ACDA has initiated negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on a comprehensive and verifiable nuclear test ban (CTB); ACDA has led U.S. efforts to bring into effect the Chemical Weapons Convention, an agreement of unprecedented scope which would bar its 154 signatories from acquiring or retaining chemical weapons; and ACDA has played an important role in controlling exports of items that might contribute to nuclear, chemical or missile proliferation.

Much, however, remains to be done. Foremost among the challenges facing ACDA is securing indefinite extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at the 1995 extension conference. The NPT, with nearly 160 members, represents the cornerstone of the international nonproliferation regime. ACDA must work not only to achieve an indefinite extension of the NPT, but also to strengthen the Treaty's provisions so as to prevent their evasion, as in Iraq, and their disregard, as in North Korea.

Progress on negotiating a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty over the next several months will help to achieve our objectives at the NPT conference. So will progress on a global cutoff of the production of fissile material—plutonium and highly enriched uranium—for weapon purposes or outside of international safeguards. This initiative, referred to as the Cutoff Convention, is admirable as far as it goes. To fully address the problem of excess fissile material, however, the cutoff should be extended to production of plutonium for energy purposes as well.

In short, the ACDA agenda is full, if not overflowing. Far from becoming obsolete, ACDA has taken on increasing responsibility in the post-Cold War world. With so many issues competing for the attention of our foreign policy decisionmakers, it is imperative that

ACDA continue consistently and forcefully to raise nonproliferation and arms control concerns at the highest levels of our Government.

At a recent hearing before our subcommittee, ACDA Director John Holum delivered an excellent statement on these issues. That hearing transcript is unfortunately not yet available. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Director Holum's statement be included in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN D. HOLUM, DIRECTOR, U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Chairman Berman and Chairman Lantos, I am pleased to appear before you and the other Members of the Subcommittee on International Operations and the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you both for playing central roles in strengthening and revitalizing the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Chairman Lantos made a great contribution last May when he introduced what ultimately became the Arms Control and Nonproliferation Act of 1994 (the "Act"). And of course, Chairman Berman's leadership and management skills were crucial to the timely and successful adoption of the Act as part of the State Department Authorization bill for FY 1995.

With the end of the Cold War, some felt that the need for arms control would recede. The Soviet-American arms race is, indeed, over. But paradoxically, the need for arms control has grown. The bipolar nuclear standoff has been replaced by what President Clinton described in the last State of the Union address as "rampant arms proliferation, bitter regional conflicts, ethnic and nationalist tensions in many new democracies * * * and fanatics who seek to cripple the world's cities with terror."

Thanks to your efforts—and those of Chairman Hamilton, Representatives Gilman, Sabo, Obey, Carr, and Porter and Senators Pell, Simon, Helms, and Hatfield—ACDA today is more capable than ever of fulfilling its distinctive mission.

The Administration's active and energetic support has been equally important. The President announced his decision as to ACDA's future last July 3. In his radio address that day to the American people, the President declared:

"I am * * * taking steps to revitalize the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, so that it can play an active role in meeting the arms control and nonproliferation challenges of this new era. The work of combatting proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is difficult and unending, but it is an essential part of this task. It must be done."

In his letter transmitting ACDA's 1993 Annual Report to the Congress (which I request be included in the hearing record), the President stated: "A specialized, technically competent, and independent arms control institution remains important to the Nation." He also noted that "the ACDA Director acts as principal adviser to the President and the Secretary of State on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament."

Just as President Kennedy demonstrated leadership by creating the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1961, strengthening and reinvigorating the Agency today demonstrates such leadership by President Clinton.

The President's determination to strengthen ACDA is shared by the Secretary of State and the National Security Advisor. In a July 12, 1993 letter to Chairman Pell of the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Christopher wrote:

"The President and I are fully committed to a revitalized ACDA through a combination of strong ACDA leadership, internal agency changes, full participation of ACDA in Executive Branch policy making, and legislative changes. You should also know that I have been working closely with Tony Lake on our approach. * * * ACDA must be a principal player in decision-making and enjoy equal status with the other agencies involved."

The executive and legislative branches agree not only on ACDA's revitalization, but also on the following major priorities: eliminating the overarmament of the Cold War; preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; pursuing agreements and related policies to serve nonproliferation objectives; applying arms control solutions to regional problems; and establishing norms for the control and transfer of conventional arms.

Functionally, as you know, ACDA has three main missions. The first is to conduct and support negotiations. The second is to provide arms control advice and advocacy. The third is to implement arms control agreements already negotiated—a burgeoning mission that includes but goes well beyond verification.

ACDA's revitalization is evident in all three of these areas, and is also reflected in our enhanced policy role, access, and budget. In my testimony today I hope to give you both a progress report and a sense of my priorities after six months as Director.

First, let me comment briefly on the significant accomplishments of the Act (listed in Appendix 1, which I request be made part of the Record). We are already making use of these important enhancements, which were signed into law by the President less than three months ago on April 30. And they have already proven their value by symbolizing the unequivocal support of both Congress and the Administration for a strong and vital arms control agency—something that has been felt in the Executive Branch inter-agency process, in our legislative dealings, in our contacts with nongovernmental organizations, and in our innumerable contacts with foreign governments, bodies, and officials.

When I was initially considering becoming ACDA Director, I heard a great deal about how ACDA was no longer a significant player in the policy community. By virtue of its history in the last decade, the Agency's policy role had in fact been confined. But when I came on board I found a large group of talented and dedicated professionals who have always believed in arms control and in what they are doing to bring it about. The Agency's vast potential was quite apparent to me very early on—for example, as the focal point of the Government's efforts with regard to the Chemical Weapons Convention, or as a key player in President Clinton's decision to continue U.S. participation in the nuclear testing moratorium.

So I have to stress that ACDA's revitalization, while central to the national interest, is emphatically not a case of making something from nothing. The gifted, experienced, and committed professionals who have been the core of the Agency for the last three decades have always represented a resource of the highest caliber; the challenge of revitalization has been finding the right ways to take advantage of and support this great national security asset.

Let me review briefly how our revitalization has been proceeding in terms of the three main missions mentioned earlier.

NEGOTIATION

Negotiation is the first of ACDA's main missions that I'd like to discuss. Under the direction of the President and Secretary of State, ACDA has primary responsibility for the preparation, conduct and management of U.S. participation in all international negotiations in arms control and disarmament, and when directed by the President, in non-proliferation. These responsibilities include the CTBT, extension of the NPT, the fissile cutoff proposal, Nuclear Weapons Free Zone initiatives, and future strategic weapons negotiations.

Our top negotiating priority in the coming year is substantively straightforward but politically complex: indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The NPT is the institutional framework and legal basis for all our efforts on nuclear non-proliferation—from South Asia to North Korea. Next year's NPT Conference is our one best chance to ensure that this bedrock regime—and all it means to global security—can be counted on forever.

We're also pushing hard in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament ("CD") in Geneva. The negotiations reconvened on May 16, and we are working to achieve a CTBT "at the earliest possible time," as the President has instructed. I am cautiously optimistic that substantial progress in this negotiation will, in fact, create a favorable political climate for the NPT Conference next April.

A third negotiating priority is the fissile material cutoff. Such a global convention would prohibit the production of fissile materials for nuclear explosives for outside international safeguards. It could bring the unsafeguarded nuclear programs of non-NPT states under some measure of restraint for the first time. And it would likewise halt the production of plutonium and highly-enriched uranium for weapons in the five declared nuclear-weapon states.

Preliminary consultations on a Fissile Cut-off have begun. It will be formerly negotiated at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, and we expect that expert-level discussions on verification issues will be held in Vienna, the home of the International Atomic Energy Agency. We enter these talks with initiative, commitment, and serious purpose.

Ambassador Shannon of Canada has been appointed Special Coordinator in the CD for the fissile cutoff, and he has been consulting widely. The next step is to agree on a negotiating mandate and establishment of an ad hoc committee for this purpose.

In themselves, the CTBT and the Fissile Cut-off cannot prevent nuclear arms, but they are vitally important steps that would erect additional meaningful fences around nuclear weapons ambitions.

IMPLEMENTATION

Our second main responsibility is implementation and verification. Realizing the full potential of arms control agreements, including their verification obligations, is one of the central arms control and non-proliferation tasks of the future. Negotiating agreements sets the stage for buttressing our security, but it is in their fulfillment—the largely unsung work of implementation—that weapons which could be used against us are actually averted or taken down. More and more, the biggest part of the job is done after the Rose Garden ceremonies have ended.

With the advent of the arms control implementation era, ACDA's plate is full and growing fuller. Just a partial listing of the areas in which we are increasingly active in-

cludes the following: Our efforts in the Standing Consultative Commission in Geneva to define the difference between strategic defenses, which are strictly limited by the ABM Treaty, and theater defenses, which are not—in a way that preserves the great strategic benefits of the Treaty but still allows us to mount effective defenses against missiles in the hands of an Iraq, Iran or North Korea; leading the push for ratification, entry into force, and effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention—which will completely ban an entire category of indiscriminate weapons and break new ground on verification; also regarding chemical weapons, our work with Russia on the Bilateral Destruction Agreement and the Wyoming MOU; the Trilateral Agreement on Biological Weapons between the U.S., the U.K., and Russia; fulfilling the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, and responding to the Russians' aspirations to exceed treaty limits on the flanks; entry into force and operation of the Open Skies Treaty; resolving issues in the SVC over monitoring procedures under the INF Treaty, and completing work on multilateralizing the Treaty; and intensive work in the JCIC on the START treaties, relating both to preparations for their entry into force and to multilateralizing START I.

In the area of implementation, compliance, and backstopping, ACDA manages the U.S. role in a great many international bodies. ACDA also has primary responsibility for assuring compliance and conducting periodic reviews of major arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements. And ACDA participates in policy-related and implementation activities with all the leading international arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament entities. (Complete lists of these international agreements and entities are attached hereto as Appendices 2, 3, and 4, which I request be made part of the Record).

In addition, ACDA's implementation responsibilities extend to such matters as: security assurances; confidence-building measures (CBMs); "European" regional security issues such as Balkan arms control and establishment of the CSCE communications network throughout the former Soviet Union; the UN Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM); ongoing industry liaison with chemical and biological industry representatives; liaison with the Chemical Weapons Office of National Authority (ONA), and bilateral and trilateral arms control efforts such as CW destruction agreements; and efforts to support non-proliferation in all these areas. In addition, the Act reinforced ACDA's role regarding the UN Conventional Arms Transfer Register (TIA), and its participation in backstopping for all European arms control negotiations and implementation, as well as the management of treaty review conferences.

Let me just comment briefly on the challenge and importance of START implementation—addressing the bulk of all the world's weapons of mass destruction that can be delivered with devastating force on our own country. Our work encompasses two main tasks: dealing with the problems of multilateralizing a treaty originally negotiated bilaterally; and preparing for entry into force.

START was signed in 1991, and START II in January 1993. Some think that means we have taken care of the problem of Soviet heavy missiles and counterforce capabilities, and deeply cut back strategic nuclear forces. Well, not quite. Though reductions are being made, no country is yet legally required to

destroy a single missile, bomber or submarine under the START Treaties. They have not entered into force.

Therefore, we must aggressively pursue efforts in the START Treaty's Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (or "JCIC") to resolve issues that must be worked out prior to, or shortly after, START's entry into force. The U.S. delegation to the JCIC, led by Ambassador Steve Steiner of ACDA, has been making great progress on those issues.

New and unexpected technical issues can also cause complications. For example, when Russian defense enterprises began modifying ICBM missile designs for civil space launch purposes, this posed the question of their treatment under START obligations and monitoring procedures. If arms control agreements are to make a continuing contribution to the security of the United States and the other parties, then each such agreement must be kept viable through a continuing negotiating effort and through solutions that account for new developments but preserve the original policy objectives of those agreements.

Agreements of the complexity of the START Treaties, INF, and the Chemical Weapons Convention involve a continuing need to negotiate detailed implementing procedures and carry out obligations regarding notifications and inspections. That reality is detailed in my remarks on the advent of the "arms control implementation era," delivered at an ABA conference earlier this month. I ask that a copy of this speech be included in your hearing record.

ADVICE

As you know, the need for arms control advice and advocacy is not just what saved ACDA last year, but what first led to its creation in the Kennedy Administration. ACDA grew out of the conviction that the President needs to hear the case for arms control unfiltered—presented by an advisor dedicated to arms control as his or her highest priority.

This means that arms control considerations—instead of being compromised down or washed out by the time they reach the Cabinet level—are injected into the decision-making process at the highest levels. When arms control and nonproliferation issues are on the agenda, the Director of ACDA joins the National Security Advisor, the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the UN Ambassador, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the heads of other affected departments and agencies in meetings of the NSC Principals' Committee.

The right to go directly to the President with arms control advice is also built in to the ACDA Director's role. Obviously this is a right to be exercised sparingly. But it is a valuable recourse when the interagency process does not adequately reflect our views.

Fortunately, there has been little need for this, because the access granted to ACDA in the interagency process has been very broad.

I'm told that in the past ACDA commonly had to fight to gain access to the policy process, and too often was excluded. This is something I have focussed on determinedly. We have been able to work out with a receptive National Security Adviser and staff a very inclusive list of subject areas, meetings, and interagency working groups in which ACDA now is routinely involved. It includes not only subjects on which we have lead negotiating responsibility—such as the ABM/TMD demarcation—but subjects, such as pro-

liferation in South Asia, where others are at the front line. And it includes not only matters where arms control is predominant—like the test ban negotiations—but also areas, like China and the Middle East, where arms control is on but does not dominate the agenda.

As part of this process, the ACDA director and deputy director take part in relevant meetings of the Principals' and Deputies' committees, made up of members of the President's cabinet and their deputies. Thus far I have represented ACDA's perspective at Principals' Committee meetings about once every 10 days.

The overriding point is institutional, not personal. This Administration is genuinely committed to arms control and nonproliferation and to ACDA's expanded role. And that would be the case no matter who sat in my chair.

ACDA's revitalization means strengthened ties not just with the White House, but throughout the Executive Branch. We are enjoying a good working relationship with the Departments of State, Defense, Energy, the Joint Chiefs, and the intelligence community. ACDA's views are sought out and considered at the most senior levels of foreign policy formulation. It has been my privilege to articulate ACDA's views and judgments to the president, the National Security Advisor, the Secretary of State, and to a variety of Cabinet and sub-cabinet officials, to members of the Legislative Branch, to foreign officials and to various public interest groups.

ACDA has vigorously met the challenge of resuming its intended role. Its director is the principal advisor to the President, the National Security Council and the Secretary of State on the full range of arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament matters.

Perhaps of even more significance to the long-term institutional resurgence of ACDA is the now routine participation of ACDA representatives in all levels of the Washington interagency policy arena. ACDA is represented on the full spectrum of policy formulation and implementation venues. This permits us to have access to formerly restricted channels of communication and documents so that we can fully vet and coordinate our perspectives on relevant issues. We have established closer ties to the Department of State, relative both to the substance of issues and in the use of technology and communications. We are working to pool limited resources and to obtain the most out of our joint endeavors, to achieve U.S. objectives.

I have insisted, and will continue to insist, on coordination and good process in both directions. So far, ACDA and the other national security agencies are working well together as we work out our respective roles and address a colossal agenda.

One aspect of ACDA's revitalization is its enhanced role in the Administration's nonproliferation policy-making process. One example is its active participation in the Administration's conventional arms transfer policy review. Another is the enhancement and clarification of its role in decisions on U.S. dual-use exports.

Innovation

Another aspect of ACDA's advisory role is innovation. We are looking not just at what arms control can do better, but at what arms control can do for the first time.

ACDA will be examining such matters as the need for new arms control restraint regimes, the potential merits of citizen verification, and ways to foster greater cooperation between the U.S. Government and in-

dustry in arms-control related areas. Such cooperation worked well during the negotiation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and continues to work well in the CWC ratification phase. Cooperation with industry will also be important to future arms control agreements, including a CTBT.

Let me discuss briefly just one initiative in which ACDA will play a leading role. We're becoming increasingly involved in conventional weapons generally, and land mines specifically. If we set our priorities according to weapons' actual versus potential harm, this would quickly work its way to the top of the list. Nuclear weapons haven't killed anyone on purpose since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But in the time we will spend in this room together, it's likely that somewhere in the world, a noncombatant civilian—most likely a farmer at work or a child at play—will be killed or maimed by a land mine.

More than a hundred million land mines are in place today. Most sit and wait for years until someone—anyone—steps on them. And over 2 million additional mines are being emplaced every year—about 25 times as many as are being removed.

But it's not that hard to make land mines that are both self-destructing and self-inerting within a few days of emplacement. It seems to me that we'd accomplish a great deal if we succeeded in globalizing a norm to make all land-mines self-eliminating in this way.

MANAGEMENT

As the end of the Cold War has changed arms control, it must also change ACDA. As a complement to our revitalization by the Congress and the Administration, we have undertaken an in-house process of self-improvement that is well underway. It is dedicated to the proposition that our Agency must make the very best use of its people and resources if its influence is to transcend its size.

There are two broad parts to this process. First, ACDA's Management Assessment has involved broad and active initial consultations within the Agency as to how we can make most effective use of our resources, empower our employees, improve morale, and remove barriers to top performance. Virtually every employee in the Agency took part in these discussions. The results were tabulated, and our senior staff then met to consider them, absorb data, and discuss issues. We have designed and are now implementing an action plan to help the agency run more effectively and smoothly. Our Strategic Planning Working Group has begun addressing near term solutions for the FY 96 budget cycle. Then it will assist in developing our vision for the future—in light of changes in the world, the needs of our "customers" within and without the Administration, and our Congressional mandate.

The second element of this process is an assessment of the "lines of business" of our various bureaus and offices—a comprehensive examination of everything ACDA does and should be doing. We entered it with no preconceptions about protecting turf or enshrined ways of doing things. It may well be that we ought to do less in some areas in order to do certain core things better.

Two principles have guided my approach to this effort. One is that we must fulfill as best we can the arms control missions defined as priorities for us by Congress and the Administration. The second is that we ought to be guided as well by the concept of value added.

ACDA should not duplicate everything DoD does in defense, or State does in diplomacy, or Commerce does as to exports. We

should instead concentrate on matters where we can bring something unique to the table—whether it is our expertise, our capacity for innovation, or our distinct point of view. A highly-disciplined focus is how a small agency can make a big difference. Mindless turf-grabbing is a bureaucratic reflex that I intend to avoid.

Budget and Personnel Matters

Let me comment briefly on the cross-cutting matters of budgets—our own and others—and personnel. Such matters are among the best barometers of revitalization's success.

The Administration's commitment to a strong and vital ACDA is reflected in our budget. At a time when budgets throughout the executive branch are being cut, the President proposed for ACDA an increase in both human and financial resources. We are grateful for the support of the President and OMB in the budget process, and also for the strong advocacy on our behalf by Secretary of State Christopher.

We also have a strong interest in the adequacy of other agencies' budgets, as they directly affect our mission. Specifically, as I have said, arms control implementation is becoming a mammoth mission. It is complicated by the fact that, to verify compliance, we depend heavily on physical and analytical resources controlled by other agencies.

One example of this is the COBRA DANE radar system, located in the Aleutian Islands, which is used to verify key provisions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. With the demise of the former Soviet Union, a number of national collection assets have been reoriented to other areas of the world or disestablished. In this vein, there were suggestions to discontinue operations of the COBRA DANE radar system. But we have been able to work with the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency to retain this important verification asset.

This case, however, points up a long-term systemic danger to the arms control implementation and verification mission. With the NPT, CWC, CFE, Open Skies, INF, and START Treaties—as well as a global test ban, fissile material cutoff, and other initiatives to come—we are piling up arms control implementation and verification requirements. But verification depends on radars, sensors, satellites, on-site inspectors, and other assets owned and operated entirely by other agencies, not by ACDA.

And most agencies of the government are cutting their budgets, to attack more than a decade of deficits and thereby rescue the economy. Deep cuts are expected from agencies like Defense, Energy, and Intelligence, whose missions have changed in the aftermath of the Cold War.

All of those agencies quite reasonably will apply their own standards of cost-effectiveness to their budgets—balancing defense or intelligence requirements against arms control verification.

You can see the tension. Already it has occupied a considerable amount of my time as Director of ACDA. In the months ahead it could well become a preoccupation.

R&D Coordination

A related cross-cutting interagency issue is the important challenge of coordinating the development and implementation of programs and projects to support arms control verification. Historically, coordination has been spotty at best. So this is an issue that I believe has benefitted from timely congressional interest. The Act this year signifi-

cantly strengthened ACDA's role in coordinating research and development ("R&D") on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament. It also called on ACDA to prepare a report on all such research and development conducted by executive branch agencies.

Accordingly, ACDA has taken an active role in working toward a more effective process for coordinating arms control and nonproliferation R&D. With the support of the National Security Advisor, ACDA drafted a Presidential Review Directive, issued on May 25, toward that end, and it is now being worked interagency. In the meantime, ACDA also significantly revised the format of future reports on completed R&D studies to include assessments of the relationship of these projects to national arms control priorities.

Personnel

Great interest has been expressed—and rightly so—as when ACDA may be graced with its full complement of presidential appointments. Obviously I share this interest.

My personnel search was prompt and aggressive. I recruited broadly, reviewed scores of resumes, and personally interviewed at least fifty candidates. Within about six weeks of coming on board, I submitted a full slate of eight PAS candidates to the White House. All were substantively very well qualified for the positions for which they were proposed. The President blessed them all in two weeks' time—one week of which, incidentally, he was in Brussels at the NATO summit and in Moscow and Kiev finalizing the trilateral accords.

As you know, we have named most of the PAS appointees publicly. Assistant Director designees Amy Sands, Lawrence Scheinman, and Michael Nacht are all superbly qualified, highly respected, and deeply experienced in their respective fields. Confirmation of Thomas Graham Jr. will officially place the task of NPT extension into just the right hands. And if confirmed, our Chief Science Advisor designee, James Sweeney, will greatly help both sides understand one another when science and policy intersect. I am delighted that their confirmation hearing before your colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is being held tomorrow.

The remaining appointments will be made public soon. Their qualifications—and my enthusiasm for them—are equally strong. There is good reason to be hopeful that the process will be completed in the next two months.

Public Affairs

Part of ACDA's charge, of course, is to be a forceful public advocate and authoritative source of information for arms control.

As you know, ACDA's organic act from the beginning has always mandated "the dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament." To this end, we have established two new components in our office of Public Information: a Public Diplomacy Division and a Publications and Media Division.

The Publications and Media Division produces a range of materials, including press releases, fact sheets, brochures, ACDA News, News Roundup, Special Edition, reports compendiums of treaties and agreements, historical documents, ACDA Newsletter, Current Articles, and a journal, *Studies in Arms Control and Nonproliferation*. It also handles press contacts and the ACDA Speakers Bureau. This division fills thousands of information requests each year. Responding to this increasing demand, we recently estab-

lished a toll-free number (1-800-581-ACDA) for publications requests and inaugurated an Electronic Bulletin Board.

I am particularly proud of the ACDA Annual Report for 1993, which many have said is the most useful such document in years. It inaugurated a new format and contained fuller descriptions of our activities and priorities than ever before. I am gratified by the response the Report has received already, and look forward to presenting you with an even more useful such document next year.

In the past six months our public information activity has expanded considerably, often breaking new ground for the Agency. For example, we have inaugurated and are conducting an active public diplomacy effort, coordinating an interagency working group on the subject and conducting substantial public outreach in the academic and NGO communities. And preparations are underway for significant outreach and recruitment efforts that will take me to visit a number of historically black colleges in coming months.

The priority I have placed on public outreach and education has meant an active schedule of public speaking for me as well as other top Agency officials. I have already made more than a dozen major speeches—not only to Washington audiences, but also at the UN in New York, at Notre Dame, at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, and in England and Japan.

CONCLUSION

We have all seen the world change dramatically in recent years. The post-Soviet era truly has brought a sea change in the global security environment. The aftermath of the bipolar arms race remains a great issue that we continue to address in implementing the START, INF, and ABM treaties. But we are also dealing with a series of new challenges that have emerged from the shadow of the old superpower standoff—challenges on which the President and leading voices in the Congress have spoken out.

All this means that the business of national security agencies has changed not only in the United States, but worldwide. India, Egypt, Malta and several other countries have begun to set up national entities which are based on the ACDA model. Germany has had an arms control commissioner for some time. At their summit May 30-31, France and Germany reportedly discussed opening their proposed bilateral armaments agency to other members of the Western European Union. In short, the ACDA model of a specialized arms control agency is becoming more widely known and emulated throughout the global arms control community.

The months and years to come will continue to be a time of profound rethinking and reorientation about how ACDA's authority and resources can best be deployed to fulfill a growing mission in a world transformed. We must preserve our achievements—and be willing to reconsider old ways of thinking about global security. We must realize the promise of our strategic treaties—and begin looking beyond them to other steps that could increase stability and reduce reliance on nuclear weapons.

ACDA is working to meet all the challenges I've laid out today, and at the same time, to rethink and redesign how we are structured and operate. The Arms Control and Nonproliferation Act of 1994 is an integral part of this ongoing process—representing not just a great achievement, but a practical tool for the future. My testimony today has suggested some of my further thinking on these matters.

I appreciate the attention and commitment this Committee has devoted to arms control issues; these precious resources are the true coin of the realm in our deliberative democracy today. I am keenly aware of how important to our mission your support has been and continues to be. And I fully expect that future such sessions will continue and deepen ACDA's dialogue with the Congress, which has demonstrated for more than three decades a unique appreciation for the necessity, importance and role of an agency dedicated to arms control.

With that, I'll be happy to take your questions.

HAITI—WITHOUT AN ARMY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an article from the Washington Post on Haiti.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 22, 1994]

HAITI—WITHOUT AN ARMY

(By Oscar Arias)

Haiti and Panama are, respectively, the oldest and youngest independent nations in Latin America. The histories of both peoples have been marked by a tragic parallelism of poverty, foreign intervention and dictatorship. In particular, the second half of the 20th century has seen Haitian and Panamanian aspirations to liberty and democracy ruthlessly suppressed through the usurpation of political power by national armed forces.

By definition, the army or national guard owes allegiance and obedience to civil authorities. The Haitian and Panamanian armed forces repeatedly violated the national constitution and oppressed the people they were charged to protect. Neither army possessed a credible strategic capability; neither army could act effectively to defend territorial borders. But both armies consumed a huge part of the national budget, diverting resources that could have been dedicated to improving the lives of hungry children and disenfranchised citizens.

In October of 1994, two events critical to the future of peace and democracy on our continent took place: the fall of a bloody military dictatorship and the reinstatement of the democratically elected government in Haiti, and the constitutional abolition of the national armed forces in Panama. While the international press has thoroughly covered the return to power of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, it has practically ignored the great achievement of the Panamanian people. The citizens of the United States must not have yet realized that two members of the Organization of American States—Panama and Costa Rica—have constitutionally abolished their armed forces. In these two countries, politics and geography have forged the first demilitarized region in the world.

This unjustified silence deprives the world of good tidings and the Panamanian people of well-deserved congratulations. Silence also mutes the suggestion that the international community's intervention in Haiti could be used to persuade the Haitian people to constitutionally abolish their army.

To ensure the viability of Haitian democracy, the world must unite to give rapid and

massive aid toward the reconstruction of the Haitian economy. We must also take advantage of this opportunity to save the Haitian people from future suffering, to help them consolidate their democracy and to offer aid in the determination of the best use of their economic resources. All these goals can be realized through complete and definitive demilitarization.

When the efforts of people of good will are united, tremendous results can be achieved. For the good of the women and men of Haiti, and for the good of Latin America, these efforts should now be turned toward urging President Aristide and the members of the parliament in Port au Prince to repeat the Panamanian victory in Haiti. The culture of violence must be replaced by a culture of peace and solidarity. The small states of Central America and the Caribbean can take the first step toward achieving demilitarization on a global scale. I am certain that the Haitian people, as did their Panamanian and Costa Rican brothers and sisters, will support this historic resolution.

There have been innumerable martyrs to the cause of Haitian peace and democracy. Their sacrifice must not be in vain. Now is the hour of democracy. Now is the hour of peace. A few years ago, demilitarization was a utopia for Panama. Today it is a fact. Let us invoke the Haitian utopia today, so that it can become a reality in the very near future.

WATERFRONT PARK DEDICATED

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I delivered the following remarks at the ground breaking celebration for phase one of the Waterfront Park being constructed in Louisville, KY, my congressional district. At this time, I wish to submit my remarks for the RECORD:

I am proud to be here today to participate in the ground breaking for one of the most exciting projects in this community today—our beautiful new Waterfront Park.

One of the most rewarding aspects of my years of service in Congress has been assisting in the revitalization of the Waterfront.

Since I have worked particularly closely with the Belvedere Connector Project, it is gratifying to me to know that we will have another ribbon cutting ceremony for the Connector next spring.

It is rewarding to work on projects like the Waterfront Master plan and the Belvedere Connector, to see them start out as ideas, and then become sketches and drawings on paper, and then move to concrete reality.

People tend to lose sight of the fact that the Belvedere Connector and Waterfront Park are much more than bricks and mortar. They are people places, full of activity and fun. Best of all, they offer us all an opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the Ohio River and its connection to our community in ways never before possible.

All of these Waterfront projects establish linkages to the Ohio River—and few projects will accomplish that better, both symbolically and physically, than this new Waterfront Park.

My hope and belief is that, for many generations to come, the Louisville Waterfront will be a place of celebration for the entire community.

SUPPORT OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER REFORM ACT

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments (H.R. 3392). This measure makes significant improvements to the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure protection of human health.

Recent incidents have brought attention to the safety of the water supply. Last year, in the city of Milwaukee, an outbreak of waterborne diseases caused illness in nearly 400,000 people and 104 deaths. Additionally, problems with a water facility in Washington, DC caused concern regarding the safety of the drinking water. While many have taken out drinking water supply for granted in the past, these episodes have enhanced awareness of water quality, and encouraged people to find alternative sources for drinking water. Increased use of alternative sources of water could place minority and poor communities at a disadvantage. Low-income persons cannot afford the additional costs of bottled water and home purification systems.

The Safe Drinking Water Amendments include provisions to establish a new revolving loan fund to provide money to States and local governments to improve drinking water treatment plants. The legislation also directs the Environmental Protection Agency to change the current system for writing rules for contaminants, requiring the agency to develop regulations for the contaminants in drinking water that pose the greatest risk to human health. By assisting localities in providing quality water, the Safe Drinking Water Act will help assure that all Americans have access to a safe water supply.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK KESSLER

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to publicly acknowledge certain individuals. It is therefore with great pleasure that I have the opportunity to pay tribute to Frank Kessler, who recently retired as the mayor of the City of Garden Grove, CA.

After serving for 20 years as a police officer in Tucson, AZ, where he subsequently became deputy chief of police, Frank and his family moved to my hometown of Garden Grove back in 1976 when he became the city's sixth police chief. During his previous tenure as a police officer, Frank had many personal achievements. He completed a certificate program in law enforcement and also received bachelor and master degrees in criminal justice from the University of Arizona. In the early 1970's, he was selected to attend a 1-year fellowship program at Harvard University's Center for Criminal Justice.

As Garden Grove's chief of police for nearly 13 years, Frank is known nationwide for being an effective and ingenious law enforcement officer. In addition to his distinguished career in law enforcement, Frank is also dedicated to serving his community in other capacities. He is a member of local Rotary and Elk clubs, and he retains membership in the California Chiefs Association and International Association of Chiefs of Police. He also serves on the board of directors of AMI, owners of the Garden Grove Hospital.

Throughout his entire career, Frank has exhibited extraordinary leadership, competence, and professionalism. He has been a model of excellence and an inspiration to those aspiring to serve their local community. As he embarks on what I expect will be a new and exciting career, I hope he takes with him a sense of great pride and accomplishment. Thank you, Frank, for all that you have done for the citizens of Garden Grove.

GINNY MONTES

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council—SRC—was held in Atlanta, GA, from November 17 to 19 of this year. The meeting was dedicated to Ms. Virginia E. (Ginny) Montes who died of a stroke on October 6, 1994.

Ginny's longstanding friendship with me and the members and staff of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights began during the 1981 deliberations on extension of the Voting Rights Act. That friendship continued until the day she died.

Ginny was a warrior for equal justice; an Amazon, who ironically was under 5 feet tall. Her wise counsel and camaraderie will be greatly missed. This eulogy from SRC eloquently captures the essence of this warrior-woman.

We dedicate this annual meeting to Virginia E. (Ginny) Montes, whose life and activism reflected the values for which we work. A senior consultant in voting rights at the Council at the time of her death, Ginny led work across the South and the nation on civil rights, poverty, and women's issues for more than three decades. She died of a stroke October 6, 1994.

Born in Honduras, Ginny began her activism at the University of Florida as president of Gainesville Women for Equal Rights. She helped develop the University's first women's studies program and following graduation, was active in promoting student achievement and directed a youth job training program. "I was always impressed with how absolutely firm she was with her values, even as a very young woman, as a student at the University of Florida," says SRC Executive Committee member Jean Chalmers.

Ginny moved to Atlanta in 1980 to work for SRC as director of legislative research. During her 14-year association with the Council, she assisted in developing legislative analysis on issues relating to civil rights, poverty, children and housing. She also helped black legislators in the southern states as they or-

ganized legislative caucuses. She played a key role in extending the federal Voting Rights Act in 1982, and later became director of Project 1990 and director of SRC Voting Rights Programs.

During the mid-1980's, as director of the Georgia Housing Coalition, she initiated the analysis of lending patterns in Atlanta that led to the Pulitzer prize-winning Atlanta Constitution series on the discriminatory nature of bank lending practices.

From 1990-1993 she served as national secretary for the National Organization for Women (NOW), the first Latina to hold the post. She also served as Georgia State president for NOW, as well as government liaison officer and chief lobbyist for the national organization.

Ginny also served on the national board of directors of the Center for Community Change, the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, the Advisory Council of Morehouse Medical School, and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1978, '80, '84 and '88. She was named to Who's Who Among Hispanic Americans and Who's Who in American Politics.

One of Ginny's many strengths was the ability to work with and bring together very diverse people. Says Chalmers: "She was warm instant friends with the very rich and the very poor, with people of all races and religions."

"Ginny embodies the best qualities of democracy, a principle about which she cared deeply," says SRC Director Steve Suits. "She enlarged the capacity of others to promote the common good while seeking no credit for herself. She was a democrat and a Democrat; an integrationist and a Latina; an ardent feminist and a great mom; an American who loved our best principles and a Southerner who fought fiercely against the nation's worst nature."

She is survived by her daughter, Rebecca Lynne Albury, her mother, and five siblings. Contributions may be made to the Virginia E. Montes Memorial Fund, in care of her sister Greaeta Montes, 910 Ivycroft Road, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 103D CONGRESS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, many have said that the 103d Congress was short on accomplishments and long on debate. I disagree; let there be no doubt that we began the process of addressing the real problems facing this country.

In the opening days of this Congress, we passed the Family Medical Leave Act, legislation that allows American families to take care of their own. We passed a tough and smart crime bill that is starting to make our streets safer. We passed legislation that provides more opportunities for students to continue their education, get off drugs, and stay out of gangs. We passed a budget that finally has begun to reduce the deficit, after decades of bipartisan neglect.

And in San Diego, I accomplished four things that will make a major impact on our community: killing Twin Ports; securing funding for State Route No. 905; starting construc-

tion on the international sewage treatment plant, and passing legislation allowing the city of San Diego to apply for a waiver from the Clean Water Act that will save ratepayers billions of dollars.

These are real actions that will improve life for all of us in San Diego and around the country. Political climate and bickering aside, this Congress has stood up for what it believes—a better life for all Americans, safer streets, opportunity for our children to have an education and a good job—and continued prosperity for the greatest country on Earth. This is no small task, but the 103d Congress was up to the challenge.

But we are not finished. Crime is still rampant in our streets, our children still need our help, our senior citizens and veterans need to be protected, and jobs need to be created.

Working together with the new Members of the 104th Congress, we must accomplish these goals. Let us continue.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. John's University, Jamaica, NY, on the occasion of its celebration of its 125th anniversary year of excellence in education.

St. John's University was founded in 1870 by the Congregation of the Mission to provide the growing immigrant classes of New York City with an opportunity for higher education at an affordable price. Responding to an invitation from the first Bishop of Brooklyn, John Loughlin, the university was established so that the youth of the city could have access to an intellectual and moral formation. One hundred and twenty-five years later St. John's University remains true to their original mission.

For over a century St. John's University has grown and developed as the city it is rooted in has. With campuses located in both Queens and Staten Island, St. John's University now has an enrollment of more than 18,000 students who hail from virtually every State in the union and 114 countries from around the world. It offers more than 100 majors on the undergraduate and graduate levels and numerous degree programs from the associate to the doctoral. St. John's University has schools of business, education, pharmacy and law. Its libraries have holdings of more than 1.5 million. With some 3,000 employees and a budget in excess of \$180 million, it is a dynamic regional enterprise boosting the economy and enhancing life in New York. Today, St. John's University is the largest Catholic university in the United States of America. It has more than 100,000 alumni.

St. John's University is proud to boast an international reputation that is built on tradition backed with professional academics. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of St. John's University and I ask my

colleagues to join me in honoring them during their 125th anniversary year. I wish the entire university community well as their mission continues into the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER JOE
GREATHOUSE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to a young police officer who saved four lives during the early morning hours of October 14, 1994. Patrolman Joe Greathouse of Greenwich, OH, has been a full-time patrolman with the Greenwich Police Department for a year and a half. On the morning of October 14, Joe was conducting routine door checks of downtown stores when he discovered a building was on fire. After calling the fire department, he roused the sleeping tenants of the apartments above the store and safely evacuated them from the building.

The entire building was soon gutted by fire. Damage was estimated between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Although the damage was costly, Officer Greathouse's courage and quick thinking turned a potentially deadly situation into a remarkable rescue. He can take great satisfaction in knowing that he has provided a valuable service to his city and state.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my years of public service, I have admired the effort and dedication shown by our law enforcement agencies. Their commitments to duty and country are pillars on which successful communities are built.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Officer Joe Greathouse on fulfilling this tradition of service and on a job well done.

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an aspect of health care reform that, unfortunately, this Congress will not have the opportunity to address. I refer to provisions that would establish a comprehensive screening program for colorectal cancer [CRC], the second most common form of cancer in the United States. According to the American Cancer Society, each year there are more than 120,000 new cases of CRC in the United States, and more than 57,000 deaths.

There is no debate in the medical community about the best way to reduce the mortality rate for CRC; it is to establish a screening program for the approximately 60 million Americans between the ages of 50 and 75, the segment of the population most susceptible to this disease. The medical evidence is clear that early detection can result in 5-year survival rates of 80 to 90 percent, as compared with

rates of 50 to 60 percent if the disease is not detected in its early stages.

The health care reform legislation that I was preparing for consideration by this body included provisions to ensure that CRC screening would be available to all Americans. I would like to commend my colleagues in the Ways and Means and Education and Labor committees for reporting legislation that included a CRC screening program, as well as a number of other Members who introduced similar legislation.

I also would like to commend my colleague from Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, who was working with me on an amendment that would have broadened the range of CRC screening provisions covered by the legislation in a way that would not have increased the cost of the program.

Unfortunately, the 103d Congress will not be the one that enacts comprehensive health care reform for all Americans. It is my hope, however, that health care reform, and CRC screening, will be high on our agenda for the next Congress. I look forward to continuing to work with Mr. HASTINGS and other Members who have an interest in CRC screening to establish a cost-effective screening program to reduce the mortality rate from this disease.

DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT PEDRO
ADVOCATES FLAG PROTECTION
AMENDMENT

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following speech delivered by Mr. Richard M. Pedro, department adjutant, Department of New York, American Legion, on November 19, 1994. The occasion was the 75th anniversary of Lafayette Post 37, Poughkeepsie, NY. Mr. Pedro clearly spells out the position of the American Legion and the Citizen's Flag Alliance for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the desecration of the flag. It was my great fortune to be present at this celebration and I wish to share the words of Mr. Pedro who is at the forefront of this effort.

On June 21, 1989, The Supreme Court said it's okay for protestors to burn, trample, spit on, and otherwise mutilate our nation's flag. In a controversial interpretation of the First Amendment, five members of the high court rules, in *Texas v. Johnson*, that protestors who desecrate our flag as a means of making a political statement are merely exercising their right of free speech.

The judges further justified their ruling by saying that the Constitution makes no mention of the flag, therefore, it has no special status.

When the decision was announced, protestors rejoiced—patriots were angered and saddened—and our nation's most precious symbol was given a legal status lower than that afforded to trash, which we still can't burn in many localities—political statement or not.

It still angers most Americans that a violent, wanton, physical act of destructiveness that violates all community sensitivities can

be labeled "free speech" by the highest court in the land.

Prior to that Supreme Court decision, 48 states and the District of Columbia had laws that prohibited desecration of the U.S. Flag. In the decades that those laws were on the books, our First Amendment rights were not in jeopardy, and no one believed that they were.

None of those laws prohibited free speech. People were free to speak anything they wished about the flag, our political system, our government, and our elected leaders. Those laws were enacted because "We, the people" knew in our hearts that the U.S. Flag deserved our nation's respect and protection.

What other symbol more readily and clearly says, "Freedom, liberty, equality, opportunity"? What other symbol so eloquently says, "America"?

Our love of our flag during war and peace is deeply rooted in our history. At the time the Constitution was drafted, our founding fathers could not have predicted the special role the flag would play in our history, our national character and our daily lives.

I think they would be pleased with what our flag has grown to mean to Americans. I think they would have been proud of how the ideals they enunciated have come to be represented in a single, recognizable and revered symbol.

And I think they would have been disappointed that the Supreme Court stripped Old Glory of the dignity and place of honor she has earned through two centuries of service.

There are various stories about who actually created the first stars and stripes, but it is certain that the first flag was not intended to be a mere decoration or ceremonial banner. Our flag has always been much more than just a piece of cloth.

It has a job to do. What our yet-to-be-recognized young nation needed was a distinctive symbol that signified the unity of the 13 colonies. They needed one flag to symbolize a willingness to stand united as one people against tyranny and oppression.

Moreover the fledgling army needed a distinctive flag on the battlefield to help identify the location of friend and foe.

That new flag was flown for the first time early in 1776 by the troops of the Continental Army near Boston. By June 14, 1777, a year after declaring our independence from England, the Continental Congress resolved:

"That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

By the time the British colors were surrendered at Yorktown in 1781, the stars and stripes were recognized around the world, and inspired many a people to cast off their own chains of tyranny and oppression.

In the War of 1812, after an all night bombardment of Fort Mchenry, the sight of the American flag defiantly hoisted above the ramparts caused the British to withdraw. That stirring sight of our flag inspired Francis Scott Key to write the words that would become our National Anthem.

"O say does that star spangled banner yet wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave"? What a magnificent sight that must have been by the dawn's early light!

During the Civil War, protection of the flag in battle was assigned only to the bravest and strongest soldiers. Carrying the flag was the most honored position in the unit. The color bearer was typically a sergeant who was unarmed.

He was flanked by six to eight soldiers who carried their weapons at port arms. These "color guards" were ordered to use their weapons only in defense of the flag.

Casualties among the color bearers and color guards were among the highest on the battlefield. Our own tradition of never allowing the flag to touch the ground was born in recognition of the heroism of those color bearers who protected the flag at risk of their own lives.

African-American Union soldiers took special pride in never allowing the American flag to fall or be captured. Of the 29 Medals of Honor awarded to them for heroism above and beyond the call of duty, most were awarded in recognition of acts of valor tied to protection of the flag.

The destruction of modern warfare has reduced the need for flag visibility on the actual battlefield, but it has not diminished its ability to inspire soldier and civilian alike.

The most famous photograph of World War II is the picture of Marines fighting on Iwo Jima and raising the flag over Mount Suribachi.

Aside from the pride the image instilled in millions of Americans back home, there was a tactical reason for raising the flag.

The senior commander wanted a flag hoisted atop the mountain as an inspiration to U.S. forces still fighting below, and to demoralize the Japanese.

So great was the power of the flag.

For many other Americans, a flag folded into a triangle is all they have to remember a missing loved one.

In our country, it makes no difference if the call to duty was answered as a private, a petty officer, a major or a general—the flag-draped casket represents honorable service to a grateful nation during war and peace.

Throughout America, flags add dignity and honor to our municipal buildings, our post offices, homes and schools. They stand in our houses or worship. We open our sporting events with the flag and our national anthem.

Congress opens each day's session with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and flags have a prominent position in all of our courts—including the Supreme Court. Our national anthem pays tribute to our flag, and our Pledge of Allegiance is to our flag.

No one salutes the Presidential Seal. Copies of the Constitution do not fly proudly from our front porches. And Francis Scott Key was not looking for the Bill of Rights through the dawn's early light.

The U.S. Flag is the one symbol that unites us and reminds us of all of the ideals we, as a nation, strive to achieve.

Our flag has never belonged to a single political party, nor has it ever been the property of one particular cause.

In the heat of either a foreign or domestic crisis, the flag keeps us united as one people and is a symbol of our commonality of purpose.

Where then was the Supreme Court's sense of history when it ruled that it's okay to spit on it, to trample on it, and to burn it in anger?

In addition to categorizing the U.S. Flag as no more than an equal among all symbols, the high court bent the First Amendment by interpreting a physical, malicious act as an expression of free speech.

Free speech has never been a legitimate defense for such physical acts as burning a draft card, defacing U.S. currency, defacing a mailbox, public nudity, blocking access to public or private property, or even violating neighborhood architectural codes.

And it certainly should not be a legitimate defense against the heinous act of desecrating the Flag of the United States of America!

Even if we accept the First Amendment in its broadest interpretation, free speech is not an absolute freedom. Very early on, restrictions to free speech were imposed to protect citizens from libel and slander. Laws were enacted to establish copyright protection.

Community standards of restricting noise can be legally enforced. Obscene language and visuals are restricted on the public airways.

Advertising billboards are limited along certain public highways. Tobacco and distilled spirits advertising is prohibited on radio and television. There are laws against joking about bombs on airliners.

The list can go on and on—but, the Supreme Court doesn't worry about those laws putting our First Amendment rights on a "slippery slope".

Let us remember, it may be the Supreme Court—it may even be the U.S. Congress—but neither is the supreme governing body of this land. The supreme body is you. It's me. It's us. It's "We, the people." We, the people, in order to form a more perfect union. . . .

And now . . . We, the people must do so by exercising our rights under the Constitution to protect the flag and keep it safe for future generations.

Over the past five years, 44 states have passed memorializing resolutions asking Congress to send a flag-protection amendment to the states for ratification. Those legislatures represent almost 94 percent of the American population.

We also realize that our campaign to secure a flag-protection amendment has to be more than a veterans' issue, or a union issue, or a small business issue, or a women's issue, or a liberal issue, or a conservative issue, or a Republican issue, or a Democratic issue—it must be an AMERICAN issue!

Passing a flag-protection amendment will not be easy. Even though 80 percent of Americans have said they would vote for such an amendment if given the chance, you can expect organized opposition from several quarters.

There will be those who say that no one should ever tamper with the Constitution, and certainly not with the Bill of Rights.

There will be those who maintain that preventing flag desecration is a direct attack on the First Amendment, and that its passage will put us on a "slippery slope" to erosion of our most treasured freedom.

And there will be the argument that this is hardly an important enough issue, given all of the problems this country is facing.

What do you say to those people who admit that they are against flag desecration, but nonetheless are not willing to take the only action that will legally put an end to it?

First, the Constitution was never intended to be a static document. There are specific provisions in Article V that give the people the power to amend the Constitution.

We, the people, are the supreme court of this nation, and we, the people, have the power, and the right, and the duty to determine the rules that will govern our society.

The Bill of Rights itself comprises the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. Without amendments to the Constitution, the Republic would not have survived.

We would still have slavery. Women and 18 year olds would not have the right to vote. And we would still have poll taxes.

We, the people, changed the Constitution—we changed the rules that govern us—we corrected the oversights of our founding fathers.

And, in the case of the 17th Amendment, allowing for the direct election of Senators, we even changed the intent of our founding fathers.

Second, in responding to those who say that tampering with the free speech provision of the First Amendment is dangerous, remind them that there are already many restrictions on free speech. I've mentioned more than a dozen today.

Also, tell them that what The American Legion is proposing does not limit actual speech, but, instead, protects the flag from intentional, public, disrespectful, physical acts of destruction.

Tell them that a flag-protection amendment won't leave them speechless!

And third, for those who maintain that this is not an issue as important as health care, welfare reform, crime and education, remind them that this issue is about our nation's values.

It is about the fundamental right of the people to set standards of conduct in civilized society. It is about our identity as a people, and about protecting and preserving the heritage of the greatest nation ever to grace the earth.

What's more, many of the issues debated before Congress don't even solve basic problems, and they still cost the taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars.

A flag-protection amendment gives back to the people something that they once treasured, something that they want, and it does not cost one red cent.

I'm asking you to give your wholehearted support to The American Legion and the Citizens Flag Alliance, and HJ RES44, a bill proposing an amendment to protect the flag. If you do, we can preserve this beautiful red, white and blue symbol of our national unity and heritage.

The Supreme Court's ruling, and the failure of the Congress to pass an amendment, in effect, said that our flag is just another piece of cloth under the law.

Let's show them that it's more than just a piece of cloth—it's the fabric of our nation.

It presents all the things America stands for, and won't stand for . . . and all the values that made this nation great. No other object expresses our identity as a free people quite so well as our flag.

That's what this campaign is all about.

It's about preserving and restoring respect for that ultimate symbol of those values . . . so that our children and our grandchildren . . . will understand the price paid for our freedom.

So they will appreciate what it means when they see us place our hand over our heart and say, "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America . . ."

It's about restoring respect for each other and for our institutions, so that we can perpetuate our sense of national unity, so we can celebrate our great accomplishments, and so we can rightly be proud to be Americans.

If we can do that, perhaps we can also rekindle in others—young and old alike—that indescribable emotion we feel when we look upon the United States Flag flying proud and unfettered against a spacious blue sky.

Thank you for allowing me to share some thoughts on our flag and its significance with you. I appreciate your kind attention, and I hope you have been moved to join us in our quest for a constitutional amendment to protect the flag.

God bless you, and God bless America.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK FULKERSON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor an outstanding Missourian, Frank Fulkerson, whose contributions to the State of Missouri should not be overlooked. Frank Fulkerson, area engineer, Missouri River Area Office, Kansas City District, is recognized for exceptional performance of emergency duties in a position of great responsibility during the period August 1993 through October 1994.

The Great Flood of 1993 destroyed the Missouri River Non-Federal Levee System. This left not only communities full of people, but valuable farmlands unprotected from future flooding. This levee system stretched from mile 498.2 at Rulo, NE to mile 0.0 at the mouth near St. Louis, MO. Approximately 1,000 river miles were contained in this region.

By the end of October 1994, the area office completed 68 levee rehabilitation contracts with a value of a \$15.7 million completed under P.L. 84-99. Eleven similar contracts, valued at \$3.3 million, were near completion. Five stone placement contracts for bank and channel work, with a value of \$4.5 million were also completed and one, at \$1.8 million was nearing completion.

Frank Fulkerson not only undertook, but was highly successful at completing this all-encompassing project. His competent judgment and outstanding leadership brought about timely results that will yield benefits to many residents on the Mid-West. His skillful capabilities and commitment to responsibility not only reflect himself, but his organization and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

PREVENTING TWENTY OR MORE
TERRORIST NUKES**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we go about the business of considering the GATT Treaty today, I want to take a moment to commend our Departments of State, Defense, and Energy for their recent, successful effort to remove about 600 kilograms of highly enriched uranium from the newly independent State of Kazakhstan.

As we all know from the joint statements released by those agencies last week, as secret operation, code-named "Sapphire," was begun early this year, after the Government of Kazakhstan secretly notified our Government that it had the weapons-grade material stored at a facility in Ust-Kamenogorsk. The highly enriched uranium, inherited by Kazakhstan from the former Soviet Union, was simply lickered in a warehouse at a nuclear fuel fabrication plant. There were none of the high-tech safeguards that we in the United States consider essential to preventing the theft of such very dangerous materials.

Obviously, our Government's immediate concern was that this weapons grade material

might eventually fall into the hands of terrorists—or regimes that sponsor terrorist activities. Perhaps most ominous was the fact that the material was reported to be stored in about 1,000 canisters that were readily transportable.

Through this successful operation by the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy, that concern has now been addressed.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of Kazakhstan also deserves our strong commendation for the very constructive role it has played in Operation Sapphire. As we all know by now, the American and Kazakh Governments have worked closely over the past few months to secure the weapons grade material and then transport it safely to the United States, where it is now secure from possible theft. This is further evidence that, since committing itself to be a nonnuclear state under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Kazakhstan has taken its obligations under that treaty seriously. Not only did Kazakhstan voluntarily notify the United States of the presence of the materials at Ust-Kamenogorsk, but, as one of those Americans actively involved in Operation Sapphire stated, Kazakh officials bent over backwards to help us.

Mr. Speaker, before Operation Sapphire began, Kazakhstan had already agreed to also relinquish the powerful nuclear weapons that it had inherited from the former Soviet Union. Frankly, given Kazakhstan's actions in this regard and in carrying out Operation Sapphire, it strikes me that that country is proving itself to be a responsible member of the international community, deserving of the assistance we are now providing to help it implement economic and political reforms.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in commending those of our American agencies that planned and carried out Operation Sapphire, and in commending the Government of Kazakhstan for its very responsible actions in this matter. Together, the United States and Kazakhstan have prevented 20 or more nuclear weapons from falling into the hands of terrorists.

"60 MINUTES OF SHAME"

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, the television show "60 Minutes" aired a story titled: "The Ugly Face of Freedom" which purported to examine anti-Semitism in Ukraine. The inflammatory nature of the story has raised concerns in both the Ukrainian and Jewish communities.

As part of the story, excerpts were shown from an interview with Ukraine's Chief Rabbi Yakov Bleich in which he says, "They want the Jews out." Due to the manner in which it was presented, viewers were led to believe that this feeling is widely held in Ukraine. However, in a recent interview, Rabbi Bleich explained that he, "was talking about the extremists that they had taken footage of. I certainly didn't mean the Ukrainian Government or the population at large. I mean that's crazy."

The sentiments were echoed by Martin Plax the area director of the American Jewish Committee in Cleveland. In a recent article, he stated:

I was amazed by the selective and highly inflammatory way in which the entire report was crafted. So was Rabbi Yakov Bleich who was sent a videotape of the show by the American Jewish Committee. In a telephone conversation yesterday, Bleich said he was furious with the way his interview was edited. He said that he had told "60 Minutes" about many positive things taking place in Ukraine and that when he said "they want the Jews out" he was referring to small, but vocal groups of ultranationalists who are anti-Semitic, but not a significant force in the country.

Anti-Semitism and hatred must be constantly fought. However, as Mr. Plax continues:

The Jews who have chosen to remain in Ukraine and to live Jewishly cannot be aided by an eruption of indignation and panic. We can give aid to them, however, by supporting the forces that exist within Ukraine which are striving to contain any hatred and promote stability and moderation.

Unfortunately, anti-Semitism does exist in Ukraine, as it exists in the United States and in many parts of the world. However, I am encouraged that Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma visited the Holocaust Museum during his trip to Washington. While at the museum, Kuchma stated:

The Holocaust is a human tragedy of universal significance. Humanity can never forgive the criminals and their lackeys who covered themselves with the blood of Jews. Unfortunately, there were Ukrainians among the criminals unworthy of being called Ukrainians.

Such strong sentiments give me hope that things have improved in Ukraine since the end of the Soviet Union. Ukraine's Declaration on the Rights of Nationalities in Ukraine guarantees the rights of all citizens to profess their religion and makes discrimination against minorities punishable under law. The Government has been striving to protect these rights, and these efforts should be encouraged.

At this time it is imperative that we help the forces of tolerance and openness in Ukraine. To imply that Ukrainians are "genetically anti-Semitic" will not promote progress and understanding. "60 Minutes" can do better than to air such an inflammatory story. I would like to end by quoting Martin Plax once again:

If we do anything other, we may learn another lesson; that those who distort the present, by assuming that nothing has changed from the past, will increase the probability that they might relive the past from which they had hoped to escape.

"60 Minutes" has done a disservice to both the Jewish and Ukrainian communities. They owe an apology to the Ukrainian community in particular for defaming their character with such broad stereotypes. Shame on "60 Minutes."

THE BICENTENNIAL OF CHESHIRE
ACADEMY

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the bicentennial anniversary of the oldest boarding school in Connecticut. Cheshire Academy was founded in 1794 in the beautiful town of Cheshire. Its original mission was to prepare boys and girls for college and the clergy.

Cheshire Academy became an all-male military school in the 19th Century. The school community at that time included some of the heroes of the Civil War: Adm. Andrew Hull Foot, Congressional Medal of Honor winner Eli Woodbury, and President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles. Pictures exist of students in uniform marching on the dirt roads of what was then the farm village of Cheshire. The school at that time educated J.P. Morgan, who carved his initials into the bell in the tower of the school's oldest existing building, Bowden Hall.

In the 20th Century, Cheshire Academy became a preparatory school for colleges, in particular Yale. The school acquired an international flavor as students beyond the United States began enrolling there. Among the 20th century alumni of Cheshire Academy are Fred Friendly, former president of CBS News, and Roberto Goizueta, the president and CEO of Coca-Cola. In 1969 Cheshire Academy admitted women and returned to its original purpose of educating both boys and girls.

As it enters its third century, Cheshire Academy is giving students from a variety of cultural and socio-economic backgrounds an opportunity to experience independent school life. Through its small classes and extraordinarily committed faculty, the school continues to fulfill its mission of providing a personal and exceptional education to college-bound students. I salute the legacy of Cheshire Academy and wish the school many more years of success.

TRIBUTE TO HINSDALE COUNTY
SHERIFF ROGER COURSEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a dedicated law enforcement official, Hinsdale County Sheriff Roger Coursey, who was shot and struck down Nov. 18 in the line of duty. While the nationwide hunt continues to find the couple who is allegedly responsible for his death, the community in Hinsdale County mourn the passing of a favorite son.

Sheriff Coursey, who was 44 years old, stopped the couple's truck after reports of several robberies, including a bank in neighboring Mineral County. The driver of the truck shot and killed Sheriff Coursey as he approached the vehicle.

The killing virtually shut down the town of 250, while the search for the two suspects

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

was conducted. Residents were warned to lock their doors, and they curled up in their beds with hunting rifles.

Hundreds of mourners gathered with Roger's widow, Karen, and his grandson, Trevor Stephens last week, to pay their last respects to honor the slain sheriff.

Roger Coursey was appointed sheriff last August, and was elected to his first term less than 2 weeks before he was killed. The week before he was shot, he jumped into the icy water of Lake San Cristobal near Lake City and saved the life of Tommy Thompson, a National Park Service employee.

Roger was buried in the same cemetery where another Hinsdale County Sheriff was put to rest. Like Roger, Sheriff Edward Campbell was shot to death by two robbers, and like Roger, Campbell was getting ready to arrest two criminals, and was ambushed and killed in front of his undersheriff. Only in that case, which happened more than 100 years ago, the two murderers were captured that night and a lynch mob administered some Western justice with rope and a tree.

Freedom, peace, and justice in a society all come at high cost, but they are the foundation for a great society. At the core of such a society are brave people who stand up to be counted, who spend their energy making a secure future for others. It is people like Roger who fit that category. Roger's love of life, of people, of children, and his wife, was what drove him to his dedication as a sheriff.

Roger is a hero, and one did not need to know him to love and admire him.

I will end in saying that there is no greater price than that paid by Roger and his family, but that price allowed freedom and justice to stand tall in our society. Soon the assailants will be apprehended, and in the end, Roger will prevail.

TRIBUTE TO J. ROY ROWLAND

HON. CONSTANCE MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our Georgia colleague, J. ROY ROWLAND, who is retiring this year after ably representing the 8th District for six terms.

ROY ROWLAND has made a major mark on a variety of important issues during his tenure in the House, not the least of which revolve around health care. A physician with the courtly manner of Marcus Welby, ROY has shown interest in research to cut infant mortality rates and was a member of a national and regional commission on the subject. He pushed successfully for an AIDS advisory commission, and has been an influential voice on a number of AIDS issues.

ROY has most recently been a major player in the debate over health care reform, and while he plans to retire back to his beloved Georgia, we will have the good fortune of hearing from him again in the future: he plans to continue to participate in the national debate on the topic.

I join my colleagues in wishing this fine Congressman, physician and gentleman continued success in his retirement.

JERRY NASITS CELEBRATES 80TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jerry Nasits as he prepares to celebrate his 80th birthday. Mr. Nasits lives in Tyler, TX, a city I am proud to represent.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Nasits graduated from high school in California and moved to Tyler in 1932. His accomplishments and achievements in that community are lengthy and varied. In the business world, Mr. Nasits made a name for himself as the owner of a thriving flower shop and as a realtor. In addition to these businesses, he has been involved in numerous other ventures.

Jerry Nasits' civic contributions have been extremely noteworthy as well. He chaired the Smith County Red Cross, served as a director of Camp Fire Girls, was on the advisory board at Mother Frances Hospital, served on the board of the Tyler Chamber of Commerce and as president of both the Lions Club and the Jaycees. Also, he was a director of Southside State Bank. Perhaps Mr. Nasits' most notable accomplishments came when he served on the city commission of Tyler and as mayor of the city. His record of personal accomplishments is long, Mr. Speaker, but not nearly as distinguished as his list of accomplishments for Tyler and the surrounding Smith County area.

Mr. Nasits is married to the former Thelma Miller, a native of Corsicana. He and his wife are active members of Temple Beth El, where Mr. Nasits has served on the board of the synagogue and as president of the Men's Club. The Nasits have two daughters and four grandsons. I am sure his family joins this chamber in wishing Jerry Nasits a very happy birthday.

And so, Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of Jerry Nasits, with gratitude for his past 80 years and best wishes for a healthy and happy future.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD R. HUGHES

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the citizens of the 6th District of North Carolina, to say a few words of praise about a fellow citizen, Donald R. Hughes, who is retiring as vice chairman of Burlington Industries, Inc.

Burlington Industries, one of the largest and most diversified manufacturers of textile products in the world, is headquartered in my district and employs thousands of people throughout our great State. Through Don's outstanding leadership and commitment during his 35 years with Burlington, he has worked tirelessly to see that the company thrived and that the employees prospered.

In his many positions of leadership within the company and within the community, Don has always kept the welfare of working men and women foremost in his mind. That concern manifested itself over the years in Don's personal commitment to do everything he could to see that the jobs of Burlington employees and other textile and apparel workers were not sacrificed to unfair global competition. His interest and expertise in this area led to his chairmanship of the Fiber, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade, and presidency of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

Don's concern about fairness in the international trade arena brought him to Capitol Hill time after time, year after year, to fight for better trade laws and policies to benefit America's workers.

Don knows full well the importance of maintaining a strong U.S. manufacturing base and made no bones about communicating this forcefully to Members of Congress and to the administrative branch. Don made many contributions to his company and his community, but this, to me, is the primary reason why he will be remembered so well and with such admiration.

I know I speak for many others in Congress, at Burlington and throughout the 6th district today, as I thank Don Hughes for a job well done on behalf of the U.S. textile industry and wish him well in his retirement years. I am sure his loving family—wife Agnes, daughters Elizabeth and Suzanne, and grandchildren, will keep him well occupied and happy in the years ahead.

CLOSER UNITED STATES- UKRAINIAN RELATIONS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, with the conclusion of last week's state visit by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, I am pleased to see some very significant improvements in our country's relations with the newly independent state of Ukraine.

First of all, the administration arranged a state visit for the President of Ukraine, the same honor accorded recently to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The move to raise Mr. Kuchma's visit from the status of an official visit to that of a state visit was very important to the Ukrainian people. Too often it seems that we here in Washington have overlooked the fact that Ukraine is a major successor state to the former Soviet Union. While Russia is certainly the largest such successor state, Ukraine, with a population and territory often compared to that of France, deserves and requires our attention as well.

I believe that hosting this state visit for President Kuchma has sent a strong signal to the Ukrainian people that their nation's important role in Europe is recognized here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend President Kuchma and the Ukrainian Parliament for making some difficult but vital decisions recently. First, the Parliament has now agreed to

allow President Kuchma's government to proceed with badly needed economic reforms. Second, the Parliament also recently agreed with President Kuchma that Ukraine should fully and finally relinquish its considerable arsenal of Soviet-era nuclear weapons and ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

These important and welcome actions by the Ukrainian Government should now clear the way for a much-improved relationship both between Ukraine and the United States and between Ukraine and the nations of Western Europe. Frankly, in pursuing economic reforms, Ukraine has many more extremely difficult steps to take and it will need support from all of those countries. I was pleased to see that President Clinton has now moved to allocate additional assistance for Ukraine from funds already appropriated under the Freedom Support Act aid program. It is important, however, for the other members of the G-7 group of countries and the international financial institutions to move now to meet the commitments made to Ukraine at the Naples G-7 Summit in July. The G-7 package of \$4.1 billion in loans and grants that was then promised to Ukraine once it began real economic reforms will be badly needed.

Mr. Speaker, as an American of the Jewish faith, let me also take just a moment to thank President Kuchma for taking time during his visit to the United States to visit the Holocaust Museum in Washington and to meet with Jewish communities in both Washington and New York City. His assurances that his government will combat anti-semitism in Ukraine mean a great deal to those who survived the Nazi-inspired atrocities carried out in Ukraine and the rest of Eastern Europe in World War II. I sincerely hope that Ukraine will indeed build on the positive steps it has already taken, such as the return of synagogues to their congregations and the encouragement of cultural and educational rights for the Jewish minority and other minorities in Ukraine.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me take this occasion to call on President Yeltsin and the Government of the Russian Federation to move to finalize a bilateral treaty with Ukraine that will explicitly recognize that new state's territorial integrity and sovereignty. It is time for Russia, Ukraine and the other states of Eastern Europe and Central Asia to move forward. There is no need for any one of these nations to dominate its neighbors. There is instead an urgent need for them to work together to overcome the terrific economic and political challenges they face. Now that the United States-Ukrainian relationship is moving forward, I hope that the United States—along with Germany and the other nations of Western Europe—will continue to provide diplomatic support for an improved relationship between Russia and Ukraine, which may prove vital to the future peace and stability of all of Europe.

KEEPING JUDEO-CHRISTIAN VALUES IN OUR LEGISLATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, several mean-spirited and inhumane proposals have been

made with respect to children and welfare since the November election. Despite the lessons of history, practical experience, social science, and common sense, it has been proposed that poor children be taken from their mothers and warehoused in orphanages. It has also been stated that the mothers who can not find jobs after 2 years on the welfare rolls should be thrown into the ranks of the homeless. Instead of advocating a long-term economic stimulus to provide thousands of jobs for welfare recipients and others, we are being told that a certain segment of the population should be abandoned. The logical end point for such indifference will be similar to what is presently now taking place in the streets of certain South American cities. Bounty hunters are being paid to shoot orphans in the streets of Brazil. Children have been labeled as pests and large numbers of citizens have applauded the discovery of piles of murdered youth in the alleys. The situation is an abominable one; however, this is a logical consequence of the irresponsible neglect by public officials. In rich America there is no need to flirt with this brand of savagery. The policy must be to provide jobs to all of these who are able to work; provide a basic income for all parents. A firmly established long-term job-creation program would guarantee that in America we will never be tempted to discard our Judeo-Christian values. All human life is sacred. This is a nation that will never allow any group to shoot orphans in the street.

SHOOT THE ORPHANS

Shoot the orphans
In the street
Keep the neighborhoods
Ultra neat
Raise your ratings
In the polls
Slash and burn
The welfare rolls
Shoot the orphans
In the street
Soft Jesus Christ
Was dead wrong
The weak are free loaders
Only the strong
Really belong
Suffer the dirty urchins
To bleed in the night
Keep bloated bellies
Back in the alleys
Way out of sight
Shoot the orphans
In the street
Civilization is
A wonderful thing
Overflowing plates
For the few
It will surely bring
But when the wretched
Dare to meet
Feed them bullets
Without wheat
Shoot the orphans
In the street
In right wing weapons
We take great delight
Murdering mass dreams
We think it only right
That opportunity be assaulted
Every day and each night
Too soft on crime
Great liberal of his time
Long haired Jesus
Was all wrong
The meek are free loaders
Only the strong

Really belong
Cut the welfare rolls
Raise your ratings
In the polls
Keep the neighborhoods
Ultra neat
Shoot the orphans
In the street.

ANTI-GATT MYTHS

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the ever-increasing rhetoric from several anti-GATT sources, I submit for the RECORD a well-written and incisive column by Donald Lambro of the Washington Times which debunks the myths being used by GATT opponents. I recommend this for all of my colleagues and anyone else who is truly interested in an accurate picture of the impact of GATT.

GATT AND THE UNDERTOW OF A FREE-TRADE UTOPIA

When Congress votes this week on the international agreement to lower trade tariffs, known as GATT, it will decide whether America is going to be a key player in the global economy or run away from it.

What is at stake here is nothing less than the future economic strength of the United States—the largest and most prosperous exporter of goods and services on the planet—and whether we are going to continue to be the leading export-import trader in the lucrative world economy.

At its heart, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is the richest business deal of the century. A vote for GATT means that America's businesses and their workers are going to be making those deals and profiting from them by selling U.S. goods and services to the world. That means higher profits and that leads to more and better-paying jobs.

The fight over GATT is really between those who want to lead America into the future, and ensure it is going to be part of the emerging markets hungry for American products and culture, and those who want to take us back to the past and rebuild the old tariff walls of Smoot-Hawley, which helped plunge the world into the Great Depression.

The former would be a vote of confidence in America's ability to compete and win in world markets. The latter would be a vote for retreat, surrendering those lucrative consumer markets to our competitors.

Trade is where the jobs of the future are coming from, says business guru Peter Drucker. That's why America has to plunge into the world economy head first, selling its computers, its laptops, its pagers, its airlines, its fast food, and its entertainment industry.

There are a billion potential customers in China for telecommunications equipment. And America, which makes the best telephone equipment in the world, must be the leader in that market.

A lot of myths, scare-tactics and demagoguery have been used against GATT by its opponents. Let's examine a few of them one by one:

American jobs will be lost and our economy will be hurt if we join GATT: The numbers show just the opposite has happened since the first GATT agreement took effect in 1947.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Back then U.S. exports represented 8 percent of our gross national product, which was about \$234 billion. Last year, despite strong competition around the world, we exported more than \$660 billion in goods and services, which accounted for 10.4 percent of our gross domestic product, which now stands at almost \$6.5 trillion.

Those exports not only directly support 10 million American jobs, but the nation's total work force has exploded over this period, growing to more than 115 million workers today.

Imports produce unemployment: This is the phoniest and most specious of all the anti-GATT arguments. The lack of enough good-paying jobs is caused by too little capital investment in new and existing businesses. And that stems from excessive taxation on savings, income and investment capital.

If you want to see what higher tariffs will do to employment, examine the mess that Mexico was in just a few years ago until it began deregulating its economy. It had imposed high tariffs on imports and raised other obstacles to foreign investments to protect its industries. Yet Mexico was in a depression and its people were jobless until it opened its borders to trade.

Argentina is another example. Until 1930, it was a fast-growth country, attracting outside capital, immigrants and trade. But it chose to close its door to GATT, and shrank behind its higher tariff walls. The result was an economic disaster for that country until it opened itself to trade in the past decade and began rebuilding its economy.

Look at all the countries who joined GATT in 1947 and those who did not and you will see that the GATT countries are the most prosperous nations while the non-GATT countries are the poorest.

The World Trade Organization that GATT would set up to mediate disputes would undermine American sovereignty: Trade agreements are needlessly complex and the WTO is unnecessarily bureaucratic.

But a Joint Economic Committee analysis found nothing in the WTO provisions that would endanger America's independence. There is nothing in this agreement that could in any way prevent America from withdrawing at any time it chooses to do so. Besides, when has the United States ever been forced by a world body to do something that we deemed to be against our national interests?

The cut in tariffs will drive up the deficit: Actually, the increased economic growth and jobs that will result from expanded trade will produce a net revenue gain for the government, even with reduced tariffs.

A study by the Republican staff of the Joint Economic Committee of every major economic growth estimate of GATT from a wide range of economists and organizations showed eight different estimates of revenue gains. "When the total fiscal impact of the GATT is considered, the total new revenues could go as high as \$115 billion over five years," and a JEC report.

The world's industrial powers and emerging growth economies are on the brink of a historic tidal wave of increased trade. It is America's destiny to not only be a part of this global growth, but to lead it.

November 29, 1994

TRIBUTE TO HISTORIC POST CHAPEL, FORT MEADE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Historic Post Chapel at Fort George G. Meade, MD. On Sunday, December 11, 1994, the Historic Post Chapel will celebrate 60 years of dedicated service to the soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and the families of Fort Meade in an afternoon anniversary service.

I want to share with you the history of the Historic Post Chapel. There are only eight buildings of its kind in the United States. Designed by an unknown architect, the chapel reflects the design of 18th Century tidewater churches. In the early 1940's, stained glass windows and an altar mural were given as a gift by active duty regiments stationed at Fort Meade, and by veterans of the 79th Division. The gift was given in memory of those soldiers who trained at Camp Meade, as it was formerly known, and lost their lives in World War I. Each window carries individual regimental crests and dedications that reflect Biblical scenes from the life of Jesus Christ.

The significance of the Historic Post Chapel does not rest solely on its unique design and architecture. Rather, it lies in the interdenominational community of people who have belonged to this heralded chapel for more than a half a century. Through two world wars, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam war, and Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, a congregation of all ages and backgrounds has turned to this sanctuary for companionship, solace, and spiritual guidance.

It is with pride and great pleasure that I commend the Historic Post Chapel at Fort Meade for its valuable years of service to a growing, increasingly diversified military community. I hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Historic Post Chapel on its 60th anniversary and in extending best wishes for the future.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES FENTON GRIGSBY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of Tennessee's most prominent citizens, Charles Fenton Grigsby, who had a long and productive career in law enforcement and in his community until he died on October 19.

Mr. Grigsby, who was born in Bethesda, TN in 1910, began his career in education as a high school teacher, coach, and principal. He served his country in World War II as a lieutenant in the Navy, earning a Purple Heart in the Pacific. He obtained his law degree at Georgetown University while working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, DC, and returned home to Tennessee for

an illustrious FBI career that included investigative work on the trial of teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa.

One of Charles Grigsby's most noteworthy contributions came with the creation of the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy. As an FBI police instructor traveling throughout the State, he had identified the need for professional standards and training for police and other law-enforcement officers. Thanks to his tireless efforts, the Academy finally opened its doors on October 17, 1966. He served as assistant director from 1966 to 1968, then as director from 1968 to 1976, ensuring sustained and growing support during the Academy's crucial early years.

Now nearly 30 years old, The Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy has trained several thousand officers in the highest standards of professionalism and integrity. On the occasion of Mr. Grigsby's retirement in 1976, the Nashville Banner quoted him as saying:

Training in all facets of law enforcement doesn't mean a thing unless the officer has integrity. He can do anything with that, as long as he has pride in this work.

Carrying on that tradition of integrity, Mr. Grigsby went on to be assistant counsel and investigator for the Tennessee Supreme Court's Board of Professional Responsibility. For the last 15 years of his life he practiced law in Franklin, TN, while serving as the mainstay of numerous law enforcement, veterans and other organizations. He was actively involved in alumni affairs at his alma mater, Middle Tennessee State University, and was selected as an outstanding alumnus in 1970.

Charles Fenton Grigsby will be remembered fondly by many individuals and groups for his integrity, for his patriotism, and for the vigor and good humor that characterized him until the day of his death. Please join me in paying tribute to the life of this notable Tennessean and proud American, and in extending condolences to Mr. Grigsby's family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO J.J. RAIGOZA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an individual who made numerous contributions to the community of Pueblo CO, J.J. Raigoza. J.J. was an inspiration to the community, especially to the youth in Pueblo. I request that the article by Gail Pitts published in the Pueblo Chieftain, on September 17, 1994, be inserted into the RECORD.

"JJ" Raigoza was indeed a giant of a man. At 6 feet 2 inches tall and 320 pounds, he was physically imposing.

But equally, he was a giant of a human being, in his enthusiasm, his compassion and his advocacy.

"He was an advocate since the day he left the service," his older son, JJ II, said Friday.

Johnny Jesus "JJ" Raigoza died Wednesday at age 49 following a two-month illness. Funeral mass will be at 10 a.m. today at St. Francis Xavier Church followed by inter-

ment with full military honors at Imperial Gardens.

"He was a tremendous advocate for all the youngsters," recalled John Tracey, chief judge of the 10th Judicial District where Raigoza had been a probation officer since the mid-1980s. "But at the same time, if they didn't respond, he would be the first one to come in and say it was time they received some serious consequences."

Tracey recalled first meeting Raigoza when he applied for the Pueblo job after serving in Colorado Springs.

"He just exuded a kind of enthusiasm for the job and you felt that here's a man who's got not only some enthusiasm, but will bring new ideas and invigorate whatever he undertakes."

That's what Raigoza did in his probation job, taking "the toughest of the tough in terms of counseling needs," Tracey said.

And that's what he did throughout his life, his wife, Arlene Raigoza said.

The couple met when both were working in the War on Poverty.

A Pueblo native and 1965 graduate of Central High School, Raigoza graduated from the University of Southern Colorado and served six years in the U.S. Navy in Vietnam and Guam.

He became involved in everything, from neighborhood healthcare programs to the Colorado Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

He also worked as a guard in the forensics unit at the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo, for the district attorney, and at Spanish Peaks Mental Health Center.

He played a major role in the Latino Chamber of Commerce.

"He was an asset to our organization," said Bonnie Martinez, Latino Chamber president. "He truly gave his time. He always had time for everybody and everything."

Among dozens of accomplishments his proudest was his role in the development of the Bessemer Ditch Rehabilitation Bill which was signed into law July 9, 1982, by then-President Jimmy Carter.

Raigoza had discovered the widespread flooding of basements in the Bessemer Ditch area and worked tirelessly to see the bill passed, she said.

The family enjoyed a vacation in Washington, D.C., this summer, a vacation they will treasure all the more now, she said.

Recently, he had lost a good deal of weight, Mrs. Raigoza said. "He wanted to get in shape."

And he formed his own business, AJ Connections, with an eye to a dream of developing a demographics data and editing business.

"He discovered computers," she said, George Autobee, former Puebloan who operates a Center for Hispanic Studies in Denver, "kept telling him, you've got to get in computers."

He did and made sure the children, and Mrs. Raigoza, became computer literate.

"He had a keen mind; he was very sharp; he was never boring she said. "To me he had charisma."

Judge Tracey agreed. "I believe he was universally liked."

THE OAKLAND PARK OUTPATIENT CLINIC

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Oakland Park, FL. The clinic, which will celebrate its 13th anniversary this year, is a rare and excellent example of what truly works in the largest health care delivery system in the United States.

The DVA receives a lot of bad press, some of it well deserved, but as a legislator I would urge the media to peek into the way the Oakland Park clinic delivers its message and its health care. When the clinic opened in 1982, its chief administrator, Dr. Sumner Fredd, developed a consumer affairs group comprised of the chapter and post commanders of the service organizations. For 13 years he has continued to meet with this council monthly to discuss personnel changes and shortages, clinical trends, and other subjects his veteran consumers wish to discuss. Dr. Fredd is responsible and accessible and, thanks in large part to his leadership, the system actually bends to accommodate those who do not fit into the rigid divisions bureaucracy tends to create. The commitment to veterans exhibited by the employees of the clinic symbolizes all that is good about the DVA.

Today I rise to do my part in getting the DVA some good publicity. Five words: The Oakland Park Outpatient Clinic.

IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 301

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 301, the sense-of-Congress resolution regarding entitlement spending. It is with some reluctance that I oppose this measure. I know that Mr. ORTON and the supporters of this resolution have worked hard and I agree that Congress must face up to the growing problems associated with the explosion of costs in entitlement programs.

Today, half of all Federal spending is for entitlement payments to individuals. In less than 10 years that number will be upward of 65 to 70 percent—unless, of course, the current benefit and revenue structures are significantly revised. Just to illustrate the scope of the problem, if the Congress does not act, in less than 10 years most entitlement benefits will have to be cut by 50 percent or the taxes paid to support payments doubled.

Having said that, I reluctantly oppose the resolution and the amendments to be offered by Mr. ORTON because this debate, at this time, is sure to be unproductive and may only serve to make reform of entitlement programs more difficult to accomplish in the future. The proper time and place for the Congress to debate these issues is after thoughtful and sober

hearing and analysis, not in the closing hours of a congressional session.

The Bipartisan Entitlement Commission, chaired by Senators BOB KERREY and JOHN DANFORTH, is conducting an extensive study of all aspects of entitlement spending. They will issue a final report to the President and Congress at the end of the year. The 104th Congress should hold extensive hearings on that report and consider legislation to bring about real and sustained reform of these programs.

The prudent course of action is to carefully review all options for reform and the potential impact of all reform proposals before we vote. We should await the Kerrey-Danforth Commission report before acting. For these reasons, I must oppose this resolution.

J. RAYMOND KEANY—A BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, a great and patriotic American, Mr. J. Raymond Keany, will celebrate his 90th birthday on January 14, 1995. I take this opportunity on the last day of the 103d Congress to pay tribute to Ray Keany, who has served our country in so many important and distinctive ways, and who has also contributed to his faith community, his fellow citizens locally, and to the needy.

Ray Keany served his country with distinction during World War II in North Africa as a member of the 391st Army Engineers Regiment. After the war, he joined the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, where he worked effectively to deliver the substantial and highly successful U.S. efforts to restore stability to post-war Europe. Later, Ray represented an international oil company in Washington, DC for 23 years.

Throughout his life, Ray Keany has given tirelessly of himself to help those less fortunate than he: As a 40-year member of the Washington Host Lions Club, he has helped raise money for the Washington Region Eye Bank, as well as raising funds for many other charitable organizations. Ray has been particularly instrumental in generating financial support for the Children's Inn at the National Institutes of Health, and for S.O.M.E., [So Others Might Eat] a Northeast Washington soup kitchen serving the area's poor, needy, and homeless.

Ray Keany also serves as a regular Sunday usher at St. Bartholomew's Church in Bethesda, MD, which is where I first came to know Ray and to observe his active involvement in parish life and service to his fellow parishioners. All of us in the St. Bart's faith community are impressed and inspired by Ray's sprightly smile, his sincere and enthusiastic welcome to one and all, his quick good humor, and his warm, engaging personality.

His contributions to family, church, and country are more numerous than the highlights I have listed here, but they all bespeak a man much loved and respected by all who have come to know him. I join Ray Keany's family and legion of friends in wishing him a happy

90th birthday, and many more years of robust, good health.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TALAT M. OTHMAN

HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Talat M. Othman, chairman of the board and founding member of the Islamic Cultural Center of Greater Chicago, on the occasion of the celebration of the center's 20th anniversary on November 19, 1994, at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel in Chicago.

As the founding member, Talat Othman saw the Islamic Cultural Center established in a ground breaking ceremony in September 1974, with completion on March 21, 1976, and became its first president.

The second phase of the Cultural Center was completed in 1988, and Mr. Othman was called upon by the board to chair the grand opening ceremonies, and in 1991 Mr. Othman was elected to the board and has since served as its chair.

As one of the founding fathers, Mr. Othman has been an active force in the center's activities, serving Muslims from Bosnia, the Middle East, Pakistan, and other regions of the world. An important activity in which he has been involved, is the center's outreach program, reaching out to those of other faiths, as well as the important sharing of dialog with those in the Abraham faith.

In 1990, Mr. Othman formed a school advisory board to revamp and strengthen the weekend school at the center, and he has provided strong support to the activities of the center's women's group, including the provision of social, educational, and humanitarian support for the center.

In 1991, Mr. Othman was elected president of the ad hoc committee and successfully completed the tasks given him by the Islamic Organizations in Chicago to form the Council of Islamic Organizations, which now coordinates the activities of all the Islamic organizations throughout the area.

Mr. Othman, in addition to his duties as president of the center, is also chairman of the Dearborn Financial, Inc. of Arlington Heights, IL, and serves on the board of directors of Bank One Wisconsin Corp., Milwaukee; the Dansk International Design, Mt. Kisco, NY; Gorham, Inc. of Providence, RI; the Tejas Power Corp. of Houston, TX, and many others.

Mr. Othman is also a member of the Dean's Council of Advisors, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, on the board of Rand Corp., the Center for Middle East Studies, University of Chicago, and the Middle East Policy Council in Washington, DC. He also serves on the Board of Governors of St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital, and its fundraising arm, the American-Syrian-Lebanese Associated Charities.

Mr. Othman has been listed in the Who's Who in the Arab World, Who's Who in Finance and Industry, Who's Who in the Mid-

west, Men of Achievement, Personalities of America, Distinguished Americans, and Five Thousand Personalities of the World.

I heartily commend Mr. Othman for his lifelong public service, and for the strength of his leadership of the Islamic Center and its many humanitarian achievements on the part of the membership. He is, without a doubt, a leader among men. He continues to serve humankind with his great business acumen, human compassion, and his outstanding organizational skills.

On the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Islamic Cultural Center, I send my warmest regards to Mr. Othman and the members of the center, and my best wishes for a happy, successful, and productive future.

JUDGE WILBERT F. BIGGS

HON. CRAIG A. WASHINGTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions, dedication to others, and kindness of Judge Wilbert F. Biggs. The life of Judge Biggs is a life that all of us, in this most august body, should hope to emulate in some form, fashion or function, either today, tomorrow or in the near future. Judge Biggs' life was broader than one would usually associate with a person who has the rare opportunity to be a judge. Indeed, Judge Biggs has dedicated his life to his community, his county, his State, and his country. His underlying principle is to always place his concern for the public good ahead of his personal or parochial interests.

As a part of more than three decades of service to the people of the State of Texas and Galena Park, Judge Biggs has been the municipal judge of Galena Park. He was recently appointed to serve as an administrative judge of the municipal court. As a municipal judge, Judge Biggs created diversionary programs and instituted preventive measures to ensure that those youths who visited his chambers would not do so again. He ensured that these children know not just the law, but the responsibilities that being a citizen requires. This background probably comes from Judge Biggs' service of over 30 years on the Galena Park Recreation Commission, where he was a five-term chairman, and voted a life member of the commission.

Judge Biggs has been recognized by numerous individuals and organizations for his selfless service to the community. Among his many honors and evidence of public service are awards from the Gulf Coast Community Service for outstanding service and dedication to the people of the Gulf Coast community; the Galena Park Man of the Year Award; serving as president of the Galena Park little league; director of the Galena Park Food Pantry, which serves the hungry and the homeless; his organization of the Galena Park Minister's Fellowship; and his serving as scoutmaster, neighborhood commissioner and district activity chairman of the North Shore district.

It would take reams of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to list the many accomplishments of

Judge Biggs. And, knowing the modesty of Judge Biggs, he would not let us know the true depths of his dedication and service. But Judge Biggs lives out what the poet John Donne once said: "No man is an island * * *". Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; And therefore, you never need to ask for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee."

Judge Biggs has answered the clarion call for service. Judge Biggs has made, and will continue to make, a tremendous difference in the lives of all Texans. It is my honor to have Judge Wilbert F. Biggs' name placed among those who have been similarly honored in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO FLOYD E. POWELL

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Floyd E. Powell, a native of my hometown of Louisville, KY, who was known for both his professional and personal accomplishments.

Mr. Powell began a cabinet making business, F.E. Powell Store Fixtures, Inc., in the Portland neighborhood of Louisville. He welcomed new clients by having horseshoes of flowers delivered to places where his fixtures were installed.

During the Great Depression, Mr. Powell often helped poor families. For example, he made a casket for a neighboring family who could not afford one for their deceased child. Mr. Powell also donated items such as a lectern for the Holy Name Society in Louisville.

Eventually, because of his benevolent nature and entrepreneurial skills, a majority of the businesses located in the Fourth Street area in Louisville had cabinets and fixtures made by Mr. Powell. With funds accumulated from his flourishing company, Mr. Powell was able to purchase a large warehouse in the Parkland area of Louisville.

Although he passed away in 1957, Mr. Powell's business continued until 1971. Yet, because his contributions in Louisville have never been forgotten, several of my constituents have expressed an interest in getting a commemorative stamp issued in honor of Mr. Powell.

I have written the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee in support of this worthy cause. Floyd was not an acclaimed or famous man, but his noble achievements deserve to be honored.

TRIBUTE TO NORM DAVIS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Norm Davis who is retiring from Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. [MichCon] after 39 years of exemplary service.

It has been my good fortune that I have had an opportunity to work with Norm during the many years we have been friends. Norm began his career at MichCon as a meter reader and is retiring as a community relations representative. His work with natural gas issues as they relate to safety, fire safety in particular, has earned Norm respect from both his colleagues and customers. Norm has also been responsible for working on initiatives that assist senior citizens and retirees.

Throughout Norm's career, his commitment to hard work was only overshadowed by his commitment to serving the community through many volunteer activities. Instead of calling it quits at 5 o'clock, Norm has devoted his spare time and talents to serving the needs of students, seniors, and the less fortunate among us. He has served as a board member for the Anchor Bay School District, the Macomb County Community Service Agency, and the Macomb/St. Clair Private Industry Council. He remains active on the National Council of Senior Citizens. Norm has also been active in numerous organizations that promote public safety.

I am confident that Norm will be missed at MichCon and I wish him and his lovely wife Mary all the best in retirement. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Norm Davis. His dedicated service and commitment to our community are sincerely appreciated.

TRIBUTE TO WORLD WAR II HERO GEORGE H. GAY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute today to George H. Gay, Jr., a World War II hero and a good personal friend, who passed away October 21, 1994, in Marietta, GA. He was 77 years old.

George Gay was one of the great American heroes of World War II. As a 25-year-old Navy pilot, George flew a Douglas Devastator torpedo plane in an attack on Japanese warships near Midway Island on June 4, 1942. All the planes in his squadron were shot down, and he was the only one of 30 men to survive.

The valor of the pilots of Torpedo Squadron 8 cleared the way for an attack by American dive bombers that eventually resulted in victory. Wounded and wearing a life jacket, George watched the American dive bombers hurtle out of clouds to attack Japanese aircraft carriers. He cheered every hit. He will always be remembered as the sole survivor of Torpedo Squadron 8—shot down during the battle of Midway—a battle that turned the tide against the Japanese during World War II.

After he was rescued by American forces, George made personal appearances for the Navy. Following the war, he was a Trans-World Airlines pilot and also spoke to civic groups around the country, telling of his Midway experiences and calling for greater military preparedness.

In 1975 George was a consultant for the movie, "Midway." He toured the country with the film's stars, Charlton Heston and Henry

Fonda, to promote the film. His part in the movie was portrayed by Kevin Dobson.

George had a self-deprecating humor about his part in the war. As George used to say to me, he and I were "nasal radiators" in the War—rather than naval aviators. He was also always proud that he was a Texan. He once told me during a mid-1980's visit to Tyler, TX, "Ralph, don't ever ask anyone where they are from. If they are from Texas, they will tell you. If they aren't, there's no use in embarrassing them."

George was a native of Waco, TX, before eventually moving to Marietta. He is survived by his wife, Esther, and two children. George will be remembered and missed by his many friends and his family, and his heroism in World War II will be remembered forever in the history books. I am proud to have been his friend.

As the House adjourns today, let us do so in loving memory and everlasting respect for the late Ensign Gay of Torpedo Squadron 8.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. DANIEL PATTERSON

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, as America commemorates the 50th anniversary of World War II and reflects on how its battles altered world history, I would like to take a moment to remember the heroes of that war and let them know that we have not forgotten their sacrifices.

The men and women who fought in World War II not only took part in history, they also created it and are living records of an era that must not be forgotten. Sgt. Daniel Patterson of Gallatin, TN, is one of the many men who fought honorably and bravely in that war.

Four battles, two Purple Hearts, and four Bronze Stars later, Sergeant Patterson returned home. The Battle of the Bulge is probably the most widely known of the battles in which he fought and is also where he received his first Purple Heart in December 1944 after being shot. He was awarded a second Purple Heart during the winter of 1945 in Germany when he saved a lieutenant's life and was shot in the shoulder in the process. The most amazing feat about that evening was that after being shot, the Sergeant swam across a river in below-zero temperatures. Of the 40 men who attempted the swim, only 9 survived.

Sergeant Patterson, gathering in St. Louis with other veterans from that historical battle, deserves to be remembered and his story retold. His youngest daughter, Iva Rose Patterson Cavanah, told me the story of the Battle of the Bulge. Sergeant Patterson's squad was the first to cross the Remagen Bridge over the Rhein River in March 1945 and successfully protected the bridge until all American men and equipment crossed. Along with the rest of Company 8, his squad also helped in the liberation of concentration camps.

In a letter to the Sergeant dated March 27, 1945, from former U.S. Representative Wirt Courtney, Courtney states that "I notice that

you have more decorations than nearly any boy from our District." His daughter, now a staff sergeant in the army, recalls a reunion in 1988 where soldiers from the squad told her, "If it weren't for him, we would've never survived World War II." And I am sure that the lieutenant whose life Sergeant Patterson saved many years ago in Germany would have a kind word as well.

After the war, Sergeant Patterson returned to Tennessee where he married, worked as a pipefitter, and had four children. He is now retired. His two sons, John and Wayne, are pipefitters like their father. One daughter, Sarah, has worked for the State of Tennessee Child Support Division for 20 years, while Iva Rose followed her father's footsteps into the military.

The Battle of the Bulge was a turning point in the European theater, crushing any remaining German momentum. Books and documentaries have immortalized the battle and its significance. Having played a role in that historic undertaking is something in which every veteran should take pride.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly and reverently commemorate the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces who fought and died in the Second World War Battle of the Bulge. In addition, I wish to recognize the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, an honored organization of patriotic Americans dedicated to remembering what has been called the greatest American battle of World War II by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

On December 16, 1944, Adolf Hitler waged his final counter-offensive in the wooded hills of southern Belgium. In his attempt to split the Allied forces, disrupt their supply system and split their unity concerning the war, Hitler considered Belgium's Ardennes Forest a weakened juncture in the Allied troop lines. German troops had used the gateway at Ardennes in 1870, 1914, and again in 1940, to seize the bridgeheads over the Meuse River and move onward to Antwerp, the main port of the Allies.

Twenty-five German divisions, led by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, struck six American divisions at 5 a.m. on December 16, effectively surprising the troops and quickly penetrating the Allied lines. Through the American troops, under the command of Gen. Omar Bradley, tried to hold back the assault, bad weather, and the English-speaking German troops in American uniforms added to their surprise and confusion. Within 48 hours, the Germans had moved 15 miles into Allied territory and by December 24, they had progressed 65 miles deep on a front ranging from 10 to 25 miles.

American and British troops were able to hold on to the town of Bastogne, positions in the north held by United States V Corps, and positions in the south held by the United States 4th Division. These footholds enabled

the Allied troops to slow the progression of the German forces toward the Meuse River until reinforcements arrived.

December 26, 1944, was a turning point in the Battle of the Bulge. Allied forces were able to reach the town of Bastogne, providing much needed support. Slowly, the United States First Army halted the progression of the German's westward drive. The United States 21st Army Group, under command of General Montgomery, took over operational control of the United States forces north of the Ardennes, and the United States Third Army units, under Lieutenant General Patton, began to move ground slowly northward against the German southern flank.

Finally, as the weather cleared, the Allied forces were able to launch an air offensive which cut German supply and fuel lines, and stopped the German forces before they could reach Allied fuel depots and replenish their fuel. Hitler desperately threw troops at the front, but they were ill-trained, and a new Russian assault in the East eventually caused a massive withdrawal.

Over 600,000 Americans, more than the combined Union and Confederate forces at Gettysburg, fought in the Battle of the Bulge. More than 81,000 Americans were killed, wounded, or missing in the Battle of the Bulge. German forces lost 120,000 men, as well as 800 tanks and 1,000 aircraft. Although the battle did little, other than prolong the outcome of the war, the bravery of the American soldiers against overwhelming numbers caused Churchill to call the Battle of the Bulge the greatest American battle of the war.

Mr. Speaker, as the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge is rapidly approaching, I feel it is important to remember the stories of the brave and patriotic American forces who fought to protect our Nation's freedom. In addition, I would like to honor the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, who have pledged to make certain that the sacrifices of those who fought and died in the Ardennes Forest are not forgotten.

THE ULTIMATE PROFESSIONAL: ANN M. EPPARD, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF TO CONGRESSMAN BUD SHUSTER

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to Ann M. Eppard, my chief of staff for over 22 years, who is retiring from public service to form her consulting firm in the private sector. Ann's reputation as one of the top congressional aides is legendary, among both Members and staff. She has earned, and truly deserves, respect from those who know her on both sides of aisle. Although Ann will have a continued presence on Capitol Hill through her new business, the lights will shine a little dimmer because "Annie" will not be a key staffer who makes things work, who makes people work harder, who dreams the dreams, and, quite simply, makes it all fun. When I decided to run for Congress in 1972, Ann was

one of the principal organizers of my first campaign. She worked tirelessly and brilliantly to achieve victory, and then she started her long and deeply personal relationship with the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. A born Pennsylvanian herself, Ann truly loves the people she has served during the past 22 years. She knew their concerns, she worried over them, and dedicated herself to solving so many of their cases. She was relentless in finding solutions to difficult problems. She became so proficient in her responsibilities, other congressional staff, and even Members, would often seek her advice. Two years ago, the lecturer at a Library of Congress seminar stated that Ann Eppard was the most effective chief of staff on Capitol Hill. Governor-elect Tom Ridge's chief of staff said it well in a November 19, 1994, Harrisburg Patriot article: "Ann's influence is fairly significant, certainly within this delegation. You knew you could accept as absolute truth what she said." In time, Ann became the role model for administrative assistants and chiefs of staff. One of the first women to rise to Chief of Staff, Ann became an expert in the transportation matters that became my highest priority in Congress. She worked closely with the Public Works and Transportation Committee on issues affecting not only central Pennsylvania, but the Nation. Ann would meet with presidents and CEO's of major transportation industries to work on technical and complex problems. She would then devote the same time and energies to her friends in our local unions. Both parties respect her judgment and wisdom. It is widely known that Ann is a straight-shooter who is always willing to lend a helping hand to those who need it. In fact, one of Ann's greatest virtues is her extreme generosity of spirit. She will always bend over backwards to help. She is a loyal and steadfast friend. Fortunately, Ann will continue to serve as my advisor on issues affecting my district, and we will still see her smile and hear her uproarious laughter in the halls, and for that we are most grateful.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HOMWOOD-FLOSSMOOR HIGH SCHOOL VIKINGS ON BECOMING THE ILLINOIS CLASS 6A FOOT- BALL CHAMPIONS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Homewood-Flossmoor High School Vikings, who on Saturday, November 26, 1994, became the Illinois class 6A football champions in a thrilling 13-12 victory. Coach John Wrenn and his outstanding team are to be congratulated on this hard-fought, and long-sought victory.

Mr. Speaker, while watching the game on Saturday, I was struck by the sheer will and determination of players such as quarterback Ted Reichert, who, although injured, nonetheless threw the game winning touchdown pass. Receiver and special teams member Alonzo Moyer caught two of Reichert's passes for

touchdowns, and blocked a field goal attempt. Moyer was named to the first all-class team by the Illinois High School Coaches Association. All-State linebacker Chris Havens contributed a game-high 14 tackles, while Sean Gregory compiled 86 yards rushing. They as well as all the other Vikings contributed to Saturday's success.

Homewood-Flossmoor is a special place not only because of its achievements on the gridiron, Mr. Speaker. It is a special place because of its achievements in the classroom every day. Homewood-Flossmoor High School educates and develops students academically and athletically. They are to be congratulated for their long history of success in the classroom and on the field. Homewood-Flossmoor High School is a model high school for the Nation.

Again, my congratulations to Coach Wrenn, and the Homewood-Flossmoor Vikings for winning the Illinois class 6A football championship.

HONORING DETECTIVE GILBERT
CARRILLO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Detective Gilbert Carrillo who is a 1994 Hall of Fame Award recipient from the El Rancho Unified School District.

Detective Carrillo grew up in Pico Rivera, attended local elementary and junior high schools and graduated from El Rancho High School in 1967.

Upon graduation Mr. Carrillo enlisted in the U.S. Army where he served a tour of duty as a helicopter crew chief, flying combat missions in Vietnam. He received decorations for valor and countless of hours flown in combat, but his greatest personal achievement was the help he gave during his free time to a small orphanage in that war-torn land.

In 1970, he returned from the Armed Forces and enrolled at Rio Hondo College. Mr. Carrillo decided to become a sheriff, driven in large part by a desire to help area youth as he had been helped in his youth by a former Pico Rivera deputy police officer.

Mr. Carrillo realized his dream after finishing his schooling at Rio Hondo College, California State University at Los Angeles, and the Academy. In 1971, he became a sheriff in East Los Angeles and initiated a antigang violence program involving concerned parents, residents, and youth. He is credited for successfully curbing gang violence by using non-uniformed police officers to infiltrate area gang operations.

In 1981, Mr. Carrillo was made a detective in the Homicide Bureau and member of the Gang Homicide Task Force where he worked for 3 years. In 1985, he was named to head the team investigating the Night Stalker murders and on August 31, 1985, Richard Ramirez was caught. During the investigation he served as the administrator of the search team coordinating well over 300 police. In addition, he coordinated the efforts of all the patrol sta-

tions, response units, 24 homicide investigators, 7 outside law enforcement agencies, the coroners office, crime lab, media, and public relations.

Indeed, Mr. Carrillo has proven to be an invaluable member of the community, through his valiant service in law enforcement. His dedication to the job ensures the safety of the residents of Los Angeles County on a daily basis. I commend Mr. Carrillo on his many accomplishments and his commitment to improving the lives of the youth he encounters every day.

THE VERDICT: EXCELLENT ON
ALL COUNTS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the career of one of Michigan's most distinguished jurists, the Honorable Paul N. Doner, Bay County, MI, probate judge. He was honored at a retirement party on November 10, and it is fitting that his career, which touched so many individuals, be recounted here.

A graduate of both the University of Michigan and the Wayne State University Law School, Judge Doner earned his law degree in 1958. He started his career of service to the people by serving in the U.S. Army in 1959 and 1960, before entering private practice in Detroit and Livonia. For 8 years he served as director of the Bay/Midland Legal Aid Society, working to help those in need obtain skillful and necessary legal assistance. Since 1977, Judge Doner has served as Bay County probate judge.

In addition to handling his very demanding caseload, Judge Doner has also taken the time to add to his expertise in legal education through classes and seminars, as well as through membership in a multitude of civic organizations including the Association for Retarded Citizens, Children's Charter, the Council on Aging, and several others. He has shared his experience and capability by serving as an instructor in urban law clinics, for paralegals, and foster parent training.

As with any successful individual, his professional career has been bolstered by his family, including his wife Dena, and his three children: Alan, Linda, and Gary. He has another reason to enjoy his retirement with the birth of his first granddaughter, Amanda, less than 3 months ago.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when careers in public service are more demanding, those who have selflessly given to the public, such as Judge Paul Doner, deserve our thanks and praise. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in wishing Judge Doner and his family every success and new challenge in retirement. He has given a great deal to the public, and his efforts are sincerely appreciated.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER C.
WORTHINGTON

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to Mr. Walter C. Worthington, chairperson emeritus, 1971-94, of the African Heritage Classroom Committee [AHCC] at the University of Pittsburgh.

It is fitting that the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives should have this opportunity to reflect on the contributions of Mr. Walter C. Worthington to the teaching of African-American history by sharing with others his knowledge of the important and integral part played by African-Americans in the history of the United States of America.

Mr. Worthington will be honored on Sunday, December 4, 1994, at an appreciation celebration where he will be recognized by friends and colleagues for his 23 years of service and leadership to the African Heritage Classroom Committee. His efforts resulted in the building of the African Heritage Classroom at the University of Pittsburgh which today stands among the other nationality rooms in the University's Cathedral of Learning. Mr. Worthington has earned the respect and gratitude of his colleagues, university students, and local residents for his untiring efforts in this cause.

Mr. Worthington is a long-time resident of the Hill District in the city of Pittsburgh and currently resides in the Schenley Heights area. Mr. Worthington has long been a committed member of the local community and has contributed significantly to a wide range of civic and volunteer efforts. As an active senior citizen who is dedicated to the betterment of humankind, Mr. Worthington has been recognized and is respected as the historian of the African-American community in Pittsburgh.

The African American Classroom Committee of the University of Pittsburgh will honor Mr. Worthington on December 4 in "A Tribute to a Living Elder." This event will begin with a grand procession of university, community, and legislative officials as well as youth and AHCC executive members. The ceremony will conclude with an Elders Ceremony bestowing on Mr. Worthington an African Elder's Title.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Walter C. Worthington. His efforts to establish the African-American Classroom in the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning will stand as a legacy to future generations who seek to learn about the historic contributions of African-Americans to our country and the world.

UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, despite a 96.6-percent participation in rollcall votes over the course of this Congress, I was unable to be present to cast a number of votes during two separate occasions.

First, I was unavoidably detained while the House was in session in order to testify in a Federal district court in Los Angeles, CA, where an individual was being tried for physically threatening the staff in my district office. If I had been present to vote, I would have voted in the following manner:

On rollcall vote No. 526, adoption of the fiscal year 1994 Energy and Water conference report, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 527, fiscal year 1994 Energy and Water appropriations, to recede and concur in a Senate motion to terminate the superconducting super collider, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 528, the Vento motion to strike the Tauzin amendment regarding services of volunteers with regard to the National Biological Survey, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 529, the Dreier motion for a separate vote on the Taylor amendment regarding consent to enter private property with regard to the National Biological Survey, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 530, passage of the bill, H.R. 1845, to authorize the National Biological Survey, I would have voted "aye."

Second, because of hospitalization after successful surgery for prostate cancer in late May 1994, I was unable to cast a series of votes between May 23, 1994 and May 26, 1994. If I had been present to vote, I would have voted in the following manner:

On rollcall vote No. 191, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Solomon amendment regarding military recruiting, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 192, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Dellums amendment regarding selective services, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 193, passage of the fiscal year 1995 military construction appropriations, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 194, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Hansen amendment regarding base closure delay, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 195, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Harman-Horn amendment regarding the C-17 aircraft increase, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 196, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Dellums amendment regarding Haitian policy, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 197, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Goss amendment regarding Haitian policy, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 198, fiscal year 1995 Defense authorization, the Spence amendment regarding U.N. peacekeeping costs, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 199, National Highway System designation, the Clement amendment regarding the Indianapolis-Houston corridor, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 200, passage of National Highway System designation, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 201, the rule on the fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 202, the previous question on the fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations appropriations, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 203, the rule on the fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations appropriations, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 204, the committee substitute on the fiscal year Foreign Operations appropriations, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 205, fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations, the Callahan amendment regarding Russian aid, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 206, fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations appropriations, the Burton amendment regarding South Africa aid, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 207, fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations appropriations, the Beilenson amendment regarding population development, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 208, passage of the fiscal year 1995 Foreign Operations appropriations, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 209, approval of the House Journal, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 210, the rule of the fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 211, fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations, the Thurman amendment to cut salary and expenses, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 212, fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations, the Pomeroy amendment to cut the House franking budget, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 213, fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations, the Bereuter amendment to cut the General Accounting Office by \$31 million, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 214, the motion to recommit the fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations in order to seek more economies, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 215, fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations, the motion to recommit with instructions to reduce the appropriations for House Information Systems by \$13 million, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 216, passage of the fiscal year 1995 Legislative Branch appropriations, I would have voted "no."

Third, though in Washington, D.C., I was unavoidably detained from reaching the House floor in time to cast votes on a limited number of occasions due to the course of official business, such as extended committee hearings. If I had been in the chamber I would have voted in the following manner:

On rollcall vote No. 35, on approving the Journal, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 48, on approving the Journal, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 274, the rule for the consideration of the bill H.R. 2491, making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 290, passage of the bill H.R. 2491, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 340, an amendment to cut the \$26,284,000 appropriation in the bill for

salaries and expenses for the administration of economic development assistance programs within the Department of Commerce's Economic Development administration, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 490, an amendment to delete provisions of the bill that grant certain collective bargaining provisions to employees of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, I would have voted "no."

THE ILLEGAL ALIEN CREDIT DENIAL ACT

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which I hope will be part of a larger effort to end the outlay of our scarce resources on illegal aliens. This bill, the Illegal Alien Credit Denial Act, amends the Internal Revenue Act of 1986 to deny the earned income tax credit [EITC] to illegal aliens and to prevent fraudulent claims.

Under current law, there is no requirement that EITC claimants must be legal residents of this country. IRS forms do not require illegal aliens to identify themselves as such; therefore, so long as the eligibility requirements are met, illegal aliens can claim the EITC. My constituents in southwestern Louisiana are outraged that their tax dollars are going to people who are illegally residing in the United States. The EITC program was designed to help low-income Americans support their families by working rather than through welfare. It is a gross revenue expenditure and bad public policy for illegal aliens to continue receiving the EITC.

I am confident that this legislative proposal is one on which every American can agree on. It is time for our country to tighten its belt. The American people are fed-up with inefficient programs and wasteful spending. This legislation will generate significant savings and end the current practice of rewarding illegal immigrants for residing within our borders. I urge my colleagues to join me in reforming the Earned Income Tax Credit so that it achieves its two long-term objectives: First, to offset the impact of Social Security taxes on low-income Americans and Second, to encourage low-income Americans to seek employment rather than welfare.

I would ask that a copy of my bill be included in the RECORD.

CHINESE DEMOCRACY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of Members an article by Merrick Carey, president of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution. Mr. Carey sets forth the interesting thesis that one of the ways the U.S. Government can promote the development of democracy in the People's Republic of China is by

pursuing closer economic and political contacts between the U.S. and the PRC's principal ideological competitor, the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Few things have shaken the PRC's worldview more profoundly in recent years than the economic development and political liberalization in Taiwan that have lifted the ROC to membership in the first tier of advanced industrial nations.

Taiwan has already achieved a standard of living and social development that the PRC can only dream about. And the PRC had better start taking Taiwan's example seriously and learn the lessons to be drawn from it if a similar level of progress is ever to be realized on the Chinese mainland.

I commend Mr. Carey's article, which follows:

CHINESE DEMOCRACY

Until the early 1980s there was only one functioning democracy in East Asia: Japan. Today, democratic government has spread to include Russia, South Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and the Philippines, and is beginning to take hold in Thailand and Malaysia. Even "Stalinist" Vietnam is experimenting with "doi moi" market reforms and limited elections at the local level.

This Asian revolution has coincided with the spread of democracy, starting in 1974, into the Iberian Peninsula, throughout Latin America, and most dramatically into Central and Eastern Europe and South Africa. Even Islam is no longer immune, as democracy takes root in Turkey and Pakistan.

As democracy has spread, the world has become more stable and prosperous. The global struggle between Russia and America is now a strong friendship, while much of Central Europe and Latin America now boast dynamic economies in areas recently in tyrannical darkness.

In Asia, as elsewhere, you can find tension and trouble where you find tyranny, and where there is democracy there is trade, high levels of growth and the free flow of people and ideas. The principal sources of tension in East Asia are between the North Korean and Chinese communist governments on the one hand, and their citizens and neighbors on the other.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is now nearly surrounded by democracies and is having a hard time adjusting to the New World Order. Beijing is attempting to have its cake and eat it too by unleashing the forces of the market while continuing to tighten the screws politically. They are finding it increasingly difficult to sit between two chairs.

The smooth transition to a free market democracy on Taiwan is especially troubling for the PRC. The KMT Nationalists have ruled Taiwan since losing the civil war to the Communists in 1949, and have systematically turned what was an authoritarian state into a dynamic market liberal democracy. Today Taiwan has the world's 25th highest per capita income, 20th largest GDP, 15th biggest overseas trade volume and the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world. Even more impressive, since political liberalization began in the mid-80s, a free wheeling competitive party system, broad civil liberties and a lively press are now the hallmarks of Taiwan's democracy.

The success of Taiwan's market democracy might be compared to General Pinochet's experiment in Chile, except the KMT is still in power, and Chile did not have to contend with a gigantic neighbor trying to thwart its every move.

By any objective standard of weight and power, Taiwan should have been swallowed years ago by Mainland China. Its population is one-sixtieth, that's 1/60, the Mainland's, while its military personnel are 450,000 vs. 2,500,000. It's as if Delaware is competing with the U.S. on the global stage, and Delaware is gaining.

As the PRC undertakes its generational leadership transition and tries to contend with growing democratic pressures, the ROC has raised the ante; the first direct election of a President in the history of China will take place in early 1996. Many political observers in Taiwan believe this election could trigger a broader crisis across the Taiwan Straits, and it is already causing jitters in Taipei's financial and real estate markets.

Taiwan's democracy is the topic of choice on the Mainland today, and books about its success are moving at a fast pace, both above and below ground. The direct Presidential election will add further luster to the ROC image on the Mainland.

The ROC has undertaken a tricky diplomatic offensive to expand its role in international organizations while trying to balance a peaceful accommodation with Beijing. The strategists in Taipei must deal with a growing independence movement on Taiwan, represented primarily by the Democratic Progress Party, the success of which could trigger a military response from the Mainland. At the same time, Taiwan wants its growing economic and military power and political legitimacy to be recognized internationally in order to protect the ROC's autonomy should the Mainland prove incapable of transitioning to democracy and peaceful unification.

This is certainly a wise strategy, as Hong Kong is now finding out; Beijing has announced its intention to scrap Hong Kong's elected government bodies when the colony reverts to China in 1997. While hotels are still booked solid in 1997, empty apartments and non-renewed leases are growing in the British colony.

Both President Bush and Clinton have taken important steps to upgrade U.S. relations with the ROC, but more can be done. The Clinton Administration unfortunately missed a good opportunity to go further with Taiwan when it delinked Most Favored Nation status and human rights for the PRC. Nonetheless it seems reasonable to allow Taiwanese diplomats to begin visiting the State Department and call their mission in Washington the "Taipei Representative Office." Even Japan and Canada have less stringent regulations than the U.S. in their diplomatic dealings with Taiwan. The U.S. should also assist the ROC in obtaining observer status at the U.N., as a prelude to becoming a full member.

A renewed look at the 3 cornered military relations between the U.S., PRC and ROC is also probably in order. It was the consensus of a recent group of high level Americans visiting Taiwan that the U.S. Congress would not allow any Administration to stand back and let the PRC attack Taiwan. These policymakers expected a replay of a reluctant Harry Truman sending the Seventh Fleet into the Taiwan Straights in the event Beijing attempts a forced reunification. A former key Bush Administration official recommended renewed, unofficial contacts between U.S. and ROC military strategists.

Americans are rightly pleased with the role our global diplomatic, economic and military power has played in the sustained spread of democracy. The 20th Century is not only the American Century, it is closing out

as the Democratic Century as well. And it is no longer debatable that the spread of democracy enhances U.S. national interests.

The Carter human rights campaign and the Reagan Doctrine both placed democracy on the fulcrum of U.S. foreign policy, and President Clinton, Strobe Talbott and Anthony Lake have all indicated democracy will continue to be a driving force in their policies. Building our relations with the democratic Republic of China, while at the same time using every reasonable means to coax the PRC down a democratic path, would appear to fit into this strategy.

The Chinese people deserve nothing less.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE NEAL SMITH: A MAN WHOSE WORD WAS NEVER DOUBTED

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, on this last day of the 103d Congress I rise to express my admiration for—and deep sense of personal loss at the departure of—our distinguished colleague, the quintessential gentleman from Iowa, NEAL SMITH.

NEAL was born and raised on a farm in southwest Iowa. He attended the University of Missouri and the Syracuse University Schools of Public and Business Administration.

In his biography provided upon request by his office, it is noted with characteristic modesty that NEAL "also served four years in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II." Although he seldom speaks of his wartime service, his decorations speak for themselves. They include nine Battle Stars, the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Purple Heart.

Although he has always maintained his ties with the soil, after the war NEAL and his wife Bea enrolled and graduated together from Drake University Law School and each in their own way have been ornaments of the legal profession ever since.

First elected to the 86th Congress in 1958, today NEAL completes his 18th consecutive term in Congress. He served with distinction as Chairman of the House Committee on Small Business and as a cardinal, chairing the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

In modern politics, NEAL SMITH is and always has been a throwback. Operating without a press secretary and any sense of need to let the world know his opinion on each and every issue of the day, he has worked on the assumption that what he does and what he contributes will stand as testament enough. NEAL, in the classic sense, has been a legislating news maker, not a legislative commentator.

I know of no Member better liked or more trusted by his colleagues. NEAL has been an individual who has always understood the need to balance competing interests in such a way as to make the system work, without ideological posturing or partisan rancor.

NEAL has been the author of major legislation in a number of areas, including the

Wholesome Meat Act; the Farmer-Held Grain Reserve Act; the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974; the Small Business Development Center Act of 1976; the Green Thumb Employment Program for the elderly; student loan programs; and emergency health services. He has also been the principal congressional sponsor of major public works, recreation, and conservation projects in Iowa, including Red Rock, Saylorville, the Greenbelt, Botanical Gardens, Walnut Creek Wildlife Refuge, and a number of projects in Des Moines, including, in particular, embellishments to the Drake University Law School.

No litany of positions held or legislation authored, however, will fully capture the stature of Neal Smith. The dean of the Iowa delegation when I arrived in January of 1977, he has been a model and mentor for me, indeed for all his colleagues. The professionalism and long tenure of his staff represent further testimony to the quality of NEAL's leadership. Led by the incomparable Tom Dawson and Park Rinard, they have been models and mentors for our staffs as well.

In conclusion, let me say that the citizens of every State recognize the specialness of their backgrounds, and Iowans are no exception. If asked what is so special, so good, about Iowans, I can do no better than to point to NEAL SMITH, a man whose word was never doubted. We in this body will be left bereft by his departure. I know I speak for every Member when I wish him and Bea Godspeed.

TRIBUTE TO SUSAN GORDON

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have been blessed to work with some wonderful people during my time in Congress. Every Member relies on a network of advisers in his or her congressional district. My service has been marked by close associations with Oregonians involved in a wide array of issues from agriculture to international trade and foreign affairs.

Today, I want to pay special tribute to Susan Gordon, executive director of Oregon PeaceWorks. Susan coordinated my PeaceWorks Advisory Board and worked closely with my office and during my time in Congress. Susan is one of Oregon's most active and successful grassroots activists. From nuclear weapons testing to health care, Susan has been a trusted ally, a determined advocate, and at times a staunch critic. In addition to our professional relationship, Susan continues to be a close friend of mine.

Recently, Susan wrote a guest opinion piece for the Salem Statesman Journal newspaper. I have attached Susan's guest opinion piece titled, "Keep Clinton From Selling Arms," and I encourage all of my colleagues to read it.

[From the Salem Statesman Journal, Nov. 18, 1994]

KEEP CLINTON FROM SELLING ARMS

(By Susan Gordon)

President Clinton, that notorious liberal, is expected soon to sign into effect Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 41.

PDD 41 is considered the most liberal arms trade policy in United States history. This long-awaited policy on conventional arms transfers will not be the same kind of liberal policy that Reagan and Bush had of selling weapons to nations regardless of their records on democracy or human rights.

PDD 41 will be the triumph of Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown, who has consistently lobbied the president to think more about profits than democracy, stability or human rights. The United States has been pursuing this path of global arms sales throughout the Clinton administration, and the result is that the United States now controls almost three-quarters of the entire arms trade to the Third World.

To secure these sales, the U.S. government offers subsidies paid for by the taxpayer and offset agreements that often transfer U.S. nonmilitary jobs to the buyer nations. PDD 41 will streamline the arms export process, making it even easier for arms merchants to sell abroad. It also will create an arms export subsidy trust to help U.S. companies secure transfer agreements.

From advanced M1A2 battle tanks to M1 assault rifles, our weapons have been pouring into nations such as Panama, Rwanda, Haiti, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, and Thailand, to name a few. All these nations have at best questionable human rights records and little history of democracy. Also, note those nations where American money was spent and American blood was spilled combating those allies we sold our weapons to.

By making this our official policy with PDD 41, Clinton has turned his back on not only morality but long-term military and economic security.

Senator Mark Hatfield and Representative Cynthia McKinney from Georgia are both intent on reintroducing their Code of Conduct legislation next year. The legislation would prevent human rights abusers, warmakers and dictators from getting their hands on our weapons. If the president is not willing to lead us in the right direction, we must rally behind those who will. This is not a liberal or conservative decision; this is just about right and wrong.

TRIBUTE TO THE ADATH ZION CONGREGATION

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Adath Zion Congregation. I wish to extend my congratulations and commendations to the Adath Zion Congregation, its leader Rabbi Marvin H. Goldman, and its members for their devotion to their community in Philadelphia.

Founded by a pioneering handful of Jewish merchants, the Adath Zion Congregation began as a Jewish brotherhood in the fall of 1895. The congregation has since provided an encompassing sense of distinct Jewish community in the Philadelphia area. Over the last 100 years the members of Adath Zion have consistently demonstrated their tradition of community outreach through their global concern for the Jewish population. During this century, the people of Adath Zion have hosted Jewish soldiers during World War I and aided

in the release of fellow Jews from the displaced persons' camps in Europe after World War II. These activities have always complemented their regular contributions to society, such as the annual Torah Education Brunch which raises funds for the Jewish day schools in the Greater Philadelphia area.

Currently, the members of Adath Zion are helping to assimilate Soviet Jewish emigres into Philadelphia community. Adath Zion is influencing many emigres to return to their Jewish roots through what congregation leader Rabbi Marvin H. Goldman describes as a phenomenal outreach program. Their extensive program includes: weekly classes in English, social gatherings and help with immigration services, as well as reserved seats at services. By means of these activities the congregation is helping to show the Soviet Jewish emigres that they do have a place in society as part of the Philadelphia Jewish community.

One other factor contributing to Adath Zion's continued success is its strong leadership. The current head is Rabbi Marvin H. Goldman who is entering his 20th year at the helm of this commendable organization. His experience as the past president of both the Board of Rabbis of Greater Philadelphia and the Greater Philadelphia Rabbinical Council lend to his dynamic guidance of the Congregation throughout its accomplishments within the Philadelphia Jewish community.

Mr. Speaker, the accomplishments of the Adath Zion Congregation over these years have been quite impressive even in the most difficult of times. I would like to commend and again congratulate Rabbi Marvin H. Goldman and the members of the Adath Zion Congregation on their 100 years of community and to wish them continued success.

RETIREMENT OF BRIG. GEN.

JAMES J. JAMES

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Brig. Gen. James J. James on the occasion of his retirement. I am especially appreciative of the service of this individual because he has served for the past 3 years as commanding general of the William Beaumont Army Medical Center in El Paso, TX. General James' retirement will be effective January 31, 1995.

Today, the William Beaumont Army Medical Center [WBAMC] can be counted among the very finest of military medical treatment facilities. And General James has been one of its finest commanding generals. During his tenure, there have been great advancements in the care WBAMC delivers. As you know, the Center is one of the seven U.S. Army military health centers in the Nation. It serves West Texas, New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona. It also serves as a trauma center for the local community of El Paso, and has established working relationships with Texas Tech Medical School and the medical community in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

General James has overseen the growth of this facility and a new initiative that promises

to benefit the active duty, veterans, and military retiree population in the area. He has stewarded an innovative sharing agreement with the Veterans Administration that will pool resources from both entities to provide better service to its constituencies. This effort has been lauded and recognized by Army medical officials and Veterans Administration Secretary Jesse Brown.

General James has achieved numerous academic and professional achievements. As a native of Brooklyn, NY, he completed his undergraduate work at Long Island University and received his MD degree from University of Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1967. Following this, he completed an internship at the University of Southern California Los Angeles County General, and 2 years of residency in general surgery at the Dartmouth Affiliated Hospitals. General James went on to earn a master's degree in Health Care Administration through the Army/Baylor University Program in 1973. A residency in general preventative medicine was completed at the University of California, Los Angeles, between 1974 and 1976 as were the requirements for a doctorate in public health. In addition, Brigadier General James is a graduate of both the Armed Forces Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and currently holds the Surgeon General's "A" designator for professional achievement.

His military assignments have included sites as varied as Thailand, Korea, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Through it all, he has exemplified the best traditions of military medicine.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Brigadier General James on the occasion of his retirement and wishing him well in all of his future endeavors.

JUDGE L. CLIFFORD DAVIS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, on December 15, 1994, the Tarrant County Black Bar Association in Fort Worth, TX, in conjunction with other local bar associations, will be honoring Judge L. Clifford Davis for his years of service to the community and the judicial system. He will be honored with a living color portrait that will be hung in Tarrant County Criminal District Court No. 2, where he presided with distinction from May 23, 1993 through December 31, 1988.

Judge Davis received a bachelor of arts degree from Philandersmith College in Little Rock, AR in 1945. He completed graduate studies at Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA in 1946 and received a law degree from Howard University School of Law in 1949.

In 1949, he started a general practice of law in Arkansas. Thereafter, he served in the U.S. military and received an honorable discharge. Subsequently, Judge Davis started the first black law practice in Tarrant County in 1955. During the 1960's, Judge Davis was appointed legal counsel for the NAACP. He is credited with helping bring about a peaceful transition

to desegregation and integration in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, TX. When violence was advocated by many, Davis insisted that black people must stay within the realm of the law. His last civil rights efforts was a 1983 desegregation agreement which resulted in the reduction of court-ordered busing.

Judge Davis was the first black elected in a contested judicial race in Tarrant County in 1983, presiding in the Tarrant County Criminal District Court No. 2 from his election through 1988.

His professional affiliations include the Supreme Court of the United States, U.S. court of appeals, life member of the National Bar Association, Texas Bar Foundation Fellow, State Bar of Texas, and the Tarrant County Black Bar Association. His civic affiliations include the Fort Worth Metropolitan Black Chambers of Commerce, life member of the NAACP, life member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Tarrant County Precinct Workers Council, Rotary Club, and St. Andrew United Methodist Church.

He is presently presiding as a visiting judge for Tarrant, Dallas, Denton, and Wise Counties. He joined the Fort Worth law firm of Johnson, Heiskell, and Vaughn as "of counsel." He is married to Ethel R. Davis and they have two daughters.

I join with the Tarrant County Black Bar Association, his colleagues and many friends in honoring Judge Davis for his tireless work and contributions to our community.

REGULATION OF ANIMAL FATS AND VEGETABLE OIL UNDER OPA 90: WILL COMMONSENSE PREVAIL?

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, as we close this session, I plan to introduce legislation first thing in the new 104th Congress to require differentiation for animal fats and vegetable oils under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. By way of background I wanted to let the members of the House know the status of the regulation of animal fats and vegetable oils under that statute, which has precipitated the need to pursue this clarifying legislation. This law, known as OPA 90, was enacted in response to catastrophic petroleum oil spills (e.g., *Exxon Valdez* spill) to reduce the risk of, improve the response to, and minimize the impact of those spills. However, due to the overly broad definition of oil, OPA 90 applies not only to toxic oils (e.g., petroleum oil), but also to non-toxic agricultural products such as animal fats and vegetable oils. As a result, these non-toxic substances used to make foodstuffs and other consumer products are unfortunately swept up in the same broad definition as petroleum and other toxic oils.

Lacking clear congressional direction on differentiation, implementing agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard, are issuing rules that regulate animal fats and vegetable oils to the same degree as toxic oils, while ignoring the unique

non-toxic nature of these agricultural products. Although these agencies have classified them with non-petroleum oils under the various interim and final rules for spill response, a long list of toxic oils are still included in this same non-petroleum category. There is no reason why non-toxic animal fats and vegetable oils must be in the same category as toxic oils.

This year, Representative JILL LONG and I together with others have introduced and supported legislation to insure that both of these objectives are accomplished. This legislation does not change the underlying principles of OPA 90; it would only require agencies to differentiate animal fats and vegetable oils from other oils. I want to commend her for beginning this initiative. I know that many of the Members of this body joined in letters to Secretary Pena and Administrator Browner on this subject. Further, this measure was passed by the House twice this Congress as part of H.R. 4422 and H.R. 4852. In addition, the Senate passed virtually the same measure once in the form of S. 2559.

Although final legislation cannot be completed in the time remaining in this Congress, I want to assure all Members that I will be working to clarify this unintended consequence of the Oil Pollution Act when we reconvene in the 104th Congress. To this end I am appending to my remarks a more detailed fact sheet which examines this entire matter in depth. This issue should be made a priority as we work to eliminate the unnecessary and costly regulatory burdens placed on U.S. business that do not add any additional measure of protection to the environment or the health and safety of our citizens.

The scientific data collected to date indicate that animal fats and vegetable oils industry has an excellent spill history for these products. Specifically, these products account for less than one half of one percent of all oil spills in the U.S., which are mostly less than 1,000 gallons each. This excellent spill record together with their non-toxic characteristics justifies a differentiation from toxic oils. In making these remarks, I want to be clear that the animal fats and vegetable oils industry is not seeking to be exempt from oil spill response requirements, but is merely seeking two simple objectives in these OPA 90 rules.

First, they want a separate category for animal fats and vegetable oils so consumers can easily recognize that these oils are not harmful like other toxic chemicals. This is as much for scientific differences in the oils as it is for marketing reasons. Market perception being what it is, this is understandable. This is to ensure that consumers are not misled into believing that these products are harmful to use in their everyday life.

Second, they want response requirements that recognize the different characteristics of animal fats and vegetable oils within that separate category. A separate category without separate response requirements is nothing more than a hollow gesture. There is more flexibility available under the nationwide guidelines in the National Contingency Plan to respond to a spill of non-toxic animal fats and vegetable oils than there is for toxic oils like petroleum. EPA, the Coast Guard, and other agencies should more fully and clearly spell out the additional appropriate options available

under the NCP in the regulations themselves so that no doubt exists as to the availability of these options.

Further, all spills whether petroleum or animal fats and vegetable oils are unfortunate and can have some similar environmental impacts. But in many respects they are very different in the way they affect the environment. Thus, the response to all spills does not have to be the same. Non-toxic animal fats and vegetable oils by their very nature do not have the same total environmental impact as a toxic oil, and it makes sense then that the response does not have to be the same. Scientists both within and outside the Government agree on the differences in toxicity and other characteristics among the various oils, it does not take any rocket scientist to come to that conclusion; it is just plain common sense. These are the same products used in households everyday consumed by ordinary Americans in the normal course of living.

So the hope is that these agencies will exercise this same common sense and have rules that reflect these differences. EPA has issued a notice for comment to address criticisms of its final rule but the timing of the regulatory process is such that no relief is possible before the final rule actually takes effect. It is most regrettable that the agencies will not exercise their discretion in the case of spill response rules to reserve judgment on animal fats and vegetable oils until all the facts are fully considered. This has been done in the case of other rules and should be done in this case also.

For these reasons, I will be pursuing legislation to require differentiation for animal fats and vegetable oils under OPA 90 in the 104th Congress with the hope that common sense will prevail.

REQUIREMENT FOR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN ANIMAL FATS AND VEGETABLE OILS AND OTHER OILS UNDER CERTAIN REGULATIONS

SUMMARY

Congress has enacted two principal statutes that address the discharge of "oil" into the nation's waters—FWPCA and OPA 90. Due to the statutes' broad definition of oil and lacking clear Congressional direction on differentiation, regulatory agencies generally have proposed or issued rules that will regulate animal fats and vegetable oils to the same degree as toxic oils (e.g., petroleum oils) without regard for the significant differences between them, in spite of scientific and other data justifying differentiation. These statutes, however, give the agencies broad regulatory discretion so that differentiation can be accomplished without compromising any of the objectives or principles of the statutes. As these rules will impose costly, inappropriate, and often counterproductive requirements, the animal fat and vegetable oil industry has been working towards the development of regulations that differentiate animal fat and vegetable oils from toxic oils to avoid the imposition of costly requirements intended for petroleum-based and other oils that are inappropriate for animal fats and vegetable oils.

Thus, a legislative change is needed to provide direction to regulatory agencies by requiring them to differentiate between non-toxic animal fats and vegetable oils, on the one hand, and all other oils, including toxic petroleum and non-petroleum oils, on the other hand, when promulgating oil pollution prevention and response regulations. This

can be done without an amendment to these statutes that would change or alter the principles contained in them. In particular, agencies (1) should provide a category for animal fats and vegetable oils separate and apart from all other oils and (2) should differentiate these oils from other oils based on a recognition of their distinct properties.

BACKGROUND

On August 18, 1990, the U.S. Congress, in direct response to several catastrophic U.S. petroleum oil spills, including the EXXON VALDEZ spill, enacted the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) to reduce the risk of oil spills, improve facility and vessel oil spill response capabilities, and minimize the impact of oil spills on the environment. In enacting OPA 90, Congress amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to impose certain requirements on the owners and operators of vessels carrying "oil" and on facilities posing a risk of "substantial harm" "significant and substantial harm" to the environment, including requiring owners and operators to prepare and submit response plans to various federal agencies by February 18, 1993, for review and approval, or stop handling oil. Other requirements affecting the handling and transportation of oil were also enacted.

Although petroleum oil has been the focus of Congress' attention during the enactment of OPA 90, the law's applicability was not limited to petroleum oil and, as a result, it applies to all oils, including animal fats and vegetable oils. Since enactment, various federal agencies have issued proposed or interim final rules implementing OPA 90 requirements (which include FWPCA provisions). The principal federal agencies and what they are responsible for regulating are as follows:

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG): vessels and marine-transportation-related (MTR) onshore facilities including any piping or structures used for the transfer of oil to or from a vessel.

DOT Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA): tank trucks and railroad tank cars carrying oil.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: large non-transportation-related onshore facilities handling, storing, or transferring oil; and, the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

DOI Minerals Management Service (MMS): Offshore facilities, including any facility on or over U.S. navigable waters.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) regulations.

Federal natural resource trustees having an interest in these rules include the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior.

ISSUE

The animal fat and vegetable oil industry handles, ships, and stores over 25 billion pounds of animal fats and vegetable oils annually in the United States. These agricultural substances are essential components of food products produced in the United States. Industry is concerned that some of the regulations being developed will regulate animal fats and vegetable oils to the same degree or in the same manner as petroleum oils, in spite of information collected to date that suggests that different or less stringent regulations are appropriate. For example, a June 28, 1993 report by ENVIRON Corporation, "Environmental Effects of Releases of Animal Fats and Vegetable Oils to Waterways" and an associated Aqua Survey, Inc. study on the aquatic toxicity of petroleum

oil and of animal fats and vegetable oils found that, unlike petroleum oils, the presence of animal fats and vegetable oils in the environment does not cause significant or substantial harm. That study reached the following conclusions with respect to the effects of potential discharges of animal fats and vegetable oils:

They are non-toxic to the environment.

They are essential components to human and wildlife diets.

They are readily biodegradable.

They are not persistent in the environment.

They have a high Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), which could result in oxygen deprivation where there is a large spill in a confined body of water that has low flow and dilution.

They can coat aquatic biota and foul wildlife (e.g., matting of fur or feathers, which may lead to hypothermia).

The animal fat and vegetable oil industry continues to seek data regarding the impact of animal fats and vegetable oils on the environment that will offer new insights to the appropriate regulation of these materials. On the basis of scientific data available to date, however, the only potential environmental harm that may result from spills of these products is the result of potential physical effects of spills of liquids in large quantities. Those potential physical effects consist of (1) the fouling of aquatic biota and wildlife that are exposed to the liquid products in high concentrations; and, (2) the potential oxygen deprivation from the biodegradation of high concentrations of liquid substances in confined and slow-flowing bodies of water. Fouling is not an issue, however, in the case of substances that are solids or congeal in the temperature conditions of the natural environment.

Moreover, the likelihood that an animal fat or vegetable oil spill of such magnitude will occur is extremely small. The industry's spill prevention efforts have resulted in an excellent environmental record for these products. For example, a review of the data recorded and compiled by the Coast Guard reveals that, from 1986 to 1992, animal fats and vegetable oils together accounted for only about 0.4 percent of the oil spill incidents in and around U.S. waters (both in terms of incidents and their volume). Less than half of those spills were in water. Further, these spills were generally very small. Only 13 of those spills were greater than 1,000 gallons. Put another way, only about 0.02 percent of all oil spill incidents in and around U.S. waters over the last seven years were spills of animal fats or vegetable oils greater than 1,000 gallons.

Furthermore, equipment and techniques used to respond to petroleum oil spills often will aggravate rather than mitigate the environmental impact if used for animal fats and vegetable oils. Attempts to remove the small quantities of animal fats and vegetable oils present in a typical spill would in most cases cause more environmental harm than would the presence of those products in the environment alone. For example, in comments filed on RSPA Docket Nos. HM-214 and PC-1, dated June 3, 1993, the Department of Interior recommended the establishment of response plan requirements for animal fats and vegetable oils comparable to those for the other oils. This recommendation was based on anecdotal data derived from a discharge of butter from a U.S. government warehouse into Shoal Creek, Maryland. DOT conceded, however, that the principal adverse environmental effects of the Shoal Creek incident

were caused by the removal efforts themselves.

In addition to the differences noted above between animal fats and vegetable oils and petroleum oils, the animal fat and vegetable oil industry is significantly different from the petroleum industry in other ways warranting disparate regulatory treatment. For example, there are notable differences in the vessel characteristics and transfer operations involving animal fats and vegetable oils and those involving petroleum oils. Vessels carrying petroleum oils can exceed 500,000 deadweight tons (the EXXON VALDEZ was over 213,000 deadweight tons). In contrast, vegetable oils typically are carried on small parcel tankers ranging from 30,000 to 45,000 deadweight tons. Further, differences exist in the size of the tanks carrying these two kinds of products. Large tankers carrying petroleum oil may have 10 large center tanks and about 15 wing tanks with individual tank capacities reaching approximately 592,000 tons or 177,500,000 gallons of oil. Parcel tankers carrying vegetable oil typically have about 30 to 35 cargo tanks that range from 1,000 to 3,500 tons capacity each. With regard to transfer operations, the typical amount of vegetable oil loaded or offloaded during a transfer ranges from 500 to 5,000 tons. In contrast, a tanker carrying petroleum commonly loads or offloads its entire cargo during one transfer operation.

Similarly, facilities that handle or store animal fats and vegetable oils do not share the same characteristics as petroleum refineries and other facilities. Facilities that handle animal fats and vegetable oils are generally located in or near areas in which agricultural raw materials (e.g., oilseeds, oil bearing plants, and animals) are available. Consequently, unlike petroleum oil facilities, many are found in the Midwestern United States relatively far removed from the regional oil spill response centers which have evolved over the years and which are principally dedicated to petroleum oil spills.

DIFFERENTIATED RULES NEEDED

Unfortunately, there has been overabundance of proposition and anecdotal data cited to date to give support to treating these non-toxic substances in the same manner as petroleum oils. Reliance upon such information underscores the dangers of imposing regulatory requirements on the industry in a manner not specifically mandated by Congress and without adequate scientific foundation. In fact, no documented scientific data support treating these non-toxic animal fats and vegetable oils in the same manner as petroleum.

To the contrary, the significant differences between animal fats and vegetable oils and other oils, warrant regulation of these substances in a different manner. Identical requirements would represent a misapplication of limited industry resources.

Unfortunately, agencies have been attempting to achieve differentiation through vague regulatory language that requires further administrative or judicial interpretation to decipher and through discussions in the preambles to regulations published in the Federal Register. These techniques are examples of regulations that are not clear on their face and in need of revision. Not only should available scientific information be used to differentiate, but so should basic common sense. Many existing regulatory regimes go into detail to create separate categories for classes or types of oils (petroleum edible, etc.). Thus proven scientific and regulatory structures already exist that could form the basis of or model for a similar ap-

proach for regulations issued to implement the pollution prevention statutes.

Differentiation in rules is also warranted in view of President Clinton's Executive Order on Regulatory Planning and Review enunciated, and requires agencies to adhere to, certain principles of regulation. Exec. Order No. 12,866, 58 Fed. Reg. 51,735, 51,736 (1993). Among those principles are the following:

In setting regulatory priorities, each agency shall consider, to the extent reasonable, the degree and nature of the risks posed by various substances or activities within its jurisdiction.

Each agency shall base its decisions on the best reasonably obtainable scientific, technical, economic, and other information concerning the need for, and consequences of, the intended regulation.

Each agency shall identify and assess alternative forms of regulation and shall, to the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than specifying the behavior or manner of compliance that regulated entities must adopt.

Each agency shall avoid regulations that are inconsistent, incompatible, or duplicative of its other regulations or those of other Federal agencies.

Each agency shall tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, including individuals, businesses of differing sizes, and other entities (including small communities and governmental entities), consistent with obtaining the regulatory objectives, taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations.

CONCLUSION

The animal fat and vegetable oil industry continues to seek data to better understand the environmental risks associated with the transportation, handling, and storage of animal fats and vegetable oils. On the basis of scientific data currently available, however, there is no rational basis for regulatory non-toxic animal fats and vegetable oils in the same manner as petroleum oils. In fact, it is very likely that imposing certain regulatory requirements on animal fats and vegetable oils based solely on requirements developed for the petroleum oil (e.g. removal and response strategies and techniques) could lead to greater damage to the environment than the actual impact of a discharge of these substances themselves. Moreover, these requirements would add to the cost of these agricultural products. A category for animal fats and vegetable oil should be implemented that is separate and distinct from all other oils, including petroleum oil. In addition, regulations should take into account the differences in the physical, chemical, biological, and other properties, and the environmental effects of these oils. Further, regulatory principles should be followed which clearly permit regulatory regimes to reflect the economic impact on the industry regulated.

THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LADISLAUS MAGYAR CHURCH, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 29, 1994, St. Ladislaus Magyar

Church of New Brunswick, NJ, celebrated its 90th anniversary with a dinner-dance at the East Brunswick Chateau, East Brunswick, NJ. It is truly an honor to pay tribute to this fine institution, one of the great landmarks of the community and a central focus for one of the largest Hungarian communities in America. It is a church with a wonderful history.

The groundbreaking for St. Ladislaus Magyar Church was on October 4, 1905, and the church was incorporated on October 25, 1904. On November 19, 1905, the cornerstone of the new church was blessed in a service witnessed by some 5,000 people, according to a newspaper account from that time. The church underwent renovations and improvements in 1955, under the guidance of Father Capistran Body, and again in 1973, under the leadership of Father Asztrik Kakonyi. In the spirit of renewal inspired by the Vatican Council, great pains were taken to enhance the facility while maintaining its noble beauty.

On September 30, 1973, Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty, the hero of Hungarian resistance to Soviet repression, traveled to New Brunswick to bless the renovated St. Ladislaus. After the Cardinal's death in 1975, a statue of the Cardinal created by the great Hungarian sculptor Ferenc Varga, Sr., of Delray Beach, FL, was unveiled at St. Ladislaus. The area of Somerset Street where the St. Ladislaus complex now stands was renamed, in 1974, Mindszenty Square.

The church has been an integral part of New Brunswick's Hungarian community, a community that has managed to maintain the language, culture, and customs of the Magyar motherland while making important contributions to the community as a whole. All of the pastors of St. Ladislaus were born and educated in Hungary. The St. Ladislaus English-Hungarian School, founded in 1914, is the only parochial school outside of Hungary in which Hungarian is part of the curriculum. The renovation of the church has also generated efforts to preserve and develop the city's Hungarian neighborhood.

When Hungarians left their homeland for the promise of America, New Brunswick and other areas of Middlesex County was one of the most important regions where they settled. The first immigrants arrived during the time of World War I, the second wave came after World War II, and, finally, a large influx of refugees in 1956 after the brutal Soviet crackdown on the Hungarian people's efforts to achieve independence and democracy. The Hungarian immigrants, and their sons and daughters born in America, have shown their gratitude to the United States by working hard and contributing mightily to the growth and development of this country. The Hungarian-Americans are a diverse group. There are Democrats and Republicans among them. They have excelled in many different fields. But one can make at least this generalization about them: they are hard working and honest, and are driven by a strong sense of faith and family.

In this post-cold war era, we have an historic opportunity for improved U.S.-Hungary relations. The foreign operations bill we passed this year increases aid to Central Europe, while our Commerce Department is working in partnership with various Hungarian

agencies to help keep economic reforms on track. The Partnership for Peace, announced by President Clinton this year, is a modest first step toward bringing Hungary and other former Warsaw Pact nations into the NATO fold. I am a cosponsor of legislation known as the NATO Expansion Act, which would give Hungary and its neighbors full NATO partnership by 1999 at the latest, with immediate provisions for joint military exercises and other defense cooperation. I also believe we must do more to protect the more than 2½ million ethnic Hungarians in Romania, and condition the granting of Most Favored Nation status on Romania's respect for their civil and human rights.

While our national governments can and should do their part, the most important initiatives are happening in the private sector, at the community level and in people-to-people contacts. The sister-city relationship between New Brunswick and Debrecen is an important arrangement that will benefit the people of both communities.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative for the Congressional District that includes New Brunswick and the parish of St. Ladislaus, I am proud to represent the city that has been called the most Hungarian city in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO SUPERVISOR BOB
ROUMIGUIERE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's most dedicated elected officials, Marin County Supervisor, Bob Roumiguere. Bob (Robert A.) Roumiguere was appointed by Governor Ronald Reagan to represent the 1st Supervisorial District of Marin County in 1972. He has served the people of Marin County well in this capacity for over 22 years, being re-elected to 5, 4-year terms.

Bob and his wife, Barbara, have five children and six grandchildren. They live in San Rafael and have been residents of Marin County for over 50 years. Bob attended Marin County Schools, including Isabel Cook, Wade Thomas, Tamalpais High School, and the College of Marin. He also graduated from California Polytechnic State University with a B.S. in Dairy Husbandry.

As we celebrate Bob Roumiguere's 22 years of service to this community, I wish to recognize Supervisor Roumiguere for his commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank him for his long record of public service.

I was pleased to have had the opportunity to work closely with Bob over the last several years on important issues such as transportation and the 101 corridor, the Lucas Valley Senior Housing Project, and removing the dry docks from Richardson Bay. It was a pleasure to be working hand-in-hand with him, and I continue to be impressed by his dedication and vision.

Bob Roumiguere served with distinction since he was appointed to the board of super-

visors, and has served as chair of the board in 1976, 1983, 1990, and most recently in 1993. Bob was described in the book, 100 Faces of Marin, as "the epitome of common sense government in Marin." He has demonstrated great leadership on a wide variety of issues.

Bob Roumiguere has been called "Mr. Transportation" by the Marin Independent Journal for his tireless effort as chair of the Northwestern Pacific right-of-way. He chairs the Highway 101 Corridor Action Committee that was formed to relieve congestion on the highway and helped the cities of Marin County reach agreement on the 101 Corridor Action Plan with the County of Marin. Bob is also a member of the National Association of Counties' Transportation Steering Committee.

As an example of his commitment to the county, Bob currently chairs the Marin County Disaster Council and is Chief of Emergency Services in Marin County. He has worked with neighborhood groups to pass fire and paramedic measures and was a key player in efforts to establish a site for a homeless shelter at Hamilton Field. In 1993, Bob was named "Humanitarian of the Year" by the Marin Unit of the American Cancer Society.

Bob has also been involved in protecting the environment and agricultural land in Marin County. He has garnered a reputation as the "Father of Open Space" for his efforts to acquire countywide open space and park lands such as China Camp State Park and for his life long commitment to preserving the quality of life in our neighborhoods. As a member of the board of supervisors, Bob led an effort to get a private operator to plan, construct, and operate the golf course at McInnis Park. He spearheaded efforts to dredge Gallinas Creek, and implement a new operations plan to provide service and protect county interests for Gnos Field.

Bob has been working to promote economic growth and stability for Marin. He was actively involved in organizing and adopting a very difficult budget this last year, helping school districts sell school sites to non-profit organizations, and working hard to address the transportation needs of the county.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Supervisor Bob Roumiguere. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Supervisor Roumiguere over the years. Time and time again he has extended himself on behalf of so many people and for so many causes.

Lastly, Bob also has made a name for himself in the wine industry, with his very own "Bob's Really Good" red and white wines. In reference to his wines, the community will celebrate Bob's achievement at "Bob's Really Good Party" on December 8, 1994. I regret that I am not able to join Bob and his many friends and supporters at the Marin Civic Center Exhibition Hall in San Rafael, but I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Bob and to Barbara for continued success now, and in the years to come.

SALUTE TO VICKY HOWARD

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a long-time friend and neighbor who has made a real contribution to her community and her county as a member of the Simi Valley City Council and as a Ventura County supervisor.

Vicky Howard is truly someone who got involved because she wanted to make a difference in the lives of those around her, because she wanted to make things better.

After 4 years on the Simi Valley Planning Commission, she moved onto the Council in 1982—where I had the privilege to work with her—and stayed there for 8 years before being elected to represent the fourth supervisorial district in November, 1990.

She was sworn in the following January and—in only one term—has made a significant contribution to the entire county and particularly to the East County residents she most directly represented.

While East County residents and their concerns have always fought an uphill battle for recognition in Ventura, Vicky fought tirelessly to equalize the county's geographic focus and to ensure that more county services were based on close proximity to Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and Moorpark.

She championed an increase in services at the county's East County Courthouse, helping bring about the installation of an additional court commissioner there and additional county services including building and safety officials. She also worked to secure funds for a library renovation and expansion in Moorpark, lobbied Federal officials for disaster assistance following the Northridge earthquake and was a champion of the local business community.

As an elected official or just an involved citizen, Vicky has made a difference in her community and has truly left her mark here. Her husband, Jim, and her three children have always given her the support she needed to endure the long hours and often thankless work necessary to get results.

Vicky has gotten results for the people of Ventura County. I would like to thank her myself and on behalf of the people she has served and wish her all the best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO MURRAY McLENDON

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, time as humans is finite. How we choose to spend that time is very precious to us all. When one dies we are all saddened, not so much if the person lived a long and fruitful life, more so if their life was cut short. Just a few months ago a dear friend of mine, a friend from my high school class of 1967 at Pendleton High School died.

Murray McLendon always had a smile for his fellow humans. He cajoled us into enjoying

life, recognizing that our life could and should be filled. He had a special way of relating to our youth, always a positive force for all he encountered. Murray died young. But Murray touched so many lives in his short time with us. He made a lasting impression on so many. Our lives are richer because he walked our way. We miss him now but will never forget him.

Recently the Seattle Times wrote of Murray. I ask unanimous consent that the Times article be placed in the RECORD.

[From the Seattle Times, Sept. 9, 1994]

SAILING BUFF MURRAY MCLENDON,
'EVERYONE'S BOAT CONSULTANT'

(By Florangela Davila)

A handful of people huddled atop a 22½-foot boat Tuesday evening, fighting the fickle weather on Lake Union in their determination to set off in the last Duck Dodge race of 1994.

Linda Lathrop was captaining Woolf for the first time. The crew struggled among the roughly 60 boats and got off to a jerky start.

"We really screwed up," Lathrop recalled. "We were so used to Mac always barking out the orders.

"When we finally got out, we said, 'OK, Mac. We take back every bad thing we've ever said about your starts.'"

Five friends took to the water this week to pay tribute to Murray "Mac" Andrew McLendon, a sailing enthusiast who could be found regularly vying for the gold rubber-ducky stickers awarded at the casual weekly races held every summer.

Mr. McLendon, 45, died Sunday at Harborview Medical Center after suffering a stroke.

The son of a forester and teacher, Mr. McLendon and his sister, Mary Cutting, spent their childhood in small towns in eastern Oregon. With no television, he and his sister regularly devoured books, and it was through literature that Mr. McLendon uncovered a passion for sailing, Cutting said.

Conventionalism was never one of Mr. McLendon's traits.

After earning an English degree at the University of Oregon, Mr. McLendon worked as a bicycle mechanic, ski instructor and school-bus driver, but he always found time to coach women's soccer teams.

He helped take the South Eugene High School girls' soccer team to the state championships in 1985.

He decided to move to Seattle eight years ago, in part because his sister had moved here and because he wanted to live closer to the water.

Mr. McLendon rented boats from the Center for Wooden Boats upon moving to Seattle, working at a marine supply shop and repairing boats. "He was everybody's boat consultant. He'd even read about voltage systems for fun," said Cutting about her younger brother.

When he was 35, Mr. McLendon returned to school to earn teaching credentials, though he never taught professionally.

"He taught Chelsea how to skip rocks, dribble a ball, how to ski. He was very patient," said Lathrop, speaking about Mr. McLendon's relationship with her daughter.

Mr. McLendon lived in Ballard with Lathrop, Chelsea and Lathrop's son, Adam.

An avid skier, cyclist, tennis player and woodworker, Mr. McLendon for the past three years worked as an engineering technician for Electroimpact in Mukilteo.

In addition to his sister, Mr. McLendon is survived by his parents, Malcolm and Bar-

bara McLendon of Anacortes; his sister Tina Barron of Wenatchee; and his brother, Curt Wyrick of Vancouver, Wash.

A memorial service will be held at 1 p.m. tomorrow in the Thomsen Chapel at St. Mark's Cathedral, 1245 10th Ave. E. in Seattle.

The family asks that remembrances be made to the Center for Wooden Boats, 1010 Valley St., Seattle, WA 98109, or to the American Heart Association.

BRING COMMON SENSE TO THE REGULATION OF ANIMAL FATS

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, for almost 2 years now, I and a number of my colleagues in the House and the Senate have been working hard to bring common sense and reason to the regulation of animal fats and vegetable oils. We succeeded in passing language twice in the House and once in the Senate that would have required regulatory agencies to differentiate between nontoxic animal fats and vegetable oils and toxic petroleum and non-petroleum oils when writing oil spill regulations. The legislation would not have exempted the animal fats and vegetable oil industries from regulation; it merely would require agencies to establish a separate category and separate regulations for these industries. Unfortunately, we have run out of time to reconcile the two versions of the bill, and this issue will go unresolved in the 103d Congress.

Even more unfortunately, final EPA regulations that classify vegetable oils and animal fats with toxic oils go into effect in February, 1995. EPA is reviewing its regulations, but that process will not be complete until long after the final rule goes into effect. Final rules are also pending at other agencies. Without quick congressional action, processors and transporters of these edible, nontoxic materials will be forced to comply with rules and regulations designed and developed for toxic substances. Not only will this impose undue costs on the animal fats and vegetable oils industries, it could also damage consumers' perceptions of these products.

Congressman TOM EWING, who has worked with me on this issue, has agreed to carry this legislation forward in the next Congress. I urge my colleagues to support his efforts to bring a reasoned and commonsense approach to an issue that has become a symbol of our country's sometimes illogical regulatory process.

JOHN E. KELLEY

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and career of a remarkable individual from the Kansas City area, John E. Kelley.

A political reformer and powerful advocate of good government, John Kelley became a

driving force behind the reform movement in the 1960's that forever changed Jackson County politics. The task he undertook—to dismantle the corrupt county political machine and the bribery, exploitation, and rampant patronage that engulfed it—was an uphill battle.

But Kelley, blessed not only with a brilliant mind but a courageous will, persevered. Eventually, Kelley and fellow reformers led the successful effort to adopt a home-rule charter for Jackson County. It was a historic and vital change for Jackson County, a change that would improve our community and the lives of the people who live and work in it for years to come. And it is only one of John Kelley's many legacies.

Anyone who knew John Kelley, if only briefly, could not help but be touched by his kindness and his humanity. His concern for the welfare of the less fortunate was genuine, his advice and counsel was honest, his friendship sincere. A devoted husband and father, John Kelley put his considerable talents to work to improve the lives of others, and for that many are grateful today. At a time when cynicism and skepticism often color our view of government and politicians, we need only look to John Kelley to remind ourselves of the true meaning of public service, and of the positive change we can make in our lives when good people come together in common cause.

The dedication John Kelley showed to both his community and profession should serve as an inspiration to all public servants. Mr. Speaker, with John Kelley's recent passing, I would like to share with my colleagues a tribute to his life that appeared in the Kansas City Star:

JOHN E. KELLEY

John Edgar Kelley was the mortal enemy of spoils system politicians. And, as much as any other individual, he was responsible for knocking them out of the Jackson County Courthouse in the middle 1960s. That led to reform of the county government, capped by adoption of a home-rule charter.

Defeat of the hard-line factions was an extremely difficult mission. The corrupt Pendergast machine had been swept out of City Hall in the early 1940s. But hard-core factionalism remained undisturbed across the street at the courthouse—with its raw exploitation of employees, its favoritism for insiders, greed and payoffs.

The factions were a powerful force because the county workers' first commitment was to register their people and get them to the polls on election days. Public service was incidental.

This entrenched outfit seemed invincible until Charles E. Curry, a savings and loan company executive, stepped onto the scene. Curry was elected to the old three-member county administrative court without being tainted by the factions. No one among his innermost advisers was closer to him than Kelley, a young lawyer.

When it became apparent that the other two faction-controlled court members would not follow Curry's reform efforts, the attack was launched: an all-out political war against the discredited county machine.

The reformers knocked out most faction candidates in the 1966 Democratic primary. They mopped up in 1968, putting county government in the hands of the "white hats." Kelley then moved on to other public service assignments.

A friendly, open individual, Kelley remained a fountainhead of information and

insight into politics and trends, both for politicians and the public, mainly through broadcast outlets.

John Kelley, who has died at the age of 62, was not only a staunch foe of patronage politics. He had the way and the will to lead this community to watershed change—for the better.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES HYDE
CROWE

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Frances Hyde Crowe on her retirement, after 26 years, as the western Massachusetts representative of the American Friends Service Committee. Throughout her career she has remained committed to local activism; to seeking peace, justice, and equality in her community.

In the 1950's, a concern for the threat nuclear testing posed to the health of her children led her to seek a political solution. Mrs. Crowe went on to be the driving force behind a local chapter of the national SANE Nuclear Policy Committee; a founding member of a chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in the early 1960's; and eventually the area representative for the AFSC in 1968. Over the years, she honed and developed her strengths as an activist for peace and social justice.

Frances Crowe's ability to inspire and motivate others into public action is a lasting contribution to her community. She has shown that through non-violent civil disobedience and through advocating a joyful community one can rally others toward realizing that community. Her vision of a sustainable society where citizens say "no" to violence, build good jobs, and are self-sufficient is something worth striving for.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Frances Hyde Crowe on her retirement and in wishing her continued success.

SALUTE TO THE HARDEST WORKING
VA CLINIC IN THE UNITED
STATES

HON. CHARLES N. WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and with my colleagues a success story that began in Lufkin, TX, on March 23, 1991. It is the miracle of the Lufkin Veterans Outpatient Clinic, the hardest working veterans' clinic in the country.

Our clinic is a miracle because at the start we were told by planning experts that it was not needed in our area.

It is a miracle because once we proved that assumption wrong, we were told by those experts that the clinic would only have about 15,000 patient visits annually and never more than 25,000 and that many only after several years of operation.

It is a miracle because in the first year of operation, and staffed only to handle those experts' estimate of patients, the Lufkin Veterans Outpatient Clinic handled almost 31,000 visits by east Texas veterans.

And it is a miracle because today, half-way through its fourth year of operation, the Lufkin clinic is up to nearly 40,000 patient visits annually. Our clinic is treating a percentage of the eligible veterans in the area that is more than double the national average for use of veterans medical care facilities.

This was accomplished through the tenacity of many, many people. In the beginning it was the community leaders who fought with me to get the clinic for Lufkin. However, we just laid the groundwork for a clinic medical staff that has put in the overtime, shown the dedication and made the commitment to keep up with the demand on their services. Anyone who harbors a notion that Federal employees never work hard should pay a visit to our Lufkin Veterans Clinic.

Their work continues with all energy focused on the medical needs of east Texas veterans. The miracle also continues for the tens of thousands of veterans who otherwise might not have the care that they need without a long, and for some impossible, drive.

I ask that you join with me in praising the people who have made the Lufkin Veterans Outpatient Clinic the most successful, hardest working veterans' clinic in the United States: its doctors, nurses, and medical technicians—the administrative staff—the volunteers. This is an example of how the system can and should work for our communities, our citizens, and our veterans.

SIX SIKH PRISONERS KILLED BY
PRISON GUARDS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the U.S. Congress, the Government of the United States, and the American people another tragic incident in a long list of human rights violations by the Indian Government at the expense of the Sikh nation. According to Agence France Presse, Indian prison guards at the Pilibhit prison in Uttar Pradesh murdered six Sikh prisoners and may have tortured as many as 30 others. All six were scheduled to be released, and four of the six were witnesses to another cold-blooded incident where 12 other Sikhs were pulled off a bus and shot in the head at point blank range by Indian police. While initial reports stated that the Sikhs were killed during an escape attempt, there is now evidence that the murders were premeditated, indicating that the Indian Government wished to silence these witnesses.

Such abuses should not be tolerated anywhere. For years, our Government has had access to numerous reports concerning India's brutality against the Sikhs. The Pilibhit prison murders are only the tip of the iceberg.

The Sikh nation declared its independence on October 7, 1987, forming the separate

country of Khalistan, and I believe it is time the United States takes action to support the independence of the Sikh nation. Congress should pressure India to end human rights abuses against Sikhs and allow international human rights organizations to conduct investigations and inspections without governmental interference. Our Government should encourage India to allow self-determination and free elections in Khalistan. If India will not grant these simple liberties to Sikhs, I believe we must consider more additional action, including a reduction in aid to India. The United States simply cannot sit idly by and allow these abuses to continue.

So that the American people and other members of the Congress can see reports of these abuses themselves, I am submitting for the record the Council of Khalistan's news release regarding the prison murders, as well as Agence France Presse reports from November 10 and November 16.

[From the Council of Khalistan, Nov. 29, 1994]

SIX SIKH PRISONERS TORTURED AND
MURDERED BY PRISON GUARDS

WASHINGTON, DC, November 29.—Indian guards at the Pilibhit prison in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh tortured and murdered six Sikh prisoners on November 8 just days before they were to be released on bail, according to the Agence France Presse. Another 30 Sikhs were tortured but did not die. Four of the Sikhs killed witnessed the cold-blooded murder of 12 Sikhs last year who were shot in the head at point blank range by Indian police after being pulled off a bus. Officials initially tried to cover up the prison murders. An Agence France Presse wire service report on November 10, said that the Sikhs were killed while attempting a prison break. On November 16, however, the same wire service revealed that signs of torture, like crushed genitals, had been discovered on victims' corpses. The murders had obviously been premeditated.

"It is clear that the prison guards wanted to kill those Sikhs who witnessed the Pilibhit massacres last year. They wanted to silence them for good," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan. "India did not want to let them free at the risk that they would expose its brutality against the Sikhs and help advance the struggle for an independent Khalistan. But India's designs have backfired. The government may control the flow of information in India, but somehow the truth gets out. India is not being exposed."

Well-respected international human rights investigators have fully documented India's pattern of cover-ups regarding the murder of Sikhs as part of its effort to crush the Khalistan movement. According to a 1993 Amnesty International report, the *modus operandi* of Indian police is to deny any wrongdoing concerning the murder of Sikhs and simply claim "that the victim 'escaped' from custody or has been killed in an 'encounter.'" According to *Dead Silence: The Legacy of Abuses in Punjab*, published jointly by Human Rights Watch/Asia and Physician for Human Rights, most Sikhs killed by the Indian government "were summarily executed in police custody in staged 'encounters.' These killings became so common, in fact, that the term 'encounter killing' became synonymous with extrajudicial execution."

Indian prison guards apparently attempted to follow the same pattern of murder and denial at the Pilibhit prison on November 8.

Original reports said that four Sikhs tried to escape from the jail using their unfurled turbans as ladders. Prison officials claimed that they had cut through iron bars and stabbed and wounded three prison guards who had stopped to challenge them. Local reports, however revealed the truth that the Sikhs were murdered in cold blood.

"This is the kind of systemic brutality Sikhs have been struggling against for years," said Dr. Aulakh. "The Sikh nation declared independence from India on October 7, 1987 forming the separate country of Khalistan. Incidents like this simply show the urgency of our demands. Sikhs will never be assured of their right to life as long as we live under India's brutal rule. I hope the world seriously looks at this incident and understands that it is just the tip of the iceberg. India's record of savage abuse against the Sikhs is a mile long. The time has come for the world to send a message to the Indian government that it will no longer stand for its brutality against the Sikhs. The time has come for the liberation of Khalistan."

[From the Agence France Presse, Nov. 10, 1994]

FOUR SIKH MILITANTS DIE IN ABORTIVE JAIL BREAK

Four Sikh militants were killed by prison guards when they tried to escape from a jail in northern India by using their turbans to make a cloth ladder, press reports said here Thursday.

Twenty-eight people, including prison staff, were injured in a brawl that followed the abortive jailbreak late Tuesday night at the Pilibhit penitentiary in Uttar Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

Several Sikh separatist guerrillas from the northern farming state of Punjab are lodged in the jail.

The inmates cut through the iron bars of their barracks and were trying to scale a wall using a ladder they had made out of turban cloth when they were spotted by prison guards.

The guards overpowered them using bamboo staves, PTI said, adding that four prisoners were so seriously injured that they died.

SIKH PRISONERS TORTURED TO DEATH IN NORTH INDIAN PRISON: DAILY

NEW DELHI, November 16.—Six Sikh militants previously reported to have died while trying to escape from a high-security prison in north India were actually tortured to death for protesting corruption in jail, a daily alleged Wednesday.

The Telegraph said the six who were reported to have been shot dead during a jailbreak in Pilibhit, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, had in fact been killed by guards for raising the issue of venal warders.

"Circumstantial evidence suggests the murders were premeditated," it said, and cited witnesses who claimed the prisoners had been tortured and their genitals crushed.

Earlier reports said the six had been shot dead on November 8 while trying to fashion a cloth ladder from their turbans after cutting through iron bars in the barracks.

"Escape is ruled out by the presence of a 30-foot (nine-metre) wall encircling the prison," it said. The prisoners "had received their bail orders and were to be released very soon."

H.R. 1520, THE PETROLEUM PRACTICES ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1994

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, a goal which has been of concern to me over several years has been ensuring a strong independent gasoline dealer presence in the motor fuel marketing industry. A strong independent dealer sector benefits consumers, and keeps this key industry competitive.

Last month's passage of H.R. 1520, the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act Amendments [PMPA] of 1994, furthers this goal.

H.R. 1520 is in many ways a State-law-protection package. It helped clarify that the Federal PMPA was and will remain limited in scope, and is simply intended to set forth termination standards. State law can tell us what meets those standards.

The Federal PMPA was never intended to preclude State regulation of other franchising matters, such as disclosure or content of franchise provisions.

States such as Michigan have laws on the books which H.R. 1520 protects. It does this in several ways.

First, the legislation adopts a new definition of the term "failure." We have strengthened, through clear and unambiguous statutory language, the original intent of the act. The PMPA was always intended to preclude franchise terminations based on franchise provisions which are illegal or unenforceable as determined by the governing State law. The term "the law of the state" is used in its broadest context to include State statutes and regulations, as well as State common law.

The antiwaiver provisions of H.R. 1520 also address this issue, by providing that franchise agreements will be governed by the law of the franchisee's home State.

Further, the antiwaiver provision is intended to preclude any claim that by reason of signing a new franchise agreement, a franchisee is precluded from challenging the validity of the underlying provision under the governing law of the State.

Second, the goodwill amendment must be read as narrowly as it is drafted. For example, our law in Michigan that provides for inventory repurchase upon termination, has just been upheld against a PMPA preemption attack.

In particular, the goodwill amendment in H.R. 1520 applies only where the State seeks to require goodwill as condition of a lawful PMPA termination, and only to goodwill generated by the gasoline portion of franchisee's business. No interference with regulation of ancillary franchises, rebate of sums paid to franchisors, or other provisions of law such as ours in Michigan is intended.

Third, thanks to H.R. 1520, State survivorship laws such as ours in Michigan, which allows a dealer to pass his or her business on to their family members, should never again be subjected to a Federal PMPA preemption attack.

We have also made in this measure an important addition to the PMPA's failure-to-agree test, which generated the controversy in the first place.

Finally, H.R. 1520 expressly provides that the franchisor may not insist on changes or additions that would have the effect of the station becoming company operated.

I want especially to acknowledge the hard work of so many of our colleagues, including my good friend, the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. SHARP, and the tireless efforts of those who worked on this issue, particularly on behalf of the dealers.

TRIBUTE TO DALE BOLLE

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a leader in my home State of Wisconsin, State representative Dale Bolle.

In 1982, Representative Bolle was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly to represent parts of Manitowoc and Brown Counties. In the six terms that Dale has served in the assembly, he has established a reputation as a trustworthy public servant for the 2d district and a tireless advocate for our State's veterans.

Dale graduated from Manitowoc Lincoln High School in 1941. During World War II, the Manitowoc County native enlisted in the Army and later returned to service during the Korean conflict. Dale continued to serve his country in the Army Reserves and after 23 years of service he attained the rank of captain.

Dale and his wife Ethelyn were married in 1946. They have raised two sons and have three grandchildren. After serving in two major wars, Dale began working as a truck driver, and in 1961, he purchased his own trucking company. He retired from the business in 1980.

Dale served on the Manitowoc County Board from 1970 to 1980 and was chairman from 1976 to 1978. He was a member of the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, the Wisconsin County Boards Association, the Wisconsin Counties Utility Tax Association, and the chamber of commerce. He is an active member of the St. Augustin Church in Reif Mills, the Two Rivers Elks Club, the Master Builders Association, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Recently, Dale was honored by the Manitowoc County United Veterans Council for his commitment to veterans issues.

During his career in the State assembly, he served on numerous legislative committees including excise and fees, highways, government operations and corrections, and urban and local affairs. He was the first chairman of the assembly's committee on aging and also served on the judiciary, economic development, local affairs and small business committees.

In 1987, he took over the chairmanship of the assembly committee on veterans and military affairs and held that position longer than any other legislator. As chairman, he was a strong advocate for the State's 500,000 veterans and members of the military. His efforts

helped aid homeless veterans, women veterans, and those who were unemployed or in need of health care.

Dale always maintained that democracy was the best form of government, even if the legislative process was not as fast as the public would like. He possessed the gift of cooperation and knew the art of compromise. Dale's dedication to his family, his country and his community has never wavered.

I commend Dale Bolle's record of public service to my colleagues, and ask them the join me in recognizing his accomplishments as he retires from the Wisconsin State Legislature.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY FOR
DOYLE L. COOK

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I had the honor of participating in the formal swearing-in ceremony for Doyle L. Cook, whose appointment to the Board of the Farm Credit Administration was confirmed by the Senate last month. Doyle joined the Board of the Farm Credit Administration [FCA] on October 6, 1994, bringing 32 years experience in agricultural lending.

Doyle Cook originally joined the Farm Credit System in 1975, after 13 years experience in credit, marketing, finance, and general management with Ralston Purina. He is from Star City, AR, and earned a B.S. degree in agricultural business and an M.S. degree in agricultural economics from the University of Arkansas.

I came to know and respect Doyle Cook from his service to the Farm Credit Bank of Spokane. That service represents a significant achievement in Doyle's career and makes him eminently qualified to serve on the FCA Board.

When Doyle took over the Spokane Farm Credit Bank, it was in dire financial straits. Under his leadership, the Spokane Farm Credit Bank was restored to financial health.

When Doyle took over the Spokane Farm Credit Bank as president and chief executive officer in 1989, he immediately went to work to get the bank back to a sound financial position. He quickly obtained Federal financial assistance to stabilize the situation. He selected a new management team and charged them with increased responsibilities and levels of accountability. He reduced the bank's cost of funds by buying down high-cost debt. He encouraged the associations to merge to reduce operating costs and helped persuade borrowers that they should convert from guaranteed stock to "at risk" capital to enable the district to meet its capital requirements. Within 5 years, the bank was profitable again and Federal assistance had been repaid, 10 years ahead of schedule. This spring, when the Farm Credit Bank of Spokane was merged with the Farm Credit Bank of Omaha, Doyle willingly stepped down to create a leaner, stronger bank better able to serve its customers.

The Spokane bank was not the first challenge of this type Doyle had undertaken. In 1985, he left his position as senior vice president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Texas to assume leadership of a large district-wide association in Louisville, KY, with a \$75 million operating loss. Within 4 years, the association was earning a \$52 million profit.

Today, at his swearing-in, Doyle made the following remarks, which I think give us some insight into the kind of regulator he will be:

Since coming to FCA, a number of people have asked me about my agenda as a regulator. My answer has been that my agenda will be to continue to do the effective job of regulating the system that FCA has been doing, but to challenge the staff to do it better, more efficiently, and more creatively. Although I am a great believer in learning the lessons history has to teach us, I also think "we've always done it that way" is not an acceptable reason for doing something. I favor regulation that creates the right incentives for farm credit system institutions to serve their markets better, make sound loans, and build strong financial institutions. Beyond this I have no agenda. Certainly, this is agenda enough.

To system institutions and to the FCA staff, I would say we need to beware of the complacency that is fostered by benign economic conditions. Let's be sure we have learned the lessons the eighties have to teach us. One thing we know, good times and bad times are cyclical. At the same time, let's be sure that we understand how things have changed and seek to understand the pace and direction of the change that continues even as we speak. And let's dare to do things differently and more creatively, as the need arises, to respond to the risks and opportunities that the future holds.

During the 1980's, I assumed leadership of two troubled institutions—a large association and a bank. In both cases, things looked bad. Keeping up employee morale was a struggle. Keeping up my own morale was a struggle. But what I learned from these experiences is that people can perform heroically in the worst of conditions, just as people can perform miserably in the best of conditions, and ultimately, we reap what we sow. When conditions are benign, as they currently are, we need to strive just as hard for excellence as we do when we are challenged by difficult economic conditions. Otherwise, we sow the seeds for future difficulties. I have also learned that people of enthusiasm and good will can make a poor organizational structure work and unenthusiastic and self-interested people can sabotage an excellent organizational structure.

What is my agenda? A few years ago, I expressed my feelings about the role I hoped to play as CEO of a troubled institution by quoting Elbert Hubbard's "Businessman's Creed." With a few modifications to degenderize it and to reflect my new role as regulator, it still seems to work. With apologies to Mr. Hubbard for the modifications, here it is:

1. I believe in the stuff I'm handing out in FCA and our ability to get results.
2. I believe that honest stuff can be passed out to honest people by honest methods.
3. I believe in working, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job.
4. I believe that a person gets what they go after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no person is down and out until they have lost faith in themselves.

5. I believe in today and the work I am doing, in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward which the future holds.

6. I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship, and in honest competition (with commercial banks, or course).

7. I believe there is something doing, somewhere, for every person ready to do it.

8. I believe I am ready. Right now.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE BOYS
AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, an organization which for years has been instrumental in the development of America's youth. Through an array of programs, an expert staff, and a dedicated corps of volunteers, Boys and Girls Clubs provide services to over 2 million children throughout this country. In doing so, Boys and Girls Clubs instill in our Nation's children sound character and superior values. They provide a foundation from which the youth of today may become the leaders of tomorrow.

The future of America's children, however, remains precarious. In our society, children are confronted with the difficult task of overcoming many obstacles which threaten their development. Drugs and alcohol are ever present. Crime and violence are tragically abundant. Yet, Boys and Girls Clubs of America continues to steer children along the path to opportunity, hope, and success. For this I commend them. Their work is indeed a testament to what's right with America.

On September 21, 1994, Mr. Arnold Burns delivered remarks before a congressional breakfast which honored the Boys and Girls Clubs' Youth of the Year finalists. His comments were clearly indicative of the Boys and Girls Club's commitment to serving our country's children. In recognition of this outstanding service, I respectfully submit that his remarks be entered into the RECORD.

BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA
CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST

Good morning. When I hosted my first congressional breakfast 10 years ago in this very place, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, then known as Boys Clubs of America, served just over 1,000,000 kids. Today thanks to a tremendous outreach program we are serving over 2,000,000 children!

Today we celebrate and honor the five "Youth of the Year" finalists. These young people represent the next generation of Americans on whose shoulders will rest the future peace and prosperity of the United States.

And I, for one, am optimistic about that future. These young men and women have made outstanding contributions to their communities. We admire their strength and their determination to overcome the many barriers to success that fate has placed in their paths. We salute them.

Others, however, have not been so fortunate. Many are too downtrodden and depressed by the everyday fight for survival.

In our society today, there is poverty. There is crime. There is a drug epidemic. There is violence. Kids growing up today often feel trapped. They don't know how to break the cycle. They see no light at the end of the tunnel.

Teenage pregnancies continue to plague us. Each year in the United States there are more than 1 million such pregnancies, and the lives of many young, unwed parents are filled with nothing but despair.

By the 12th grade, 80 percent of all boys and girls in the nation are periodic drinkers. Almost two-thirds of all high school seniors have tried illicit drugs. Latch-key teens who are left unsupervised for long periods of time feel abandoned, frustrated and angry. They are subject to all kinds of danger, as well as depression and even suicide. Kids today too often join violent youth gangs because they feel the need to be part of something or because they have no other place to turn. This perpetuates the cycle of arson, rape, robbery, and violence. Too often kids don't know the first thing about how to resist street pressure for drugs and sex. They don't know the first thing about how to find a job and how to lead a productive life. No doubt about it—our societal problems are staggering—mind-boggling.

How can we address these problems head on and win—and win big? To help us answer that question we today invited the manager of the New York Yankees—in first place by more than 6½ games in the Eastern Division of the American League when the season was suspended. With the help of my friend George Steinbrenner, principal owner of the team (who incidentally is one of the top supporters of our Tampa Bay Boys & Girls Club) Buck Burns is here with us and, drawing from his sports experience, will give us some pointers.

"Good morning folks. I am delighted to be here. Thank you for inviting me. As you heard, I am manager of the New York Yankees. I love my job. As Casey Stengel said when asked about the art of managing, "Managing is getting paid for home runs someone else hits."

"In thinking what I was going to say today I made a list of the nine most important factors (one for each position on the ballfield) which, in my judgment, make for a winning ball club. I am convinced that these same factors are at play at Boys & Girls Clubs all over our nation in addressing and solving the problems of youth so well described by the person who just introduced me.

"1. FUNDAMENTALS

"In baseball, you start with the fundamentals—the basics. There are certain plays you must be able to make, game after game, inning after inning. You must be able to turn a double play. You must be able to hit the cut-off man. You must be able to advance the runner into scoring position. All this may sound simple—but it is the tried and proven plays such as these that often make the difference between winning and losing.

"In the Boys & Girls Clubs it is the tried and proven programs that keep kids coming back day after day and year after year—programs that help kids find employment, inculcate good work habits, teach them how to get up in the morning, how to show up on time for an interview, how to become a reliable and important part of the work force. Other Boys & Girls Club programs help kids say no to drugs, no to alcohol, no to teenage sex and yes to school, jobs, and family. They literally save hundreds of thousands of kids from harm and destruction each year.

"2. A DEDICATED STAFF

"Before the strike I was working harder than I ever had as Yankee manager, often staying up 'til the wee hours of the morning watching the videotape of the previous night's game, seeing what we could have done better. Still, hard as I might work, I couldn't do this job without my coaching staff and other support persons. I depend heavily on them—my hitting coach, my pitching coach, my bullpen coach, all the way down to my equipment manager and clubhouse attendants. I think we have the best staff in baseball—they share my dedication and old-fashioned work ethic.

"At the Boys & Girls Clubs they have a cadre second to none of 5,600 full-time trained career professionals and 14,800 part-time workers dedicated to helping young people gain self-esteem and develop the motivation to become productive citizens and leaders. 77,000 board and program volunteers help make the Boys & Girls Club movement work.

"Clubs provide a positive place for kids. Clubs help their members stay out of trouble with the law, and Club staff become 'second parents' to many boys and girls who often turn to them for advice and guidance.

"3. A STRONG FARM SYSTEM

"One of the reasons the Yankees are in first place is because of our farm system: our Class AAA team in Columbus, Ohio; our Class AA team in Albany, New York; and our two Class A teams in Tampa and Greensboro, North Carolina. Many of our young players today came up through our farm system, where they learned to play baseball the "Yankee way" before they made it to the big leagues. We're proud of our farm clubs—in many ways they're the backbone of our organization.

"At the Boys & Girls Clubs there are 1566 club units in 49 states and Puerto Rico run by 664 local Boys & Girls Club organizations where kids, ages 6 to 18, can go every day after school, in the evenings and on weekends to participate in supervised activities.

"The Boys & Girls Clubs of America—the national umbrella organization—helps community leaders form new clubs, provides training, management consulting and resource materials to Clubs, promotes greater public and media awareness of Club work, and addresses legislative and public policy issues affecting young people.

"4. FINANCIAL STABILITY AND RESOURCES

"The unfortunate and, from our point of view as division leader, untimely baseball strike is all about money and financial resources. It is important for all 28 Major League teams to be healthy and financially sound so that they can remain competitive on the field.

"The local Boys & Girls Clubs and the Boys & Girls Clubs of America today raise and spend over \$300 million each year, with over 90% of these funds coming from non-governmental sources. Today, if you had to replace all the current Boys & Girls Clubs buildings, playgrounds, and camps, it would cost close to one billion dollars.

"5. TOP EXECUTIVES

"Remember I told you how much help I needed from my coaching staff in order to do my job? Well, I rely just as heavily on the executives in our organization—people such as my boss, George Steinbrenner, Stick Michael, our General Manager; Jack Lawn, our Vice-President; and my assistant, Buck Showalter. While I'm thinking about little things like whether to bunt or put the hit-and-run on, our executives are thinking

about really big things—like where our organization is headed in the next several years.

"At the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, they have had and now have major homerun hitters and hall of famers like the late Al Cole, like John Burns, Jeremiah Milbank, Pete Silas, George Grune, President Tom Garth, and Robbie Callaway—these men are top talent. Their vision is vital to the long-term success of the Boys & Girls Clubs.

"6. CHARACTER

"In assessing whether a player is right for our team we ask our scouts to look for athletic skill, speed, and agility. But I have to tell you that the most important trait of all is character. We want players who will take extra batting practice. Players who work hard in the offseason. Players who take pride in wearing the Yankee uniform. Players who will stand up under pressure. Players on whom teammates can rely. Players who are for the team first and foremost and not concerned only with their own stats. And we know we can help a player build his character.

"Same thing with the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. The care, concern, and understanding that young people receive from Club workers helps foster trust and the development of sound values, character, and leadership quantities. The Boys & Girls Clubs take the same approach as the Yankees: each young person they meet could develop into the next Don Mattingly—a leader in the clubhouse.

"7. A REAL FAN BASE

"In baseball we call the fans our 10th man. Through the years there have been so many times when we've been down, when it seemed as if we were headed straight to defeat, and all of a sudden our home fans would pick us up and help us rally for a dramatic win. Simply put, we couldn't have won all those pennants without the loyal support of our loud and enthusiastic fans who appreciate and understand the great tradition and legend of the New York Yankees.

"The Boys & Girls Club of America also have an active fan club. Many of their fans are with us this morning. Justice Department fans include Attorney General Reno, Laurie Robinson, John Wilson, and Shay Bilchik. Department of Housing & Urban Development fans include Secretary Cisneros, Joe Schuldiner, Dom Nesi, Ed Moses, and Mike Janis. Fans at the Department of Education include Secretary Riley and Bill Nodzeleski and Terry Peterson. Treasury Department fans include Secretary Bentsen, Herb Jones and Ron Noble and Department of Health & Human Services fans include Laura Schiller and Peter Edelman. Among our Defense Department fans are Gail McGinn and Daniel Donahue. AmeriCorps fans include Eli Segal, Hank Oltmann, and Don Mathis, and fans at DEA include Administrator Constantine and Ron Trethric.

"There are also special fans here today who have always been willing to help, such as Drug Czar Dr. Lee Brown and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Director John Magaw. The FBI's Demand Reduction Unit has joined forces with Boys & Girls Clubs of America to develop after school initiatives focusing on high-risk youth. FBI fans include Director Freeh, Swanson Carter, Scott Nelson, and Bob Garrity. Police chiefs are in the fan club including such exceptional chiefs as United States Park Police Chief Langston, and Chief Mitchell of Prince George's County. Our White House fans include our alumnus, the fella in the Oval Office, and Veronica Biggins, who is here with us.

"There are also fans here from the private sector who time and time again have stepped up to the plate to provide financial and other support. Fans also include our friend John Walsh, host of "America's Most Wanted", who is with us this morning.

"And, of course, we have a solid congressional fan club, which is led by Senator Thurmond, Representative Hoyer, Senators Biden and Hutchinson, and Representatives Ramstad, Morella, Mollohan, Martinez, and so many of you who are here with us this morning.

8. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL FITNESS

"In order to pay baseball, you must be physically and mentally fit. In fact, being mentally fit may be more important than being physically fit, especially when it comes to hitting. As Yogi Berra, one of our many hall of famers, once said: "Ninety percent of hitting is mental; the other half is physical."

"In Boys & Girls Clubs, they have the Smart Moves program, which helps kids stay away from drugs and alcohol; Career Exploration and Job Search Programs which mentally help our boys and girls prepare to be productive working members of society; Sectional Tournaments which allow our members to test their physical abilities in team competition, and Albert Cole/Reader's Digest Youth Entrepreneurs Program which allows our members to test their physical and mental fitness by pursuing entrepreneurial activities such as the Huntsville, AL Boys & Girls Club Produce Market, where the kids farm and grow all the produce, and the funds go toward pursuing their education.

"In addition to these programs, more and more Boys & Girls Clubs are providing their members with the opportunity to use computers, and providing them with skills that are so valuable to their education and to their futures.

"9. SOME ALL STARS

"Don't let anybody fool you. I could be the smartest manager in baseball—smarter than Tommy Lasorda, smarter than Sparky Anderson—but if I didn't have a few all stars in my lineup, very little of my strategy would matter. Every team needs its share of all stars—which brings me back to our five youths of the year and the clubs whence they come.

I'd like to close by congratulating our all star "Youth of the Year" finalists—Todd Green from Tampa, Brooke Kersey from Philadelphia, David Lillard from Gary, Indiana, Torry Winn from Phoenix, and Lawanda Jones from Dallas. For being an inspiration to us all you give us cause to celebrate. You make us proud to renew our commitment to a strong America.

"With young people like this, I, too, am optimistic about the future. It is not a foolish optimism. It is not the optimism of the small-time football coach with a reputation for looking at the world through rose-colored glasses. He came into the locker room to give the team a pre-game pep talk. "Alright, boys," he cried cheerily, "here we are, unbeaten, untied, and unscored upon—and ready for the first game of the season." No, mine is an informed optimism. With your continued support and help, Boys & Girls Clubs will indeed continue to succeed.

"Thank you."

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CARRIER APPLAUDED FOR INGENUITY, COMMITMENT

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate a company from my home district, a major employer and important contributor to the great quality of life we enjoy in central New York.

The company is United Technologies Carrier. Recently Carrier was honored three times for its ingenuity. On the State level, they received The New York State Governor's Award for Energy Innovation. These were underlined when the company shortly thereafter received the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Award for Ozone Protection.

The EPA award, like the others, recognizes Carrier's contribution to global environmental protection by way of a new technology. It involves two advancements: the improvement of operating efficiencies of Carrier's commercial centrifugal chillers, which use chlorine-free HFC-134a refrigerant, and the development of the world's first residential central air conditioner to use a chlorine-free refrigerant.

These are among the results of a successful 5-year, \$71 million effort to phase out CFC refrigerants from Carrier products and to develop air-conditioning products compatible with chlorine-free refrigerants.

Carrier is the world's largest manufacturer of heating and air-conditioning systems and equipment. It is a provider of a broad range of high-technology products and support services in the aerospace, building systems, and automotive industries.

Over its years in the Syracuse area, Carrier has thrived. It has in turn supported community organizations and civic betterment. Carrier represents wise management, a dedicated labor force and enviable marketing and research—all of which represent the best of American industry. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting them.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE ROD DIRIDON

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, during the 20 years in which I have had the honor of representing the people of Santa Clara County in the U.S. House of Representatives, many of those same constituents have enjoyed the fair and dedicated representation of Rod Diridon as their voice on the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. From the moment we were both elected to our posts in 1974, it has been a pleasure and an honor to work with Supervisor Diridon in addressing the needs of our community.

On December 31, 1994, in Santa Clara County, CA, Rod Diridon will officially retire from two decades of service as a Member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Speaker, Rod Diridon is a man of vision. His leadership as five time Chair of the Santa Clara County Transit District, Chair of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay area, Transit Liaison to the Department of Transportation for the State of California, and Chair of the American Public Transit Association are but a few of the many positions held by Mr. Diridon which demonstrate his expertise in the field of transportation. Through his outstanding leadership and advocacy in transit planning, Supervisor Diridon has helped lay the foundation for creating a new rail transit system in Santa Clara County. As Chair of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation in the U.S. House of Representatives, I have been grateful for Rod's partnership in responding to the transportation needs of our growing valley.

Rod Diridon has provided unparalleled leadership during his tenure on the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. He has presided over more than one hundred national, state, and local community service programs and projects. As Chair of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the Association of Bay Area Governments, Mr. Diridon has been responsible for the development of the San Francisco region's major housing and environmental master plans. He has been involved with nearly every major land-use decision made in the bay area for well over a decade.

Mr. Speaker, Rod Diridon is a man of great principle. He has, time and again, demonstrated a willingness to fight for worthy causes, even in the face of fierce opposition and passionate controversy. Rod Diridon refused to back down from his battle for safer streets in our community, despite powerfully organized efforts to defeat the gun control ordinance he firmly supported. Thanks to Rod's leadership, our county recognizes the danger posed by assault weapons and has taken a stronger stand against crime. Our community now has the lowest crime rate of any major metropolitan area in our Nation.

Rod Diridon has served as a defender of those programs vital to the members of our community who depend upon services and funding provided through the county government. Rod has worked repeatedly with a variety of funding sources to ensure continued support for our county parks and libraries. As a champion of clean air, Supervisor Diridon has supported new programs to reduce air pollution, and successfully led a strongly contested effort to establish one of the first ordinances in the Nation to limit public smoking. He has consistently protected funding for county health care services, fighting for equal health care options for all women and to guarantee that no indigent member of our community would be turned away in a time of greatest need. And, Mr. Speaker, it was Rod Diridon who took the initiative in my home of Santa Clara County to introduce and pass an ordinance calling for reparations for former county employees of Japanese ancestry who lost their jobs upon being interned during the Second World War.

Over the course of two decades, Mr. Speaker, Supervisor Rod Diridon presided over the positive and healthy manner in which our community made the transition from the blossom covered orchards of the Valley of the Heart's

Delight to today's bustling center of technology, Silicon Valley. With his vision and foresight, Rod Diridon led the way in planning for the future of our county, defined our community as a regional and national leader in the areas of his expertise, and remained forever committed to the daily services important to his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in honoring Rod Diridon as he retires from 20 years of service on the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, and in recognizing his numerous achievements which remain as testimony to his success as a modern pioneer and exemplary public servant.

INTRODUCING THE TAXPAYER RELIEF AND SAFE PORTS ACT OF 1994

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Taxpayer Relief and Safe Ports Act of 1994. Joining me as original cosponsors of this legislation are Mr. FRANK, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. PALLONE. The need for this legislation has become ever more apparent over the course of this past Congress.

As you may know, Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] has announced that they intend to begin mandating the use of a particular additive, ethanol and ethanol derivatives, in motor fuels. Unfortunately, this decision represents the triumph of political, not environmental, considerations. This proposal, which was opposed by the Sierra Club and the Environmental Defense Fund, will prove to be a tremendous windfall for ethanol producers and suppliers. However, it will do nothing to clean our air.

This mandate would add approximately \$300 million to the coffers of the U.S. ethanol industry, an industry that already enjoys a \$600 million yearly Federal tax subsidy. In sum, it will cost American consumers up to 15 cents per gallon, while doing nothing to improve the environment.

Fortunately, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit recently ruled that the new regulation should be delayed until a lawsuit challenging the program is resolved early next year. I intend to use this temporary reprieve to repeal the Federal agricultural tax subsidy for ethanol produced for motor fuel uses.

One-half of the new revenues generated from removing this special interest tax break will be applied directly toward deficit reduction. The remaining funds will help finance the research, development, and construction of dredged material decontamination technologies and facilities. This proposal makes environmental sense and will allow for the continued economic vitality of our Nation's ports and harbors by ensuring that necessary deepening operations can be maintained.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation. While it will

not pass in this Congress, I am hopeful that similar legislation will be passed early next year. American consumers shouldn't have to pay more at the pump for an expensive mandate that will not improve our Nation's air quality.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. JOHN T. NATTER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Rear Adm. John T. Natter, U.S. Navy, Deputy Director of the U.S. Naval Reserve, who has served our Nation and Navy so well over his 32½-year career and most recently on active duty in Washington. Unfortunately, Rear Admiral Natter will be leaving active duty in December to return to his law practice and the Naval Reserves in Birmingham, AL.

Born in New York, and raised in Trussville, AL, Jack Natter was one of nine children, seven boys and two girls. Over the course of the years, the seven sons all joined the military as six naval officers and one Air Force officer. Next year, one of Jack Natter's three daughters, Beth, currently a senior at Boston College, will be commissioned an ensign in the Navy Nurse Corps. I have had the pleasure to know the Natter family for nearly 10 years and have personally worked with Admiral Natter on a variety of important issues affecting the Naval Reserve.

Admiral Natter attended the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and was commissioned an ensign in 1962. After 6 years of active duty aboard ships and in the Special Warfare Command on the West Coast, Western Pacific, and Vietnam, Admiral Natter returned to Alabama and received a law degree from Samford University in 1973. Upon his termination of active duty he remained in the Naval Reserve. Admiral Natter's previous significant Reserve assignments include commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command, New Orleans; commander, Naval Inshore Undersea Warfare Group Two; and inspector general, Naval Reserve Readiness Command.

He practiced law in Birmingham until 1992, at which time he was recalled to active duty in his current job as the deputy director of the Naval Reserve. In this capacity he was responsible for formulating policy relating to the training and readiness of 113,000 Naval Reservists, along with programming and executing an annual budget of \$3.2 billion. His truly exceptional skills in management and personnel policy have been the cornerstone in the consistently strong performance of our Naval Reserve programs. His insightful leadership and visionary approach during a period of unprecedented change within the Navy and its Reserve component have actively promoted the Total Force Concept within that great service.

Admiral Natter chaired a key committee for the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. The committee conducted a Naval Reserve roles and mission study which

established the foundation for broadening the opportunities for new and expanded roles and missions for the Naval Reserve. Admiral Natter was also responsible for developing annual and highly successful Total Force Wargames. These wargames addressed the integration and employment of the Naval Reserve with their active duty counterparts in time of crisis.

A driving force in the effort to increase the professionalism of the Naval Reserve Officer Corps, Admiral Natter directed the development and expansion of the Naval Reserve Advance Management Seminar. This program is recognized throughout the Naval Reserve as a key element in the professional growth and development of Naval Reserve Officers. Admiral Natter was also responsible for the development and implementation of the Naval Reserve Training Plans which, under his superb leadership, have provided the Naval Reserve with a comprehensive foundation for identifying all training requirements.

Admiral Natter's decorations include the Legion of Merit with a gold star, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and campaign medals. He is a dynamic and resourceful naval officer who throughout his tenure has proven to be an indispensable asset to our Nation and Navy. His superior contributions and distinguished service will have long-term benefits for the U.S. Navy and the Naval Reserve. As Admiral Natter returns to Birmingham with his lovely wife Nancy, our Nation and Navy owe him a debt of gratitude for his superb service. Members of Congress, our Nation and our Navy will certainly miss him. I wish him fair winds and following seas as he concludes his distinguished career.

CERTIFICATES OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the effects of the initial implementation date of the Coast Guard's Interim Final Rule requiring certificates of financial responsibility for vessels. The Interim Final Rule, published July 1, 1994, implements the requirement, under section 1016 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2716) (OPA 90), for owners or operators of vessels to obtain evidence of insurance or other evidence of financial responsibility to cover their potential oil spill liability under OPA 90. The interim final rule [IFR] requires United States and foreign oil tankers in U.S. waters to provide evidence of financial responsibility by December 28, 1994.

I am most concerned that the compliance deadline for oil tankers may cause a serious disruption in our Nation's imported oil supply. With no insurance schenfe or other solution available to the majority of tanker owners as the deadline approaches, there has already been an impact on charter arrangements for oil shipments from the Persian Gulf to the United States. I understand that it takes approximately 37 days for a vessel to arrive in

the Gulf of Mexico from the Persian Gulf. It also takes approximately 2 weeks to complete charter arrangements for an oil shipment. This does not include the additional days needed for lightering and transshipment of oil to U.S. ports. We are clearly within the timeframes necessary to complete chartering arrangement and for laden tankers to be en route from the Persian Gulf. While not every charter arrangement has been blocked by the inability of tanker owners and operators to comply with the IFR, the uncertainty over compliance will continue to create problems in the charter market that may ultimately impact our imported oil supply. No one can state with certainty when all U.S. and foreign oil tankers must obtain evidence of financial responsibility if a disruption of our imported oil supply is to be avoided, but we are obviously nearing the date when such a disruption is inevitable if methods for complying with the IFR are not widely available.

The effects of a disruption in our foreign oil supply would be disastrous. Close to 75 percent of the crude oil and approximately two-thirds of the refined product imported into the United States in recent years was carried aboard independently owned vessels. If independent tanker owners cannot comply with the Coast Guard IFR because of the unavailability of affordable insurance, there will be a major shortfall in our oil supply. If the supply of oil to independent refineries is disrupted, shortages will occur not only in gasoline and heating oil, but also in jet fuels, fuels for military aircraft, and generation of electric power. The gasoline lines in this country following the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo were caused by a shortfall of less than 6 percent of the Nation's domestic consumption. Obviously, there is a potential for a much greater disruption under the present circumstance.

Despite expressions of concern by industry and other interested parties, the Coast Guard remains firm in its belief that the market will develop solutions to the lack of affordable insurance cover. The solutions that have arisen thus far, however, are not generally available to the average independent tanker owner at an affordable cost or at an acceptable risk. To the extent that any of the proposals may eventually provide a viable solution to most tanker owners or operators, it is not at all clear that any of these proposals will become a fully functional, reliable facility by the deadline.

Moreover, there are additional solutions that have not been fully explored but that may provide better protection both for the tanker owner or operator and the U.S. taxpayer. I strongly favor ratification of the 1992 International Oil Spill Protocols, with implementing legislation similar to that proposed by the House Conferees who developed OPA 90. The international nature of oil transportation requires a comprehensive, global approach to the problem of oil pollution. Ratification of the protocols will assure safe, reliable transportation of oil to supply the needs of the citizens of our country.

Another proposed solution to the problem is the Mandatory Excess Insurance Facility supported by the Greek, Norwegian, and Swedish shipowners' associations, as well as INTERTANKO. The MEIF was developed by shipowners themselves to solve the financial

responsibility problem and to provide excess insurance above that currently available in the market at an affordable cost without disrupting existing commercial insurance capacity. This proposal will most likely be considered by the next Congress as part of any proposed amendments to OPA 90.

Because none of the insurance options that have arisen appear to be generally available to most vessel owners, I am concerned that there may be many responsible vessel owners with excellent safety records who are unable to comply with the Coast Guard's IFR. The regulations implementing the financial responsibility requirement of OPA 90 should not cause U.S. or foreign vessel owners who consistently operate safely in U.S. waters to go out of business. This would concentrate control of oil transportation resources and have an anticompetitive impact in the world oil market. If safety is not an issue, market forces should control who operates in the international oil transportation business. Implementation of OPA 90 should not control the supply of vessels that are available to transport oil to the United States. To the extent that implementation of the IFR will have this effect, the Coast Guard should consider a delay in its effective date to allow all options to be fully explored and developed.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EVA L. EVANS

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to announce the selection of Dr. Eva L. Evans of Lansing, MI, as the new president and chief executive officer of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Inc., America's first Greek-letter organization for black women. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her for this exceptional undertaking.

Dr. Evans is the 24th national president of this renowned 86-year-old organization which has more than 130,000 members in 850 chapters throughout the United States, West Africa, Germany, England, the Bahamas, Korea, and the Virgin Islands.

Since its inception in 1908, Alpha Kappa Alpha has been a strong link in the chain of human caring, as evidenced by its programs for minorities, youth, the disadvantaged, senior citizens, and others. This is an organization which is known for excellence in service from early efforts such as its Mississippi Health project which provided mobile health services for more than 15,000 people plagued by famine and disease in the Mississippi Delta during the 1930's, to current projects such as its Ivy AKAdemy, community based comprehensive learning centers which provide academic, economic, health, and cultural training and resources for youth and adults. Under Dr. Evans, I am confident this fine tradition of service will continue.

Dr. Evans has chosen the theme, "Building the Future: The Alpha Kappa Alpha Strategy: Making the Net Work," and will use mathematics and science literacy for African-American youth as the cornerstone of her 4-year term. Her seven-pronged program will also in-

clude maintaining AKA's partnership with the Department of Labor for the continued operation of the Cleveland Job Corps Center; creating a senior residence center; increasing the presence of AKA in the policymaking process in Washington, DC; networking with the American Red Cross to provide health care; preserving the African-American family; and promoting entrepreneurial behavior.

As deputy superintendent of the Lansing public schools, Dr. Evans has been a positive force in molding our youth, and I am confident that Alpha Kappa Alpha, too, is in the hands of one who not only envisions a better world, but also provides the leadership to make that dream come true. Consequently, the city of Lansing, the State of Michigan, the Nation, and the world will continue to benefit from programs sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha, whose mission has been "to be of service to all mankind." I am especially proud that someone of Dr. Evans' caliber, who comes from my home congressional district in Michigan, will represent such a fine international organization.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS J. DONAHOE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to Thomas J. Donahoe, an outstanding American of the Pittsburgh area who passed away on November 16, 1994.

Tom Donahoe was a long-standing resident of the Hazelwood community in Pittsburgh where he dedicated his life to family, God, and country. He set an example of personal commitment and sacrifice for others that earned him the admiration and respect of many in his community.

Tom Donahoe worked with the young people of Hazelwood and the Pittsburgh area for over 12 years as Scoutmaster of Troop 58, of St. Stephen's. Under Tom's leadership, Troop 58 grew to be one of the largest Scout troops ever in the Allegheny Council with a membership totaling over 100 young men annually. In addition, Tom Donahoe directed a local Cub Scout Pack and an Explorer Post. The combination of these three units resulted in Tom working with over 200 boys and young men each year. He earned the respect of these boys and young men and helped them to learn valuable lessons that will stay with them for life.

Tom Donahoe made a life-long commitment to the Boy Scouts of America, serving over 50 years in various roles. He taught both young Scouts and other Scoutmasters about how to live the principles of Scouting, such as love of country, respect for the flag, and the need for each person to "Be Prepared" for all that life demands. Tom Donahoe set an example that gave others a true understanding of how a Scout can be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent.

Tom Donahoe's commitment to service extended far beyond the Boy Scouts into volunteer efforts in his local parish and his community. Tom made a special commitment to

working with the St. Vincent de Paul Society to relieve suffering and bring joy to thousands of the less fortunate in Hazelwood, Glenwood, Hays, and Glen Hazel. Tom would never let his personal comfort get in the way of his service to others, often getting up in the middle of the night to find food or shelter for a local resident in need. As Eucharistic Minister, Tom brought cheer and comfort to the sick and dying and continued to serve his church and his community until his failing health required him to suspend these activities last year.

Thomas J. Donahoe passed away on November 16 of this year at the age of 83, but he will long be remembered by friends and neighbors as a true patriot and a man dedicated to both his family and his community. Tom is survived by his widow, Olga Donahoe, and his children, Thomas J. Donahoe, Jr., of Hazelwood, James Donahoe, of Whittier, CA, and Joan, also of California.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that Members of the House assembled here today should have this opportunity to reflect on the life of an American like Thomas J. Donahoe. Tom exemplified the values of patriotism and service to others that deserve to be recognized and celebrated by each of us. I am pleased to have this opportunity to pay my respects to Tom Donahoe and express my condolences to his family and friends.

THE HEALTH INSURANCE EQUITY ACT OF 1994

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce a bill that will allow individuals and groups alike to seek health care coverage without threat of denial or inflated premiums due to a preexisting condition. This legislation, the Health Insurance Equity Act of 1994, will promote portability of health insurance by limiting discrimination in health coverage based on health status or past claims experience.

My legislation responds to the concerns expressed to me by my constituents in southwestern Louisiana and echoed by millions of Americans across our great Nation, namely that health care coverage should be readily available to all individuals regardless of their health status. It represents an honest effort to address one of the most critical obstacles facing consumers now, and that is entrance into the health care market. Additionally, by requiring insurers to recognize continuation of coverage waivers, the first steps to portability of coverage are achieved by allowing individuals the freedom to switch jobs without fear of coverage loss due to their prior health experience or the health status of a family member.

I have stated from the beginning of this debate that the market can and must be reformed without interfering with the quality of health care that Americans have long enjoyed. We have made many sacrifices both in time committed and financial resources spent in order to achieve the status of providing our

citizens with superior health care. My legislation would bring about meaningful reform without interrupting the integrity of the care we now receive.

The Health Insurance Equity Act provides States with the maximum flexibility in enforcing the insurance reform measures contained within the bill. Unlike other health care proposals, my legislation provides States with the Federal funding necessary to accomplish their regulatory function. Without creating a new Government bureaucracy, my legislation achieves in 18 pages what Americans have asked us to help provide—access to health insurance coverage.

FRANK KOPASZ—A TRUE ACE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in highlighting Frank Kopasz's remarkable dedication to our community throughout his 27 years of public service, I would like to pay special attention to Frank's 20 years as county commissioner. It is appropriate, here among his many friends and neighbors, that we pay tribute to those successful years on this, his last commissioner board meeting.

Meeting every challenge with passion, Frank maintained a strict sense of accountability and responsibility while making sacrifices in his personal and professional life to improve not only our quality of living, but those of future generations.

Frank's community involvement does not end as a county commissioner. In fact, he presently serves on the Bay-Arenac Community Mental Health Board, as well as the State Mental Health Board. He is also a member of the State Advisory Council on Aging, the Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency, and the Michigan Northern Counties Association.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to recognize this expression of recognition in sincere appreciation and profound gratitude for Frank's many years of service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION DEPARTING MEMBERS

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I come to the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to honor five of our distinguished colleagues from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who are departing the House upon completion of the 103d Congress. All have made notable contributions to their constituencies and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. During my time in Congress, I have worked closely with three of these departing Members and at this time would like to recognize their service to this body and to their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I would first like to recognize Congressman TOM RIDGE, who has recently been elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TOM began his public service many years before he became a Member of this body. After graduating from high school in the Pittsburgh steel valley community of Munhall, TOM earned an academic scholarship to Harvard University. He graduated with honors and moved on to Carlisle, PA, where he began pursuing a law degree at Dickinson Law School. Following his first year he was called upon to serve in the U.S. Army as an infantryman in Vietnam. As a result of his commitment he was awarded the Bronze Star for valor. TOM returned to Carlisle and completed his studies at Dickinson in 1972.

TOM was brought up in a humble, working class family, and returned to his roots after completing law school. He set up a law practice and subsequently served as one of Erie's assistant district attorneys. He was first elected to Congress on November 2, 1982. TOM has been an active member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. In this capacity he has focused his time and energy on serving the constituents that he represents in the 21st District, with a philosophy centered on fiscal responsibility which creates economic opportunity. TOM's relationship with the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is evident by their overwhelming support for him on November 8, 1994, electing him as their Governor.

As a close friend and dear colleague, I wish TOM, his wife, Michele, and their children, Lesley and Tommy, much success and happiness in the coming weeks, months, and years as they move to their new home in Harrisburg.

Second, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to another respected member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, Congressman RICK SANTORUM. Congressman SANTORUM was elected to the House of Representatives in 1990. As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means he served as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, as well as serving on the Subcommittee on Oversight. His commitment to fight for American jobs and boost the American economy in his committee posts have been noteworthy. As a member of the Steel Caucus I have seen, first hand, that RICK has served his constituents with great distinction.

Mr. SANTORUM has proven himself to be a champion of the people throughout his short time in the House. He will continue to serve Pennsylvania in the 104th Congress as the State's junior Senator. Congressman SANTORUM, soon to be Senator SANTORUM, will become the youngest Member to serve in the Senate during the upcoming Congress. I am confident that RICK will continue to represent the people of Pennsylvania by keeping their best interests at heart. Through his relentless commitment to reducing both big government and burdensome taxes he has clearly established himself as a leader not only for Pennsylvania but for the Nation as well.

I speak for myself, as well as the rest of the Pennsylvania delegation as I wish RICK, his wife Karen, and their two children the best of luck as they look to the future.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of Pennsylvania's most respected

and well liked Members, Congressman AUSTIN MURPHY.

Congressman MURPHY who is retiring at the end of the 103d Congress has dedicated his life to serving the people of Pennsylvania. He was a prominent member of both the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives and the State Senate before coming to Congress in 1977. Throughout his tenure in the House, AUSTIN has earned a solid reputation as a man of his word representing the citizens of the 20th District of Pennsylvania with integrity and honor. Congressman MURPHY's years of service on the Education and Labor Committee is a testimony to his status as a national leader both in our schools and in our workplace.

Mr. Speaker, I wish AUSTIN, his wife Ramona, and their six children continued success and happiness in their future endeavors.

The House of Representatives faces considerable challenges in the upcoming Congress and we will undeniably miss the kind of tested leadership that Congressmen RIDGE, SANTORUM, and MURPHY have provided. The commitment that these men have made to the American people is truly an inspiration to both their constituents and their colleagues in the Congress.

SALMON RESTORATION AND TRIBAL TREATY RIGHTS

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the attached newspaper op-ed piece by Mary Christina Wood, a assistant professor at the University of Oregon School of Law, which was printed in the Seattle Times, Indian Country Today, Eugene Register Guard, and the Columbian.

The article articulately describes some of the factors resulting in the demise of the salmon runs of the Pacific Northwest and the devastating impacts of this salmon decline on the economic survival and cultural traditions of the Northwest Tribes. Ms. Wood also underscores the important point that successful recovery of Pacific salmon will be dependent on the preservation of the cultures which depend upon these legendary fish, as they represent some of the salmon's greatest allies.

[The Seattle Times, Sept. 30, 1994]

TRIBAL TREATY VICTORY HELPS SAVE SALMON

(By Mary Christina Wood)

The brief Indian fall chinook fishing season on the Columbia River is historically symbolic. It represents a hard-won effort by the tribes to protect their treaty rights from arbitrary and discriminatory regulation by the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] under its Endangered Species Act [ESA] authority.

And that effort may have turned a new page in the continuing struggle to save the salmon from extinction.

The Yakama, Warm Springs, Nez Perce and Umatilla tribes have treaty rights to take fall chinook fish. While the vast majority of the fall chinook that swim through the Indian fishing grounds are healthy stock and

hatchery fish, less than 1 percent are wild Snake River fall chinook, a species protected under the ESA. The tribes' fishing results in the unavoidable take of some of these fish.

Earlier this summer, NMFS said the tribes would have to forgo a harvest of about 40,000 fish to avoid the incidental take of approximately 22 wild Snake River chinook that would otherwise reach spawning grounds. The tribes and several environmental groups justifiably condemned NMFS's action as representing a skewed and misguided approach to salmon conservation. Relative to all human-caused mortalities throughout the fall chinook life cycle, the tribal fishery results in an incidental take of only 2½ percent of the protected chinook.

Meanwhile, NMFS has failed to muster the political will to regulate the Columbia/Snake River hydropower system, which is responsible for killing 90 percent of the wild adult and juvenile population. NMFS has also failed to regulate habitat destruction, irrigation practices, hatchery operations and Alaska commercial fisheries, all of which substantially contribute to salmon mortality.

Any conservation gain achieved through limiting tribal take of wild spawners is diminished when 81 percent to 93 percent of the offspring smolts are killed in the dams on their migration down the Snake and Columbia Rivers out to the sea. Experts agree that if all tribal fishing were to end, the salmon would nevertheless go extinct unless the overriding causes of salmon deaths are abated.

Beyond representing a backwards regulatory approach to conservation, NMFS's proposed restrictions of the tribal fishery amounted to a shocking disregard of settled principles of Indian law.

Court decisions require agencies to regulate other non-Indian sources of mortality before restricting treaty rights, and they forbid action that discriminates against the tribes. NMFS's action was so discriminatory on its face that it raised the specter of an agency bent on eliminating tribal use of salmon altogether.

As the tribes have often stated, their existence as a people depends on the salmon, just as it has over the past 10,000 years. The fall chinook fishery is the last remaining commercial fishery for the four Columbia River tribes. For the past 30 years, the tribes have steadily cut back on their fishing to compensate for the spiraling decline of the species entirely attributable to non-Indian activities.

Though called a "commercial" fishery because tribal members are allowed to sell their catch, much of the harvest will provide subsistence for members of the four tribes. The salmon also play a vital part in tribal ceremonies, and without an adequate supply the tribal traditions cannot be passed along to the next generation. NMFS's threatened cutback of this only remaining significant fishery presented a last stand for the Columbia River tribes and their way of life.

The tribe had no choice but to seek relief in federal district court after negotiations with high-level federal officials broke down. In a hearing held Sept. 2, the judge noted the "tragic" circumstances that brought the parties to court and urged the tribes and the government to arrive at a settlement. The parties agreed to a tribal fishing season shortened by about a day and half.

It is shameful that the tribes suffered the brunt of NMFS's failed conservation record and its outright disregard of Indian law principles. Relinquishing any portion of their

last significant fishery is an immense sacrifice for the tribes. But the settlement holds the promise of long-term reform in NMFS's approach to salmon recovery because it requires NMFS to engage in a "good faith" effort to address the overriding sources of salmon mortality. This may provide the legal impetus needed to overcome NMFS's political reluctance to regulate the hydrosystem.

By relinquishing part of their treaty harvest this year for the promise of change in NMFS's regulatory approach, the tribes may have sacrificed for the long-term benefit of the species and, ultimately, the region as a whole. But the sacrifice is only worth it if NMFS truly does change its ways. If NMFS fails to impose drastic changes on the hydrosystem, it is inevitable that the wild salmon will go extinct. Eliminating the last tribal commercial fishery will do nothing to prevent that.

The episode provides a lesson for the future. It is important to realize that the tribal dependence on salmon fuels the efforts of a dedicated and effective tribal coalition pushing for salmon restoration. As one legal scholar recently put it, "The solution to the salmon crisis does not lie in the extinction of the one culture that best understands the salmon's importance." Ultimately, the last stand for treaty rights is, also, a last stand for the salmon.

IN HONOR OF HARDYAL SINGH, PRESIDENT OF THE AMBEDKAR INTERNATIONAL MISSION, U.S.A.

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Hardyal Singh, founder and president of the Ambedkar International Mission for his many contributions to the Indian community. Mr. Singh is also the president of the Federation of Indian Associations in New Jersey and senior vice president of the Indian National Congress of North America.

Mr. Singh's latest accomplishment will be celebrated on December 6, which is the anniversary of the death of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. On this day, Mr. Singh will be honored for his efforts in naming a portion of Tonelle Avenue, between Kennedy Boulevard and Newark Avenue in Jersey City as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Avenue.

Mr. Singh was the first Indian-American to be named a special deputy sheriff of Hudson County. He was successful in his campaign to have the Indian national flag raised at Jersey City City Hall. Mr. Singh's contributions to the Indian community also include the role he played in renaming Public School No. 23 to Mahatma Gandhi School, and the designation of Mahatma Gandhi Day by Governor Jim Florio. He led the drive to change the names of two Jersey City streets to India Square and Mahatma Gandhi Plaza. Mr. Singh was also instrumental in many programs designed to strengthen India-United States relations and increase American understanding of Indian culture and traditions.

Mr. Singh obviously understands the importance of achieving a better understanding of Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhian values of life,

peace, and friendship. These are values we must all remember to uphold so that we can live together in harmony. I commend Mr. Singh for all of his hard work in the community and for devoting so much time and energy to maintaining Indian-United States relations. It is people like Mr. Singh who really make a difference in our society.

Please join me in wishing the Ambedkar International Mission a successful event and prosperous future. It gives me great pleasure to have people such as Mr. Singh in my district. I salute Mr. Singh for his many accomplishments and wish him much luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO DRUG FREE
COMMUNITIES, INC.

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, welfare reform and the war on drugs go hand-in-hand in several instances. As debate unfolds, Congress must look to the creativity spawned in communities around the Nation that are successful in helping people get off Government assistance and onto the payrolls of private businesses. Congress must look to not-for-profit organizations, such as Drug Free Communities, Inc. of Freeport, IL, to help people with drug and/or alcohol addictions make changes in their lives and become productive citizens.

We must have faith in the decisions of our local communities on how to deal with welfare. In the town of Freeport, IL, the Freeport Township's Community Workfare Program helps people work their way into supporting themselves. The program helps pay for a person's rent while they work for nonprofit organizations and at the same time look for paying jobs. This helps people gain experience and fill a gap of need. These people are not on welfare—they are working for a living, trying to make themselves and their families better. At the same time, they are helping our nonprofit organizations fill their needs.

While some wish to retreat from the war on drugs, basically concluding that America does not have the will to keep off drugs, organizations such as Drug Free Communities, Inc. need encouragement to organize more programs for students such as the International Drug Free Youth Program.

The International Drug Free Youth Program is a creative, market-based, program set-up for students to voluntarily submit to drug tests. Those who test negative will receive a drug-free card enabling them to get discounts among other privileges at local businesses. These actions are creative, reasonable responses to the needs within local communities and deserve recognition and commendation.

Mr. Speaker, isn't it time that we look to our private sector for more creative responses to general needs? I think it is and will work to that end.

WHAT RUSSIAN REFORM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the premise of our aid program for Russia over the past 2 years has been that the success of Russia's supposed transformation to democratic capitalism was in our interest and that Western money would help facilitate the process. But even if one accepts that democratic capitalism in Russia is in our interests, which I do, and the Western money is required, which I don't, recent news from Russia leaves no doubt that the premise is still flawed because there simply is no more reform effort in Russia.

Anybody reading the news out of Russia lately can plainly see that the main objective, if not obsession, of the Russian Government today is not capitalist economic reform, democratic reform, or integration into Western institutions, but the re-integration of the former Soviet States.

Given Russia's 500-year imperial legacy, it is doubtful that this re-integration will be anything but a ruse for renewed Russian domination of these States. This is not in our interest, Mr. Speaker, and it is something that incoming Members of the 104th Congress should ponder.

Mr. Speaker, I insert for the record a selection of news clips from today's and yesterday's Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty daily reports, which attest to Russia's highly disturbing actions of late.

[RFE/RL Daily Report No. 223, 28 November 1994]

SEGODNYA SAYS PRO-WESTERN STAGE OF
REFORM OVER

Mikhail Leontev, an economist and chief editor of Segodnya, believes that reforms aimed at westernizing Russia have ended in defeat. Writing in the liberal newspaper on 24 November, he contended that "forces through which the West has acquired a stake in Russia have become political outsiders" and Russia is beginning a new, "patriotic" stage of reform. That meant, he continued, that Russia could no longer rely on Western aid, but only on loans and investments from international organizations. The "patriotic" stage of reform, he said, implied a strong authoritarian element and state regulation of the economy but it would allow Russia to follow its own path. Russia needs partners, not mentors, Leontev concluded. The Segodnya article is the second anti-Western publication to appear recently in pro-democratic mass media. Last week Moskovsky komsomolets accused the architect of privatization, Anatolii Chubais, of helping Western corporations to take over Russian industry. The State Duma has appointed a special commission to investigate the latter charges, agencies reported on 25 November.—Victor Yasmann, RFE/RL, Inc.

ONE BORDER FOR ALL

The customs chiefs' gathering coincided with a meeting, also in Moscow, of the Council of Border Troops Commanders of CIS member states, chaired by the Russian commander, Colonel General Andrei Nikolaev. He told Russian TV on 27 November that a CIS Customs Union "would simply be impossible without reliable protection of the outer

border of the CIS," something "we once had." Following recent Russian agreements on "joint border defense" with a number of CIS states, Nikolaev said, "there remain only two windows in the common border of the CIS. These are the outer borders of Moldova and Azerbaijan." Both states have recently been asked by Russia to join a common border defense system. Interviewed in Pravda of 24 November, on the subject of "One Border for All," Nikolaev insisted on distinguishing—as Russian civilian officials also often do—between "internal borders" in the CIS, which he wanted to be "transparent," and "external borders of the CIS," which he argued should be defended "jointly." Nikolaev has recently been high in Yeltsin's esteem.—Vladimir Socor, RFE/RL, Inc.

DISPUTES LOOMING OVER CITIZENSHIP

Russia's unilateral steps toward instituting dual citizenship with CIS member countries (see Daily Report of 28 November) are becoming a source of concern to countries directly affected. Kazakh Foreign Minister Kasymzhumart Tokayev told Interfax on 25 November that dual citizenship would make for divided loyalties and "may become a serious cause of instability and entail heavy consequences." (Kazakhstan has recently faced vocal demands from Russian Cossacks settled there for recognition of dual citizenship with Russia and other integration measures). Multiethnic states in the former USSR should foster loyalty based on common citizenship of common homeland, Tokayev said. Ukraine has also resisted proposals for dual citizenship with Russia. In the Crimea, however, the local Supreme Soviet's deputy chairman, Viktor Mezhak, told Interfax on 27 November that body intended to appeal to Yeltsin shortly to grant Russian citizenship to willing residents of the Crimea. Some 200,000 of them have already sent applications, Mezhak said, predicting that some 1.5 million of Crimea's 2.6 million people would want Russian citizenship. The prospect of granting Russian citizenship to residents of such areas as northern Kazakhstan, Ukraine's Crimea, or eastern Moldova (where Russia has already begun the practice) adds to Moscow's leverage over those countries.—Vladimir Socor, RFE/RL, Inc.

RFE/RL DAILY REPORT, NO. 225, 29 NOVEMBER 1994

RUSSIA: CONTROVERSIAL CUSTOMS UNION
CONCEPT

Russian officials complained to Interfax on 28 November that some CIS member states had failed to realize that a CIS customs union would entail not only the lifting of trade barriers but also closer economic integration, weighted voting in coordinating bodies in proportion to the member states' economic power (rather than one country-one vote), and decisions binding for all. The officials were speaking in the wake of the 23 November meeting in Moscow of the Council of Heads of Customs Services of CIS states that had discussed a draft agreement on a customs union, uniform customs codes and customs service regulations for member states, and a common tariff regime regarding imports from outside the CIS. The documents will be presented to higher CIS forums for approval. According to Interfax on 24 November, Russian officials expect intra-CIS customs barriers to be lifted "over the next few years." That delay would frustrate the overriding goal of most member states, which is to regain unimpeded access to the Russian market, and would in the meantime

increase Russia's leverage over them. Russian officials want the customs union's member states to pursue a coordinated foreign trade policy in relations with third countries and to introduce a common tariff system and common trade controls—ideas that may presage the establishment of a protected eastern market to which non-CIS goods would have limited access.—Vladimir Socor, RFE/RL, Inc.

RUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP FOR RUSSIANS IN NEAR ABROAD

Abdullakh Mikitaev, head of the Directorate for Citizenship Affairs of Russia's presidential administration and chairman of the special Commission on Citizenship Issues set up by Yeltsin, commented in *Trud* of 23 November on the recent presidential decree on implementing Russia's citizenship law enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993. The decree enables Russians in the "near abroad," their descendants, and, more generally, "people who consider themselves Russian," to acquire Russian citizenship even if they already have the citizenship of their country of residence, Mikitaev said. He confirmed that under Yeltsin's decree, meant to "explain to officials how to interpret the law," Russia was "unilaterally recognizing dual citizenship" for those people even though most of the newly independent states do not. The deadline for applying, originally 6 February 1995, will be extended by two to three years. Citizenship legislation will "become the basis for the gradual unification of countries and peoples" of the former USSR, Mikitaev said.—Vladimir Socor, RFE/RL, Inc.

ALBERTINA SISULU HONORED IN NEW HAVEN, CT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, residents of New Haven will soon gather to honor the accomplishments of one of the outstanding leaders of our time—Albertina Sisulu. Mrs. Sisulu is one of the most significant leaders of the South African liberation movement.

A lifelong resident of South Africa, Albertina was born in 1918 in the district of Tsomo, Transkei, and educated at Maraizel College in the Cape Province. In 1940 she trained as a nurse at General Hospital in Johannesburg and later obtained her midwifery certificate at Bridgeman Maternity Hospital in 1954.

While working as a young nurse in the townships around Johannesburg, Albertina's interest in politics grew, fueling her desire to improve the conditions of her people, especially the women. Appalled by the lack of health facilities, adequate housing, and electricity in the townships surrounding the capital, she dedicated her life to improving the lives of South African blacks.

In 1944, Albertina married Walter Sisulu, a political activist who later became President of the African National Congress [ANC]. Walter was jailed eight times and in 1964 was finally sentenced, with Nelson Mandela, to life in prison. Throughout all of this, Albertina continued her crusade against apartheid and raised eight children.

Albertina's political achievements are impressive and they demonstrate her gifts to mo-

tivate and organize people. Over the years, she has headed the ANC Women's League, the Federation of South African Women, and the United Democratic Front. In 1954 she was one of the founders of the Federation of South African Women, established to fight for women's rights and against the discriminatory laws of apartheid.

Albertina Sisulu leads by example. Her initiative serves as an inspiration to women and all the people of South Africa who are working to make the future of their country full of hope, equality, and peace.

Today, in her mid-seventies, Albertina Sisulu continues to fight for the women of South Africa and serves as an inspiration to us all. She is a member of the ANC Executive Committee, the National Assembly, and is president of the World Peace Council. Sisulu has fought to heighten awareness about domestic violence in South Africa, where one out of every six women is assaulted regularly by her partner.

Albertina Sisulu has been imprisoned, harassed, and outlawed. She has led protests, marches, and boycotts. She has organized social and political organizations designed to improve life in South Africa for blacks, particularly black women. She has contributed tremendously to the South African liberation movement and continues to work hard on behalf of the people of South Africa. It is fitting that while visiting the United States, she be praised as an exceptional leader, humanitarian, and woman. It is with great honor that I join my friends and neighbors in New Haven as they pay tribute to this outstanding leader.

SALUTE TO FRANK SCHILLO

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a man who has dedicated the last 10 years of his life to improving his city as a council member and who will now make that same level of dedication available to an even larger constituency as a Ventura County supervisor.

The first 2 years that Frank Schillo spent on the Thousand Oaks City Council were the last 2 that I spent as mayor of Simi Valley, and I had the pleasure of working with him periodically over that period. Both during that brief overlap and in the years that followed, I found him to be an honorable public servant who was always available and always willing to do the work necessary to accomplish things for the people he represented.

As a resident, a husband, father, businessman, and councilman, Frank Schillo has always put the interests of those he serves above his personal interests and has always given of himself to the great benefit of others.

In his 10 years on the city council, Frank has initiated several programs that continue to benefit the people of Thousand Oaks—particularly those most in need of assistance. His work with the Manna Food Bank and Many Mansions have made a difference to a group of people that some would rather ignore—and

a group that is often facing desperate circumstances.

The only consolation to the people of Thousand Oaks upon losing Frank as a council member should be the fact that they are at the same time gaining him as a county supervisor, and that he will continue to work on their behalf and in their best interests.

I wish him all the best in his new position and in the future and also would like to pass on my thanks to his wife, Marion, and their four children for supporting Frank in his selfless support of the people of Thousands Oaks.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I will not continue to serve as a Member of Congress when the 104th Congress convenes January 4th, and one of the principal reasons I regret not returning to this body is the fact that I will not be able to continue working with the fine women and men of my congressional office staff. It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I rise today—on the last day that the House of Representatives will meet during this Congress—to pay tribute to the members of my staff.

Mr. Speaker, during my 4 years as a Member of Congress, I have had the great pleasure of working with an extremely dedicated congressional staff, both here in Washington and in New Hampshire. Today, I want to pay tribute to these members of my staff for their competence and dedication. They have been extremely loyal to me personally, and I am most grateful for that. More importantly, Mr. Speaker, they have been loyal and devoted to the people of the Second Congressional District of New Hampshire.

Serving the good people of New Hampshire has been the principal goal of my staff. They have devoted countless hours working in many different and important ways for the benefit of New Hampshire: helping individuals facing problems with Federal agencies that can be only be resolved with the intervention of the congressional office; working on legislation that will be beneficial for the people of New Hampshire; providing detailed information about Federal programs, pending legislation, and Federal action that will affect my constituents. Whatever question, letter or other request we have received has been given our full effort—and Granite Staters are not shy about making requests of their elected representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express publicly my gratitude, respect and sincere thanks to the members of my congressional staff for their outstanding record of public service during my tenure in the Congress, I want to mention each of them. In my Washington office I want to pay tribute to: Dr. Kay Atkinson King, my Administrative Assistant/Chief of Staff, who has also been my Washington press secretary; Joseph Freeman, legislative director;

Matthew Pappas, office manager/computer systems manager; Legislative assistants, Kurt Johnson, Susan Prolman, and Timothy Schofield. Tim also has served as my scheduler. Richard Fite, who is a Congressional Fellow from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has served as a legislative assistant during the past 6 months.

In New Hampshire I want to pay tribute to the staff in my Concord Office: Shireen Tilley, my New Hampshire chief of staff who also has been my press secretary; Jeffrey Woodburn, executive director; Ramsay McLauchlan, special assistant/scheduler; Jill Hadaway, military affairs coordinator; and my constituent service representatives, Robert Quinn, Todd Quinn, and Denise Perron.

In my Nashua Office I want to recognize my constituent service representatives, Paul Bagley, Sheila Capone, and Cheryl Breton.

In my office in Littleton I want to pay tribute to Richard Polonsky, my North Country representative.

I also wish to mention and recognize members of my Washington and New Hampshire Staff who have served during some of the past 4 years, although they are not on my staff at present. These include my legislative assistants, Andrew Sperling, Eve Grossman, Kevin Swope, Jordan Green, Patrick Cooney, Jeff McMenemy, Mike Greiner and John Swope. Mike also served as computer systems manager and John as office manager. Claudia Deverall, a Congressional Fellow, also temporarily served as a legislative assistant. Other staff include Abigail Rogers, scheduler/receptionist; Barbara Baldizar, regional office director; Michael Rose and Robert Coates, constituent service representatives; Robin Jaques McLauchlan, administrative secretary; and Melissa Girrard, press assistant.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring and thanking these outstanding men and women who have served as well in the work of the U.S. House of Representatives.

MRS. WILLIE MAE BROWN HONORED AT THE OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF ELKS' PRESIDENT'S BALL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on November 12, the Golden Rule Lodge No. 129 honored Willie Mae Brown for her outstanding leadership as Daughter Ruler and for the many contributions she makes to the community through her involvement with a variety of organizations. This prestigious honor is befitting of Willie Mae, who embodies the solid values and giving spirit for which northwest Ohioans are known. Willie Mae Brown is a shining example of why there is a great respect for Midwestern values in America.

Willie Mae is the loving wife of the Rev. Fredrick Douglas Brown. She is communications director for the church, sings in two of its choirs, serves as a board member of the Jerusalem Outreach Center, is president of the

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #4386 and is a member of the Hyatt Allen American Legion Auxiliary Post #538. Beyond that, she has been employed for the past 18 years as secretary and office manager of the University of Toledo's athletic department.

On behalf of all the citizens of northwestern Ohio, I would like to commend and thank Willie Mae Brown for all her years of dedication to improving our community and congratulate her for this prestigious honor.

SGT. JOHN T. WINBORN

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to invite my colleagues' attention to the accomplishments of a remarkable young man, Sgt. John T. Winborn, U.S. Army.

On December 16, 1994, John will graduate at the top of his class from the Army's Special Forces training at Fort Bragg, NC. The rigorous training for which this elite unit is famous produces strong, confident, and resourceful leaders and John will be an outstanding addition to its ranks.

John is the son of two of my oldest friends, Ed and Sandy Winborn, and he inherited his vocation of military service from his father, a distinguished 1964 graduate of West Point and Vietnam veteran. It has been my pleasure to watch John grow to a mature and courageous manhood.

In 1992, John married Lisa Marchman Winborn. They have a bright future as an Army family before them. At a time when many are questioning America's fortitude, I am proud to be able to point to John as an example of the sort of individual each generation has counted on to step forward in defense of freedom. Our future security is assured by a military led by men and women like John Winborn.

TRIBUTE TO J.D. BROWN & CO.

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 150th birthday of J.D. Brown & Co., the oldest continuous pharmacy business in the State of Illinois. I would also like to pay tribute to the memory of the illustrious gentleman who was its founder, James Douglas Brown.

James Douglas Brown was 18 years old when he opened a drugstore in downtown Joliet in 1844, at the corner of Joliet and Jefferson Streets. Brown was one of Joliet's most prominent citizens, and the drugstore served as an informal gathering place for the city's gentlemen. Legend has it that after one of his lengthy debates with Abraham Lincoln in 1858, U.S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas stopped in Joliet to visit his friend J.D. Brown, as well as to pick up some cough syrup to cure his laryngitis.

Brown died in 1895 at the age of 69. By that time, the drugstore was already in the capable hands of his son, Horace Brown. When Horace died, the drugstore was inherited by his daughter, Marion, and her husband, Louis Schlosser. Eventually, Schlosser sold J.D. Brown & Co. to its present owner, Ken Pritz, a pharmacist who was working at the drugstore at the time. Three decades later, Pritz is very pleased that he can still say that J.D. Brown & Co. is a family business. His son-in-law, David Umek, is in charge of the medical equipment and hospital supply end of the store. Pritz's son, James Doran Pritz, has recently graduated from pharmacy school and will soon begin his career as a pharmacist at J.D. Brown & Co.

Naturally, the business has undergone a few changes in the last 150 years. For example, J.D. Brown & Co. has since moved from the corner of Joliet and Jefferson Streets to its present Raynor Avenue location and the pharmacy is now computerized. Nevertheless, Pritz still keeps around a few reminders of the store's early beginnings. For example, visitors to the store can peruse J.D.'s handwritten formula books, which cover everything from cures for horses and cows to black and orange cough syrup.

Mr. Speaker, for 150 years the people at J.D. Brown & Co. have been a valuable resource to the citizens of Joliet. I congratulate them on their outstanding service to the community and wish them 150 more years of success.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN T. STIBICH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John T. Stibich, former chief of detectives with the Chicago Police Department, who retired this month after 38 years of service. I would like to share with my colleagues Mr. Stibich's numerous accomplishments which made him an invaluable member of the Chicago Police Department.

Mr. Stibich became a Chicago police officer after serving 4 years in the U.S. Navy. He started as a patrol officer in 1956 and was quickly promoted into the detective division. His strong leadership abilities and tremendous dedication earned him several promotions and prestigious positions throughout his years on the force. For example, he has served as commanding officer of area one special operations group, commanding officer of area four homicide/sex section, commander of the 20th district, commander detective division area three, deputy chief of detective division field group-A, and the list goes on. For the past 3 years, Mr. Stibich has served as chief of detectives, coordinating all investigations and operations of the detective division for the city of Chicago. He was also responsible for the implementation of a \$52 million budget and the supervision of over 1,000 sworn and civilian members of the Chicago Police Department.

Mr. Stibich is a natural leader. He has always been a strong role model for rookie Chicago police officers. He has even instructed

courses at the Chicago Police Academy. Mr. Stibich will be greatly missed by his colleagues in the Chicago Police Department. He will be equally missed by the city of Chicago. The city is extremely grateful for the service and protection Mr. Stibich has provided over the past 38 years. Mr. Stibich should be proud of the years of service he has dedicated to the community.

I am sure that my colleagues would like to join me congratulating Mr. John T. Stibich for his exemplary service over the past 38 years. Because of the efforts of dedicated individuals who, like Mr. Stibich, place the safety and well-being of others above their own, our Nation is a better place to live. I thank him for a job well done.

HONORING WILSON TROMBLEY OF
WOLCOTT

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to recognize and congratulate Wilson Trombley of Wolcott, for his many years of public service to the town of Wolcott. For the past 25 years Mr. Trombley has played an invaluable role as a dedicated, productive member of the Wolcott Republican Party. In each capacity that he has served, he has approached each venture with fervor and anticipation. Mr. Trombley has served as chairman of the Wolcott Town Council and the Wolcott Republican Town Committee. As the current town attorney, Mr. Trombley continues to prove that perseverance and dedication manifest fruitful, effective results.

Many people in the town of Wolcott and the surrounding area as well have benefitted greatly from Wilson Trombley's sage advice and keen wisdom. I salute Mr. Trombley's dedication to the public good.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO DR. S.M.
WRIGHT OF DALLAS, TX

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Texan and a great American, Dr. Sylvester Maryland Wright of Dallas, TX, who passed from this life on November 3, 1994. As president of the National Missionary Baptist Convention of America, Dr. Wright led one of the largest and oldest religious organizations in the country. Prior to serving in this tremendous capacity, Dr. Wright was a fixture in Texas and national political leadership for more than three decades.

In Dallas, and throughout the State of Texas, Dr. S.M. Wright was sought out for his leadership and council by political leaders and elected officials, both Democrats and Republicans. His support of their efforts was always critical. An endorsement by Dr. Wright was tantamount to success.

History would be incomplete without enumerating the many profound accomplishments of Dr. S.M. Wright, and the impact his years of service had on Dallas and beyond. For 37 years, Dr. Wright served as the pastor of the Peoples Missionary Baptist Church in Dallas, TX, with a membership of over 1,600. During his outstanding career in the ministry, Dr. Wright also served as vice chairman of the Billy Graham Crusade of the Southwest; helped lead the Educational Task Force of Dallas Alliance at Drew School Desegregation Plan in 1976; and became the first black elected to the Democratic Convention of Grayson County.

The list of civic and professional organizations to which he gave his unlimited devotion included the South Dallas NAACP; the Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce; the Ministers' Conference of Prairie View A&M University; the United Way of Metropolitan Dallas; Children's Medical Center of Dallas; and the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Chaplain Board.

For more than 30 years, Dr. Wright served as president of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Metropolitan Dallas. His bold and courageous leadership in organizing black leaders around the State of Texas, served as a catalyst in the election of former President Jimmy Carter.

Many doors that were previously closed to the black community were opened to Dr. Wright. He, in turn, opened those doors for the rest of us. One of his greatest accomplishments was his successful efforts to desegregate the Dallas public schools. All of Dallas owes him a tremendous debt of gratitude for his leadership in this historic achievement.

Throughout the years, Dr. Wright has consistently worked to improve race relations in Dallas, and throughout the State of Texas, by opening dialog that remained focused on helping Dallas rise to its fullest potential. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a former colleague and friend of Dr. Wright, said this:

An individual has not started living until he can rise above the narrow confines of his individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of all humanity.

That is precisely the way Dr. Wright lived, and shared, his life, for the betterment of his fellow man. The city of Dallas, and the entire world, suffered a great loss on November 3, 1994.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5291, TO
REESTABLISH THE COMMISSION
ON THE REVIEW OF NATIONAL
POLICIES TOWARD GAMBLING

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to establish a second Commission on the Review of National Policies Toward Gambling.

Twenty years ago, Congress received the final report of the first Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. At the time of the report, casino gambling was legal in just one State, Nevada, where the in-

dustry was highly regulated and was the foundation for a booming tourist economy. The implementing legislation for the Commission was attached to the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, reflecting the primary concern vis-a-vis gambling at the time; that is, the extent to which it was linked with criminal activity. Thanks to the vigilance of law enforcement at the Federal level and the commitment of Nevada officials to oversee a clean industry, gambling and organized crime is not the concern now that it was 25 years ago.

But today, the scope and scale of casino activities, and of gambling activities in general, is fundamentally different than it was at the time of the Commission's report. Casino gambling is now legal in well over 20 States, State lotteries exist in 36 States, and legalized gambling in some form exists in 48 States. As a result of regulatory changes at the Federal level, gambling in Indian-owned casinos and gaming establishments has grown to encompass 15 percent of the industry. I do not believe that any members of the original Commission could have predicted the evolution of gambling regulations and the phenomenal growth of gambling that has ensued, nor do I expect that the Commission members would consider their findings and recommendations relevant to the present condition of gambling in the United States.

For this reason, I am introducing a bill to establish a second Commission on the Review of National Policies Toward Gambling. The focus of national policy toward gambling has changed over the years, but the need for national policy is no less critical today than it was two decades ago. Currently, Federal oversight of gaming is limited primarily to Indian reservation gaming through the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act [IGRA] of 1988. Since the inception of IGRA, we have seen considerable conflict and competition between Indian tribes and States over gambling. As the lines of jurisdiction continue to be disputed and as States and tribes enter into increasing levels of competition for the gambling dollar, numerous lawsuits and a great deal of lobbying effort have ensued.

In short, a disjointed regulatory structure, with some forms of gaming regulated federally and some at the State level, has not served our cities and States well in ensuring a careful, knowledgeable, and judicious approach to the expansion of gambling. Instead, gambling, and casino gambling in particular, has proliferated with little show of concern at the State or Federal levels of government.

What is the cause of this recent proliferation? I suspect there are three primary reasons, all centering on a competitive atmosphere to attract the gambling dollar. First, States are competing with Indian tribes, both in a race to build gambling establishments ahead of the other. Second, States are competing with other States to lure potential gamblers across State lines. Finally, with the recent success of a casino development in Windsor, ON, where 80% of the patronage consists of Detroit residents, there is a competition developing between border States and Canadian communities to our north. As we trace back to the source of the gambling explosion, it appears that the defining moment is the enactment of IGRA. The regulations embodied in IGRA have put tribes and States in

a competitive relationship, creating adversaries in a race to attract gambling dollars.

If gambling were a typical industry, if it were like any other recreation and leisure industry, there would be little reason for us to focus on the impact of the industry's explosive growth in recent years, except to applaud its success. But gambling does not appear to be a typical industry. In social and economic terms, gambling may have significant externalities that we do not see in other businesses or industries. For example, there is a general consensus that increased access to gambling results in greater levels of gambling addiction. This is a clear social ill resulting from gambling growth.

Further, as gambling legalization is touted in States and communities nationwide as a painless economic development strategy, we must consider the true economic impact to the Nation as a whole. To focus on one important sector of the economy, the impact of casino proliferation on existing small businesses appears to be mixed. Some businesses will likely benefit from the increased traffic in a community that casinos create. On the other hand, we know that Americans have a fixed amount of entertainment income; if they spend more of it on gambling, then it would seem that they will spend less of it on movies, restaurants, and sporting events.

Finally, I am concerned about a general sentiment that legalized gambling in all forms, from lotteries to high-stakes casinos, is an inevitability for just about every community in our country. A Maryland official recently stated in the Washington Post: "You can be against gambling, but if your State is going to remain competitive, you have to know what your sister States are doing." In the same article, a spokesman for Harrah's, the Nation's largest casino operator, makes this claim: "Casino gambling is moving toward becoming an essential entertainment offering in big cities."

How did we get to the point where gambling is an answer to competitiveness; and more importantly, what is the likely socio-economic impact of all 50 States pursuing gambling as a competitiveness strategy? Unfortunately, there currently exists no clear body of evidence to answer this question at the national level.

At a recent hearing of the Committee on Small Business, we tried to get some answers from an expert panel of witnesses. And while they all offered valuable testimony that contributed to our understanding of the issue, nearly every witness suggested that there is a lack of good information on gambling's impact nationwide. It is time for a national commission to meet this need by re-examining a topic that has not been addressed at the national level in over 20 years. In addition to providing currently unavailable information on the impact of gambling proliferation, the commission will offer valuable recommendations on reforms to the current gambling regulatory structure. The findings and recommendations of a national commission will contribute significantly to the effort toward sound public policy regarding gambling at the Federal, State, and local levels of government.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE YODER

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a heavy heart to both honor and to mourn the passing of a good friend, Mr. Steve Yoder of Blountstown, FL. To pay tribute to Steve using mere words does not give justice to this great man.

My heart goes out to the Yoder family. To his wife, Carolyn, and his children, Loretta, Margaret, Ralph, Steve, Jr., and David—thank you for sharing your husband and father with us. To his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Yoder, and his brothers and sisters, Dan, Ben, Carol, Sharon, Mary Lou, Lois and Ester—your son and brother was one of the finest individuals I have ever known.

Steve's accomplishments and accolades in life were numerous. While those achievements are impressive, they did not define Steve. Steve was defined by who he was. He was a man who loved God, his family and his community. He was committed to agriculture—as his livelihood, and as the strength of this great country.

There was some concern that Steve—through his service and travels throughout the world—would change.

In a country that is crying out for change, and a society that changes daily—Steve remained steadfast in his dedication to his principles, and loyal to those he represented. He never forgot why he was sent to Washington. He formed a bridge from his community to ours and worked to draw out the strengths of each in seeking solutions to our differences.

In addition, he brought to Washington his warm nature and gentle friendship. In a city which has been described as a "hardship post for friendship," Steve was a wonderful friend. He forever changed our hearts and lives. The truth is that Steve did not change. He changed us.

Psalm 112, the Blessings of the Just Man, was used to eulogize Steve; I would like to share these words with my colleagues:

Happy the man who fears the Lord, who greatly delights in his commands. His posterity shall be mighty upon the earth; the upright generations shall be blessed. Wealth and riches shall be in his house; his generosity shall endure forever. He dawns through the darkness, a light for the upright; he is gracious and merciful and just.

Well for the man who is gracious and lends, who conducts his affairs with justice; He shall never be moved; the just man shall be in everlasting remembrance. An even report he shall not fear; his heart is firm, trusting in the Lord.

His heart is steadfast, he shall not fear till he looks down upon his foes. Lavishly he gives to the poor; his generosity shall endure forever; his horn shall be exalted in glory. The wicked man shall see it and be vexed; he shall gnash his teeth and pine away; the desire of the wicked shall perish.

Steve's pilgrimage through life was full of purpose. Through his quiet ways, God gave him the creative power to stir and shape the lives of others—in his family, in his community, and in his country.

In listening to friends as they grieved for Steve, I heard it said, "Steve made you believe in the world again."

Steve, you truly did. You will be missed * * * but you shall always be remembered.

CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTING THE GATT AGREEMENT

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, during this year's campaign, I made a specific and unequivocal commitment to the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas that I would not support the GATT agreement during the lame duck session of the 103d Congress. I intend to keep the commitment.

Notwithstanding my defeat and, importantly, my support for the substance of the GATT agreement and the fair trade principles it embodies, if I renege on my commitment, I believe that act would deepen public cynicism towards government and further the debasement of contemporary political debate.

GATT is critically important to our country's economic well being. The economic battlegrounds on which we will determine our and our children's prosperity are radically different from those of the past. This agreement which, deservedly, has strong bipartisan support, will enable the United States to get a fair deal on those new battlegrounds—the most important markets of the 21st century. It will take extraordinary steps towards leveling the global economic playing field. GATT will eliminate unfair barriers other countries have erected in the way of Americans and should be, for those reasons, implemented.

During the campaign, I expressed reservations about the process by which this legislation is being considered, concerns about GATT's effect on agriculture, and the powers of the World Trade Organization [WTO]. I am satisfied these substantive concerns have been met. Senator Dole's efforts to strengthen the ability of the United States to remove itself from GATT have satisfied my concerns about the WTO and I commend him. But, my reservations about bringing the agreement before a lame duck session—populated by an unprecedented number of retiring and defeated Members, including myself—remain.

Restoring public trust in government and elected officials is as critically important to strengthening our political future as GATT is to our economic well-being. Indeed, unless we rescue the political commerce of the Nation from the abyss into which it has slipped, securing our economic future will be next to impossible. In one of my last acts as a Member of the House, I will continue striving towards those goals—which I can do best by keeping my word, and I will.

HONORING MAJ. EDWARD A.
CABRERA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Maj. Edward Cabrera, who is a 1994 Hall of Fame Award recipient from the El Rancho Unified School District.

Edward was raised in Pico Rivera. He attended local elementary and junior high schools and graduated from El Rancho in 1978.

After graduating he accepted an appointment to the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado. He established an exceptional record of service in the U.S. Air Force as a fighter pilot and experimental test pilot. For the past 5 years he has been assigned to the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards Air Force Base. During the period he has furthered the combat capability and effectiveness of the F-16, one of the world's most technologically advanced fighter aircraft. His leadership, flying skills, and professionalism are of the highest caliber.

Recently, Major Cabrera was selected to attend the Air Force Flight Test Center at Maxwell AFB, AL, an honor reserved for the most promising officers. This Air Force Flight Test Center is the premier research and development facility of its kind in the world.

Major Cabrera's unique accomplishments reflect his qualifications in several award categories, including outstanding technical/professional achievement and most promising engineer.

Major Cabrera serves as an inspiration and a role model to all those minority students who wish to serve their country by attending one of the U.S. services' academies. I commend Major Cabrera for the trails he blazed making it easier for those that will follow.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL O'DWYER

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul O'Dwyer. He illustrates the qualities we all look for in a leader. He has been recognized throughout the country as an accomplished attorney, writer, politician and, most importantly, a defender of civil rights.

Born in County Mayo, Ireland, Paul O'Dwyer was the 11th child of rural school teachers. He came to New York at the age of 18 where he attended Fordham University and St. John's Law School. His family has been a very important part of Mr. O'Dwyer's life. He married the late Kathleen Rohan in 1935 and has four lovely children: William, Eileen, Brian, and Rory. The unfortunate and tragic death of his wife Kathleen in 1980 ended a wonderful marriage of 45 years. In 1984, he remarried to Patricia Hanrahan.

Mr. Speaker, Paul O'Dwyer and the late Oscar Bernstein started the law firm of O'Dwyer & Bernstein in 1935. This firm, lo-

cated at 52 Duane Street in New York City, is engaged in the general practice of the law with emphasis on litigation in all State and Federal courts. The firm has represented some of the city's most prestigious writers and artists.

For many years, Paul O'Dwyer has held great interest in the Democratic Party. In 1958, he helped form the Committee for Democratic Voters with Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator Herbert H. Lehman. During the Presidential campaign of 1960, O'Dwyer was co-chairman of the Committee for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. President Kennedy then appointed him as chairman of the Medicare campaign in New York City in 1962. These are just a few instances where O'Dwyer has been an important key in the development and growth of the Democratic Party starting with the Roosevelt administration and continues today with the Clinton administration.

Mr. Speaker, Paul O'Dwyer has had a great impact on the civil rights movement throughout the world including the Middle East, the Caribbean, South America, Asia, Europe, and Russia. He continues today by working for the reunification of Ireland. In the United States, Mr. O'Dwyer was a strong and active supporter of the civil rights movement. By contributing his legal expertise, Mr. O'Dwyer became a hero to many individuals who looked to him for quality legal representation that they might not have received otherwise. As a former practicing attorney and strong supporter of the civil rights movement, I applaud him on his leadership experiences.

Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure to pay my respects to Paul O'Dwyer at a dinner held by his family. In addition, I have written a letter on his behalf to President Clinton encouraging the President to choose Paul O'Dwyer as a recipient of the coveted President Medal of Freedom.

Mr. Speaker, Paul O'Dwyer illustrates a true leader. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Paul O'Dwyer for a lifetime of leadership in our world, country, and his community.

PUNJAB FARM LEADER CHARGED
UNDER TADA FOR SPEECH IN
BRITAIN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on the very day that the voters here in the United States were going to our polling places to elect a new Congress, India's phony democracy once again reared its ugly head. Ajmer Singh Lakhowal, leader of the Bharatiya Kisan [Farmers] Union [BKU], was charged under India's repressive Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act [TADA]. Mr. Lakhowal's crime was making a speech in Southall, England, in which he advocated independence for Khalistan, the Sikh homeland which was declared independent on October 7, 1987.

The speech had been delivered in April, according to the report in the November 9 issue of the Tribune of Chandigarh, but the charges

were filed in November because the speech was published in a leading local Punjabi daily. For this speech, Mr. Lakhowal was charged with "assertion prejudicial to national integration." What kind of country files criminal charges against someone for making a speech? Certainly not the world's largest democracy.

According to the Tribune, Mr. Lakhowal was already in jail when the charge was filed. He had been arrested in October to prevent him from staging a protest outside the residence of Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh against the lower government price for super-fine rice. You might say that Mr. Lakhowal is a repeat offender. Mr. Lakhowal's case is more evidence of India's disregard for democratic values. What could demonstrate more clearly why so many peoples want to be free from Indian tyranny?

In addition, Jagmit Singh Brar, a Sikh member of Parliament who belongs to the ruling Congress Party, was not allowed to hold a peaceful protest march to protest the discrimination and genocide inflicted on the Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan. If a member of Parliament can't have a peaceful demonstration, then how can India call itself a democracy?

The United States of America is the beacon of democracy for the world. We should not be doing business with such a brutal country. As long as India demonstrates this kind of disrespect for basic human liberties, it does not deserve a penny of aid from the United States or the other free nations of the world. The people of Punjab, Khalistan, massively repudiated Indian rule when 96 percent of them boycotted the 1992 state elections. Until India is willing to hold a free and fair vote in occupied Khalistan, all aid to that country should be ended. Until India is willing to allow individuals to make speeches and hold peaceful demonstrations, it should receive nothing from the hard-working taxpayers of this country.

Khalistan is the only solution to the Punjab problem. Real democracies do not support repression. We must stop aiding India's tyranny. I am placing the article from the November 9 Tribune in the RECORD, along with a release from the Council of Khalistan.

AJMER SINGH LAKHOWAL CHARGED UNDER
TADA FOR SPEAKING OUT FOR KHALISTAN IN
ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, DC, November 29—The Indian government has charged Ajmer Singh Lakhowal, president of the Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) under the draconian Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA) for making a speech in Southall, England in which he advocated freedom for Khalistan through peaceful means. Though he delivered the speech in April of this year, Mr. Lakhowal was not charged until earlier this month. He was charged after a transcript of his speech was published in a leading local Punjabi daily.

"The TADA charges brought against Ajmer Singh Lakhowal represent a complete denial of the fundamental freedom of speech which should be openly permitted in all true democracies," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "But of course, India is anything but a true democracy."

That Mr. Lakhowal delivered his speech six months ago while visiting the United Kingdom only serves to further highlight the extent to which the Indian government goes

out of its way to deny Sikhs their basic rights. Human rights groups have persistently criticized the TADA laws under which Mr. Lakhowal was charged. Under TADA the presumption of innocence is reversed to a presumption of guilt and the accused can be held without trial for up to two years. Members of the United Human Rights Commission have condemned TADA as "disturbing" and "completely unacceptable" for falling far short of international standards for the protection of human rights.

The TADA charges were filed against Mr. Lakhowal while he was already in jail. Mr. Lakhowal was arrested in October to prevent his party affiliates from staging a "dharna" or protest march against low government prices for super-fine varieties of rice produced in Punjab. Indian authorities continue to hold him.

"India's intolerance for peaceful dissent comes of little surprise," said Dr. Aulakh of Lakhowal's arrest and imprisonment. "But that in no way makes it right. India should know that the world is watching its every move. When peaceful dissent is encountered with imprisonment, when speeches delivered in England get people arrested in India, when the basic principles of democracy are violated at every turn, India, quite frankly, looks foolish. It is quite clear that India is afraid of what Sikhs have to say. It knows that we have declared our independence and that we will not stop until Khalistan is free. Perhaps it is time for India to face the music, to sit down with the Sikh leader and demarcate the boundaries between India and Khalistan. The Sikh nation will settle for nothing less."

CASE AGAINST LAKHOWAL UNDER TADA

JALANDHAR, Nov. 8 (UNI).—The city police registered a case under TADA against Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) President Ajmer Singh Lakhowal last night, basing it on the publication in leading local Punjabi daily of his speech delivered in a Southall gurdwara in Britain in April.

The case under Section 4 of TADA and Section 153-B of IPC (imputation, assertion prejudicial to national integration), was registered by police station division No. 4.

Mr. Lakhowal, who was taken into custody to prevent his party men from staging a dharna outside the residence of the Punjab Chief Minister at Chandigarh last month on the issue of "low price" of superfine variety of paddy, is already in jail.

He had been charged with having propagated the cause of "Khalistan" and justified the killing of Indira Gandhi.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD D. BRYAR

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard D. Bryar, an outstanding individual and a fine soldier, who is entering civilian life after a distinguished career in the U.S. Army.

Since spring of 1991, Rich Bryar has served as an admissions officer for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. Rich has worked tirelessly assisting candidates and their families as well as Congressional staff members to work within the USMA admissions process to identify, nominate and offer ap-

pointments to a select few of the best and the brightest of our high school seniors.

Rich Bryar is a Chicago native. Rich earned a Bachelor of Business Management from Western Illinois University, where he received his regular Army commission as a distinguished military graduate from the ROTC program. Rich also earned a masters of business administration from Ball State University.

Prior to his assignment at West Point, Rich Bryar served as a field artillery officer with the 2d Armor Division, headquartered at Fort Hood, TX, and with the 18th Field Artillery stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Rich Bryar has received numerous military decorations, including the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal with second oak leaf cluster and the Parachutist Badge.

Mr. Speaker, Rich Bryar's distinguished military service is a model of patriotism and citizenship. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Rich, his wife Carol, and his sons Randy and Michael well as the Bryar family begins this new chapter in their lives.

May they fully enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom that Rich Bryar has so ably defended as an officer in the U.S. Army.

FAIR TREATMENT OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE SALES

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on a tax issue that is of considerable importance to me and my constituents. That issue concerns the tax treatment under section 818(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of distressed real estate sales by life insurance companies.

Section 818(b) is a remnant of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 that unfortunately was left in the code when most of the provisions of the 1959 act were repealed in 1986. The main impact of section 818(b) today is on life insurance companies that are undertaking programs to sell distressed real estate assets they own as a result of loan defaults by borrowers. Section 818(b) causes life insurance companies to undertake considerable tax planning steps when deciding whether to sell assets they hold, if the assets only can be sold at a loss. Moreover, section 818(b) often results in life insurance companies making decisions based strictly on tax consequences, rather than on economic factors. Section 818(b), whose purpose disappeared when the other provisions of the 1959 act were repealed, needs to be amended.

Specifically, because of section 818(b), a life insurance company must treat as a capital loss any loss on the sale of depreciable property or real estate which is used in any trade or business other than its life insurance business. In contrast, other taxpayers who dispose of the identical kind of properties at a loss are allowed an ordinary loss for tax purposes. It is generally more advantageous from a tax standpoint to have an ordinary tax loss rather

than a capital loss, because capital losses of a corporation are deductible only to the extent the corporation has realized capital gains, and capital loss carryforwards expire after 5 years. On the other hand, ordinary losses can be used by a corporation to offset either capital gain income or ordinary income.

Therefore, because of section 818(b), a life insurance company planning to sell distressed real estate must monitor and manage its overall capital gain and capital loss position throughout its entire asset portfolio, for the purpose of ensuring that it will realize capital gain each year in an amount at least equivalent to its capital losses on distressed real estate for the year. Otherwise, the company will not receive the immediate tax benefit of the capital loss it realizes. Thus the current tax law encourages life insurance companies either to slow down the pace of sales of distressed real estate, or to speed up sales of assets with capital gains, such as assets in the companies' bond portfolios, solely for tax purposes.

Because section 818(b) leads to inefficient economic decisions based solely on tax consequences, it needs to be changed. For the past 2 years I have worked closely with the Joint Committee on Taxation's revenue estimators to develop a legislative solution that is both revenue neutral and that substantially eliminates the negative impact of section 818(b) on life insurance companies trying to dispose of troubled real estate holdings. The result of that effort is a proposal that would amend section 818(b) in a way that would allow for modified ordinary loss treatment for losses from the sale of real property acquired by a life insurance company as a result of a foreclosure. My proposal was the subject of hearings held in June 1993, before the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures of the Committee on Ways and Means. The legislative proposal provides for an appropriate simplification of the tax law, reaches the right policy results, and is revenue neutral. Due to a lack of action on Member tax bills in the past 2 years, it was not possible to have the proposal enacted during the 103d Congress. I believe we should address the issue early in the 104th Congress.

Because life insurance companies should receive the same tax treatment as other businesses when they sell assets at a loss, I plan to press my proposal to allow for modified ordinary loss treatment under section 818(b) in the 104th Congress. Enactment of my proposal will ensure that section 818(b) achieves the right policy result, when life insurance companies sell distressed real estate at a loss.

Because the correct tax policy result will be achieved in a revenue-neutral manner, I plan to provide that the proposal be effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1993. I believe that modified ordinary loss treatment for losses from the sale of real estate acquired by life insurance companies in a foreclosure is necessary in order to remove inefficient tax considerations from the decisionmaking process, when life insurance companies consider how, and when, to dispose of their distressed real estate assets. I will ask for the support of my colleagues to have this important change enacted into law.

TRIBUTE TO R. STEVEN POPE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and community activist who recently passed away due to complications from AIDS—R. Steven Pope.

Steven always worked to make life better for everyone—believing that activism was better than lip service, progress better than the status quo, and surrender unacceptable.

Since 1968, Steven was active in numerous political campaigns for Democratic candidates and causes. He worked to increase liberties and achieve equality for all Americans through the political process. He never tired in his passionate commitment to open the doors of democratic participation to everyone. His politics were principled long before the age of political correctness.

His diagnosis with AIDS in 1987 did not stop him—instead prompting him to greater involvement and activism. He served several terms as vice president of the San Diego Democratic Club and was recently elected to a third term to the County Democratic Central Committee. He was a delegate to the 1988 Democratic National Convention and several California State Democratic Conventions.

Steven was a dedicated worker for democratic principles and values. He was a teacher in San Diego City schools—as well as a teacher by his life and by example. We who knew him know more now about living to the absolute fullest and remaining faithful to our principles.

As he was released from the hospital on the eve of the recent election, Steven spoke of getting home in time to participate in the effort to get out the vote. His unwillingness to be stopped was typical of his energetic commitment. His medical complications would occasionally slow him, but could not stop him for 7 years—until now.

Of all the praise and awards Steven earned, perhaps the most significant was the respect and admiration of his friends, family and community for his unwavering commitment to hard work, community involvement and a sincere belief that one person can make a difference.

In this lifetime, we all come across a small number of special people—those who touch our minds, hearts and souls with their activism, optimism and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Steven was one of those chosen few. My thoughts and prayers go out to his family, friends and San Diego's gay and lesbian community. This world needs more people like R. Steven Pope—he will be sorely missed.

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 30, 1994, I will send a letter to En-

vironmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner, with regard to requirements that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania implement an enhanced automobile inspection and maintenance [I&M] program. This letter will be the starting point of a campaign to bring common sense to the way we implement the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

In this letter I will outline inconsistencies which have been brought to my attention with regard to the enhanced I&M program. For example, moderate to marginal nonattainment areas do not have to follow a centralized I&M program. However, moderate to marginal nonattainment areas of the Northeast Ozone Transport Region must implement such a program. Also, the General Accounting Office reported that EPA data found that over 25 percent of the vehicles that EPA tested using the IM240 test procedure failed an initial emissions test but passed a second emissions test, even though no repairs were made to the vehicles.

Mr. Speaker, I have many more concerns and will continue to investigate problems with the enhanced I&M program. In addition, I have contacted Thomas J. Bliley, Jr., chairman-elect of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and have requested prompt hearings on the issue for the 104th Congress.

In closing, I want to make my colleagues aware that I am drafting legislation to be introduced in the 104th Congress that will include at its core a delay in the implementation date for the enhanced I&M program and require the EPA to reassess its determination with respect to the centralized program and issue new regulations governing the program. This legislation will have as its objective clean air through private sector incentives rather than through heavy-handed regulatory means. I ask my colleagues to join me in this effort in the 104th Congress.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN JAMIE WHITTEN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in special tribute to the Honorable JAMIE WHITTEN, who will retire as a Member of Congress after more than 53 years of dedicated service to the people of the 1st district of Mississippi. Chairman WHITTEN, the Dean of the Congress, served admirably as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for 13 years. In this powerful and sometimes laborious position, he maintained the respect of Democrats and Republicans. Always working for the protection of our natural resources, Chairman WHITTEN's name became synonymous with agriculture, as he used his influence and unwavering commitment to advance the interests of rural America. One of his most significant contributions was the authorization of the Farmers Home Administration to bring water systems, telephones, and other conveniences to rural America, which comprises 84 percent of the Nation's land area. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I appreciated his

strong leadership and sense of fairness that have established him as a man of unquestionable personal integrity and dependability.

Chairman WHITTEN has always been a unique individual. He finished high school in 3 years, and studied at both the literary and law departments of the University of Mississippi. He served as a school principal for 1 year before being admitted to the Mississippi State Bar with the highest average in 1932. After joining the law firm of Denman, Breland, and Whitten as the junior partner, Chairman WHITTEN was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives. At the age of 23, Chairman WHITTEN became district attorney of the 17th District of Mississippi, and was twice re-elected to this post. The Chairman has represented the 1st District of Mississippi since 1941, when he won a special election to the 77th.

During President Eisenhower's Presidency, Chairman WHITTEN helped re-establish the right of Congress to initiate public works projects. He has supported flood control projects, highway and navigation projects, the disaster relief efforts, and irrigation programs. More recently he was champion for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, which is bringing new opportunities for industries, recreation, and tourism to the scenic region of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Chairman WHITTEN is a proud member of the Charleston Presbyterian Church, the Rotary Club, the Lions Club, and the Masonic Order. He also belongs to the Omicron Delta Kappa, the Phi Alpha Delta, and the Beta Theta Pi fraternities. He has earned such prestigious honors as Watch Dog of the Treasury, Minute Man Hall of Fame, the REA National Award, the American Legion Award, the Extension Service Award, various 4-H and FFA honors, and many other citations.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in acknowledging the many contributions and the exceptional leadership of Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN. I join his children, Beverly Rebecca and James Lloyd, Jr.; and a host of family, friends, and colleagues in applauding his accomplishments and wishing him continued happiness in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ESTHER BUSH

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a treasured member of the Hartford community, and a dear friend of mine—Esther Bush. Esther has resigned as president and CEO of the Urban League of Greater Hartford to become president of the Urban League in her hometown of Pittsburgh, PA.

During Esther's 5 years in the presidency, she consistently recognized the changing needs of her region's clientele and instituted new services—from off-site adult education, to affordable mortgage programs, to HIV/AIDS prevention and outreach. Yet she has never lost sight of the primary mission of the Urban League—to reach out and assist African

Americans and other minority group members to reach their full potential as members of this society.

Articulate, thoughtful, and principled in her approach, Esther had earned the respect, support and admiration of clients, donors and colleagues in the public and private sectors. At a time when the Hartford area's economy has been in a deep recession, Esther was an advocate for leaner, but not meaner management. At the same time, she doubled the agency's budget—and recently raised a record \$200,000 at the 1994 Equal Opportunity Dinner.

Mr. Speaker, Esther Bush will be greatly missed in our community, but her legacy of accomplishment will guide the Urban League of Greater Hartford for years to come. I know I join with the entire Hartford community in wishing her continued success and great happiness as she assumes her new responsibilities.

INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF FLUORESCENT LAMP RECYCLING

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Congressman ESTEBAN TORRES to introduce a Concurrent Resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] should adopt waste management policies and rules that minimize releases of mercury into the environment and encourage the recycling of mercury-containing lamps and other devices.

Mercury contamination is a serious environmental health hazard in the United States. Over 30 States have issued human consumption advisories or bans on consuming freshwater fish because of unacceptable levels of mercury in the fish. The development of non-mercury containing batteries has cut down on a major source of mercury pollution. However, mercury contamination is still a national threat because of the increasing use of energy-efficient fluorescent lighting, which is soon likely to become the single-largest source of toxic mercury releases into the environment. In addition to environmental and public health concerns, we must also consider the negative economic impacts of mercury contamination on important tourism, fishing, and other industries across the country.

The EPA has identified mercury as a hazardous waste and has determined that fluorescent lamps qualify as hazardous waste because of their mercury content. The EPA is currently considering public comments on a proposed rule that provides two alternatives for disposal of these lamps. The "exemption" option would exclude these lamps from controls designed to ensure safe handling of hazardous wastes. Exempting these lamps from hazardous waste standards would set a bad precedent and send the wrong message to States, businesses, and consumers. The correct alternative is the "universal waste" option, which would encourage the recycling of these

lamps and would capture mercury before it is released into the environment.

Currently, most mercury-containing fluorescent lamps are disposed of in solid waste landfills. When these lamps are broken in landfills or in transit, mercury is released into the air and may also leach into the groundwater. The use of energy-efficient fluorescent lamps has greatly increased, largely due to the successful EPA Green Lights Program. Using fluorescent lighting makes good sense. However, to be environmentally responsible, we must also ensure that we dispose of these lamps properly.

Fortunately, there is an economically feasible solution to this problem. In States such as Minnesota and California, where State solid waste regulations prohibit the dumping of mercury-containing lamps into landfills, recycling has significantly increased—creating an awareness of the health, safety, and environmental concerns associated with mercury, as well as producing new jobs. In addition, these regulations have not diminished the relamping efforts promoted by the Green Lights Program. Costing only a few cents per foot of lamp, recycling is estimated to be only 1–2 percent of the cost of implementing the EPA Green Lights Program.

For these reasons, I strongly support adoption of the "universal waste" option, and urge my House colleagues to support it as well. We must ensure that Federal safeguards to prevent mercury releases are strengthened, not weakened. The "universal waste" option is the only one that protects our lakes and rivers from mercury contamination while remaining consistent with the Green Lights Program's promotion of energy-efficient lighting. When we consider the long range effects of mercury contamination, treating these lamps as hazardous waste and encouraging recycling programs is clearly the environmentally and economically sound alternative.

LATE PUNJAB GOVERNOR PAID BY INDIA TO FOMENT "TERRORISM"

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, new evidence has come to light which shows that the Indian regime paid the late Punjab governor, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 million dollars to foment covert terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan, and Kashmir. The Hitavada, an Indian newspaper, reported on November 6 that Mr. Nath, who died in a plane crash, was paid by the regime to organize and support covert terrorist activities through organizations infiltrated by his operatives. The Hitavada report was attributed to highly placed sources inside the Indian regime.

Both Home Minister S.B. Chavan and Internal Security Minister Rajesh Pilot were well aware of this effort, according to the Hitavada. Even the former director general of the Punjab police, J.F. Riberio, was quoted by the Punjab Mail as saying that Mr. Nath's wealth should be investigated. Mr. Nath had approximately 8 billion rupees, or about \$233 million, at his

death, according to the Mail. So far, the Indian regime has stonewalled as the call for an investigation increases.

A police officer named Bakhshish Singh, who was chief of security for former Punjab Finance Minister Balwant Singh, remained in very close touch with Mr. Nath even after being suspended from the police force. According to the Hitavada, Bakhshish Singh had "very easy access to Mr. Nath even at odd hours, and was 'well informed' of all the 'secret missions' of the late Governor." In this light, it seems probable that Mr. Nath's operatives murdered Balwant Singh, rather than the so-called Sikh terrorists who were officially blamed for it.

These acts reflect a pattern. India has murdered over 115,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 150,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and over 43,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988. Our own State Department reports that from 1991 through 1993, over 41,000 cash bounties were paid to police officers to kill Sikhs.

This new information demonstrates yet again that democracy in India is a sham. The genocidal repression of Khalistan and the other nations seeking their freedom is the true face of Indian democracy. This kind of repression and brutality should not be supported by decent nations like ours with either aid or trade.

On October 7, 1987, the Sikh nation declared its independence as Khalistan. The Sikh nation seeks its freedom by peaceful means. Yet India continues to seek out opportunities to shed more Sikh blood. Only a free and independent Khalistan will solve the Punjab problem. The Congress must act to insure that the United States is on the side of the peoples seeking their God-given freedom, not on the side of a brutal, oppressive police state which tries to hide behind the cover of calling itself "the world's largest democracy."

I am entering into the RECORD the article from the Hitavada and a news release from the Council of Khalistan, which has done outstanding work in exposing the real nature of Indian "democracy."

[From the Hitavada, November 6, 1994]

SURENDRA NATH PAID TO FAN MILITANCY?

(From Sukhbir Osan)

Was the late Punjab Governor, Mr. Surendra Nath, who died in a plane crash with nine family members, behind the thousands of killings in Punjab and Kashmir through a third agency?

According to highly placed sources, the Union Government had made available a huge amount of Rs. 4500 crore to Mr. Surendra Nath, IPS, who held many a prestigious post from time to time, to "prop up" terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir in a bid to defame the Punjab and Kashmir militants. Both the Union Home Minister Mr. S.B. Chavan and the Internal Security Minister Mr. Rajesh Pilot were well aware of the fact that Mr. Nath had very successfully infiltrated "officials" of the Punjab and Kashmir Government into various terrorist groups.

What is further intriguing the minds of the people of Punjab is the ignorance being feigned by the Government of India, especially its Home Ministry regarding the "seizures" made from "Punjab Raj Bhawan" after the demise of Mr. Nath. The total "collection" amounts to Rupees 800 crore inclusive of cash, jewelry, and other immovable

property. In fact, according to sources, this "body" seems to be a part of the amount of Rs. 4500 crore which was placed at the disposal of Mr. Surendra Nath to root out terrorism.

Mr. Surendra Nath played an all important role to give strength to the hitherto lesser known C.I.S.F. (Central Industrial Security Force) and it is being alleged that some of "its" men were used to kill innocent persons including the family members of the Punjab police personnel as well as teachers, doctors, engineers, media men and political personalities.

A "suspended" police official Bakhshish Singh remained very close to Mr. Surendra Nath. Mr. Singh was the security in charge of the all time high-profile top Akali leader and the former Punjab Finance Minister Mr. Balwant Singh who was gunned down by "terrorists" in broad day light. Mr. Bakhshish Singh was immediately suspended after the ghastly murder of Mr. Balwant Singh. But with the advent of Mr. Surendra Nath as the Governor of Punjab- Mr. Bakhshish Singh, a Nath confidant, re-approved on the scene and enjoyed a very easy access to Mr. Surendra Nath even at "odd" hours and was "well informed" of all the "secret missions" of the late Governor.

Though the Union Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan has denied that currency has been seized from the Punjab Raj Bhavan, he has further complicated the issue by saying that only the Prime Minister Mr. Rao could say anything about the "seizures" made from the Raj Bhavan.

Though the veteran CPI leader and the former Punjab Minister, Mr. Satyapal Dang as well as the Khalistan protagonist Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann have asked for a CBI probe into the Punjab Raj Bhavan seizures, the Government of India is maintaining a studied silence. Meanwhile, a Human Rights protagonist and an advocate of the Punjab and Haryana High Court has filed a written petition in the Supreme Court for a CBI probe into the matter.

According to sources, the list of seizures prepared by intelligence agencies is very long and is consisting of Rupees 110 crore in cash, jewelry worth Rupees 40 crore, immovable property worth Rupees 650 crore, various political bangalows and farm houses and above all his attempt to grab land near Kullu at a throw away price of Rupees 8 crore.

The Prime Minister, these sources maintain, is annoyed with both Mr. Chawan and Mr. Pilot since he feels that their infighting is behind all this "leakage" to media persons and may have a "damaging influence" on the Congress I performance in the ensuing elections being held in the Southern States.

[N.B. 1 crore equal to 10 millions]

[From the Tribune, November 10, 1994]

COPS KILLED ELEVEN FOR AWARDS

(By Our Legal Correspondent)

CHANDIGARH, November 9.—Mr. Satwant Singh Manak, Black Cat Commando in the Punjab Police, today made startling disclosures through a writ petition in the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

He alleged that as many as 11 innocent citizens of the state were killed by the Punjab Police in his presence. He also elaborate details of the persons killed.

A Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice R.P. Sethi and Mr. Justice Sat Pal issued notice of motion to the state of Punjab, the Director-General of Police, Mr. Bakshi Ram (Deputy Inspector-General, Ferozpur Range), Mr. Jarwinder Singh, Mr. M.K. Tiwari and Ishwar Chander (all SSPs), Mr. Surjit Singh,

Mr. K.B. Singh and Mr. A. Gautam (SPs), Mr. Bachan Singh Randhawa (DSP) and other police officials also.

Those killed by the Punjab Police as alleged by the petitioner were Nirmal Singh Nimma, a resident of Rajeana village in Faridkot district, Mr. Baljit Singh of Wadaghar, Mr. Kulwant Singh Kanta of Ghumiara village, Mr. Baljinder Singh Bijliwala, Mr. Kartar Singh Karmitti, Mr. Bahal Singh of Padhari village, Mr. Satwant Singh Sodhi of Chogawan village, Mr. Gurmukh Singh of Langiana village, Mr. Gurcharan Singh of Moga and Mr. Nacchhattar Singh Fauji of Daudhar village.

Mr. D.S. Rajput and Mr. M.S. Gill, counsel for the petitioner, contended that the persons killed were earlier tortured both physically and mentally by the police in C.I.A. Staff, Moga, and other police stations. Some of the bodies were cremated without following legal formalities. They were shown to have been killed in fake encounters. The police officers resorted to this modus operandi to earn cash awards and out-of-turn promotions. Some of the persons were killed in the presence of the petitioner, but he was helpless because everything was being done at the behest of his superiors.

They submitted that the petitioner was kept in illegal police custody and was badly tortured.

It was argued by Mr. Rajput that the inquiry regarding the murder of 11 persons should be made by the CBI or a sitting judge of the high court. The guilty officers should be arrested and an FIR lodged against them. It was also demanded that the next of kin of the deceased should be given compensation of Rs. 2 lakh. The petitioner also sought security cover either by the CRPF or ITBP as he apprehended a threat to his life.

JOHN SHEEHAN: VOICE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an active advocate for working men and women in Minnesota.

John Sheehan, business manager and financial secretary-treasurer for Twin Cities Local 512 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers since 1984 and a symbol of the best of the American labor movement, will retire on February 1, 1995.

John, who was born, reared and still resides in Minnesota's Fourth Congressional District, has served working men and women and Local 512 for more than 4 decades, first as a journeyman ironworker and for the last 20 years as an elected officer of Local 512.

During his tenure as a Local 512 officer, John not only has struggled to make the ironworker's lofty workplace safer, but to ensure that his brothers and sisters are well trained, fairly paid, and attain a retirement with dignity. John played a significant role in securing both health and welfare and pension plans that are second to none in the building trades.

John has fulfilled his responsibilities as a union official, Minnesota AFL-CIO vice president, and community and political activist with courage and compassion. Not only have

John's contributions earned him the thanks of his brother and sister ironworkers, but they've won him the respect of trade unionists from throughout the Midwest area.

As Fourth District Congressman, I have had the privilege of working with John on many issues of concern to working men and women. From striker replacement legislation to the enforcement of the Davis Bacon law, John has been a consistent and effective advocate of workers' rights.

Throughout his career, John Sheehan's mission has always been to promote the interests and improve the lives of working men and women. He has succeeded well in his quest, and Minnesota workers will continue to reap the benefits of John's accomplishments long after his retirement.

John Sheehan has made a real difference for people from the training of construction workers to improved safety, wages, and benefits. These are the highquality products of a skilled tradesman. John Sheehan is emblematic of today's ironworker—a craft and trade that is shaping America's built environment with the latest technology and knowhow on the job and in the construction workplace. Well done, John Sheehan. We owe you our thanks, and wish you and your family a happy, well earned retirement in the years ahead!

TRIBUTE TO JACK JENNINGS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, during my years of service in the House of Representatives I have had the opportunity to work with many fine and dedicated staff people. One of the best has been John F. "Jack" Jennings who is retiring at the end of this Congress. First as counsel for the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Educational, and later as general counsel for education for the full Education and Labor Committee, Jack's advice has been highly regarded by myself and many other members of both the subcommittee and full committee.

The following article on Jack's distinguished career with the Education and Labor Committee appeared in the September 28, 1994, issue of Education Week. I bring it to my colleagues' attention as a tribute to Jack's many accomplishments.

EDUCATION AIDE LEAVES 27-YEAR LEGACY OF QUIET INFLUENCE

(By Mark Pitsch)

When Congress adjourns this fall, a revised Elementary and Secondary Education Act will have given the major federal education programs a new emphasis.

The end of the session will also signal a new chapter in the career of John F. Jennings, who has been instrumental in shaping that legislation—more so than most of the lawmakers he has served as an aide on the House Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. Jennings, whose choirboy looks betray his 51 years, is retiring after an unparalleled 27 years on the committee's staff.

Only its chairman, Rep. William D. Ford, D-Mich.—who is also leaving Congress at the

end of the year—has served the panel longer. And when it comes to education issues, perhaps only the influence of a committee chairman exceeds that of the unflappable Mr. Jennings.

"Nobody is irreplaceable around here, but the fact is, I look at the committee and I don't see anybody ready to step in with his kind of qualifications," Mr. Ford said. "He's got a scholar's mind with a lot of pragmatic experience."

"When all of us arrive here, we feel we bring the ideas that never got to Washington before," Mr. Ford continued. "Jennings has been able, with one after another new member of the committee, to walk them through where this evolutionary process is taking us."

Mr. Jennings's withdrawal from Capitol Hill comes at a time when lawmakers and the Clinton Administration are making the most dramatic changes in policy that Congress has contemplated since it first took an active role in education with the enactment of the original E.S.E.A. in 1965.

FROM ACCESS TO STANDARDS

At that time, access to education for minorities and low-income children was the key objective of the law and its cornerstone, the Chapter 1 compensatory-education program. But the law that will be enacted this fall will prod states and districts to improve the quality of schools by requiring them to set high curricular standards.

It is a transformation that corresponds with Mr. Jennings's own evolving beliefs as the committee's chief education counsel.

"I do believe in standards now; I didn't a few years ago," he said in an interview. "It does a kid no good to be in a program that isn't any good."

"I think I have learned, which I knew intellectually but have seen anew, that just because things were done a certain way in the past doesn't mean they should be done that way in the future," he said.

Mr. Jennings, who is universally known as Jack, describes his early years as "the typical ethnic Catholic background." His father was a policeman, his mother was a housewife, and they had five children.

"If you were an Irish Catholic boy growing up in the 50's in Chicago, you became one of the three P's—priest, politician, or policeman," Mr. Jennings said. "My mother wouldn't let me become a policeman, and I tried the seminary."

After five years at the local diocesan seminary, which served as a high school and earned him some college credits, Mr. Jennings turned to more secular pursuits. He enrolled in Loyola University, where he became active in the Illinois College Young Democrats.

As a law student at Northwestern University, Mr. Jennings was asked by the local Democratic ward committeeman, Rep. Roman Pucinski, to be the precinct captain for his neighborhood of about 500 voters. Mr. Jennings was able to turn out a Democratic majority in most major elections, even though the precinct had previously had a Republican tilt.

In 1967, Mr. Pucinski became chairman of the Education and Labor Committee's Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education. He lost his first subcommittee vote and promptly called Chicago.

A CALL FROM WASHINGTON

"I was sworn into the Illinois bar one day and into the D.C. bar the next," recalled Mr. Jennings, who became the subcommittee's staff director.

In 1973, Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky.—who began a 17-year reign over the full committee in 1967—took over the elementary and secondary education subcommittee and took the unusual step of announcing publicly that he would retain Mr. Jennings as staff director. Mr. Jennings also joined the full committee as associate counsel.

Over the next 11 years the lawyer and the chairman cemented a bond that grew stronger the longer they worked together. Mr. Jennings said he was attracted by Mr. Perkins's "constancy of purpose" in trying to help the poor people in his district and across the country.

"A number of other politicians are buffeted by publicity or are very inconsistent," Mr. Jennings said.

Among the few decorations in Mr. Jennings's office in the Rayburn Office Building are two that recall his time with Mr. Perkins. One is a photo of the chairman shortly before his death in 1984; the other, a gift from Rep. Bill Goodling, R-Pa., is a watercolor of Mr. Perkins's Kentucky home.

"This job and what I do," Mr. Jennings said, taking note of the souvenirs, "is never very far from my mind."

Upon Mr. Perkins's death, the new chairman, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D-Calif., asked Mr. Jennings to remain in his post. When Mr. Ford succeeded Mr. Hawkins in 1990, Mr. Jennings thought about leaving, but did not. He dropped his subcommittee title, as Mr. Ford opted to chair a different subcommittee, but stayed on as counsel to the full committee.

In 1992, he again contemplated leaving. But with the reauthorization of the E.S.E.A. on the Horizon, Rep. Dale E. Kildee, D-Mich., the subcommittee chairman, asked him to stay on another two years.

"It made sense to help rethink what I started with," Mr. Jennings said.

'A KEY PLAYER'

He said he was also swayed by the opportunity—for the first time in 13 years—to work with a Democratic administration, and one with an education agenda he personally agrees with.

"I like to use my interest in politics to further good policy," Mr. Jennings said in explaining why he has not left Congress for a more lucrative and less stressful occupation.

While Mr. Jennings may be little known outside of Washington, his impact on policy has been considerable, and has grown over the years.

At the time he began his work here, House members were more directly involved in decisionmaking and writing legislation. As Congress has taken on a broader array of issues, and committees have proliferated, elected officials have come to rely much more on their aides to work with constituents, develop expertise in a particular field, and draft legislation.

And Mr. Jennings has become the dominant figure in education.

"There probably isn't an important [education] issue on which Jack hasn't been a key player," said Michael Edwards, the manager of Congressional relations for the National Education Association. "He is the one person who really ties the creation of these [education] programs to today's intellectual and political reality."

Colleagues and lobbyists describe Mr. Jennings as at once disarming and demanding, a consensus-builder and a partisan.

His low-key demeanor, they say, enables him to deal effectively with a 25-year old junior staffer as well as 20-year Congressional veterans. But his intellectual stand-

ards mean he rarely suffers fools and that arguments must be well reasoned before they go beyond his desk.

'A GLOVED FIST'

"Jack and I get along fairly well, [and] Jack has never been afraid to tell me I'm full of crap," said Bruce Hunter, a senior associate executive director of the American Association of School Administrators. "You have to defend and work your ideas."

"He used a gloved fist, and the glove was information, knowledge, and logic," said Andy Hartman, a former Republican staff director on the committee who is now the executive director of the National Institute for Literacy. "When a report would come out, instead of putting it in a pile on his desk, he read it and would quote it."

Associates also say that Mr. Jennings is keenly aware of how to most productively negotiate the nuances of legislation. He is conscious of the institution's inherent slowness, they say, and always tries to keep moving negotiations along.

"If you've got an argument, he'll listen to it, but if you're passive, he'll walk right by you and move the process along," said Tom Wolanin, an official in the Education Department's legislative-affairs office who used to work with Mr. Jennings on the committee.

Several colleagues cited an incident where Mr. Jennings walked out of a staff conference after only a few minutes, effectively ending it.

It was a demonstration of power, they said, and also a statement of Mr. Jennings' disgust at the lack of progress on the issue at hand, an education-reform bill that included pieces of President Bush's America 2000 agenda. His silent verdict turned out to be correct; the bill was rejected by Congress several times, although portions of it resurfaced in the Clinton Administration's Goals 2000: Educate America Act.

THE INTIMIDATION FACTOR

While Mr. Jennings usually presents a genial and collected persona, colleagues say he has been known to raise his voice.

One former House aide recalls disparaging Goals 2000 at a staff meeting.

"He called me a Nazi, commie, feminist, rattled off a whole host of epithets about how I was so negative and how we have to support the President," the former aide said.

A current House aide said: "I started out being really scared of him. Then we had a few big shouting matches, and I don't think I'm scared of him any more."

"He's very intimidating, and that's part of his effectiveness," the aide said. "You hate it when you're going through House negotiations, but you love it when you're [bargaining] with the Senate."

Many aides recall Mr. Jennings as a consensus-builder, and say he has often worked to secure some Republican support for legislation, particularly Mr. Goodling's vote.

But with lifelong Democrats for parents, it was hard not to be partisan, said Mr. Jennings, who sees himself as following the tradition of Presidents Roosevelt, Kennedy, and Johnson.

Mr. Jennings helped House Democrats "play the gridlock game," said Charles E.M. Kolb, who often engaged in legislative negotiations as an Education Department and White House official in the Bush Administration.

The Democrats, Mr. Kolb noted, have been more receptive to the Goals 2000 program than to Mr. Bush's America 2000, despite their similar emphasis on standards.

Lately, Mr. Jennings has been swamped preparing for his last big negotiation, the

House-Senate conference on the E.S.E.A. re-authorization that began last week. (See related story, page 23.)

After the bill is passed and signed by the President, Mr. Jennings plans to take some time off, and do some writing on the standards-setting movement in education.

"Since I've been in this position for so long, I want to use what I've learned to help people understand the process better and understand the issues better," he said.

Despite offers from law firms, Mr. Jennings said he will probably join a Washington-area think tank, where he can continue writing on education issues.

"I've decided to turn down the big money," he said.

COMMUTER AIRLINE SAFETY STANDARDS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require that the same standards apply to small commuter type airline operations as apply to large airline operators. Under current Federal Aviation Administration regulations, commercial operations on aircraft with 30 seats or less are subject to lower standards—part 135 of the Federal Air Regulations—than govern operations with more than 30 seats—part 121.

As the importance of commuter operations has grown, the travelling public has come to expect one standard, the higher one, for all scheduled operations. Approximately 10 percent of the air travel in this country—50 million annual boardings—are on less-than-30-seat aircraft. Through commercial, marketing and ownership arrangements with the large airlines, the smaller ones very often fly with the livery and colors of the larger carriers. The travelling public has come to believe that the "Express" carrier of a major airline is part and parcel of the major airline. While that may truly be the case, the public would be very incorrect to assume that the same standard of safety applies.

Hearings by the Subcommittee on Aviation last February received expert testimony from the National Transportation Safety Board, the FAA, pilots, dispatchers, and representatives of the commuter airline industry that indicate that there are important differences between part 135 and 121 regulations and standards that need not exist. Some of the Significant areas of differences are: Recurrent pilot training for part 135 is much less than it is for part 121; pilots under part 135 have less stringent flight time and rest requirements; part 135 carriers are not required to have a flight dispatch system for maintaining operational control over aircraft and flights; there are also equipment differences among which are that part 135 carriers are not required to carry windshear warning and detection systems. Collision avoidance equipment requirements are also different; and, flight attendants are not required on aircraft with 19 or fewer seats.

At those subcommittee hearings, FAA Administrator David R. Hinson committed to take a variety of actions on pilot training, flight time

and rest requirements, and dispatching systems for commuter airlines. While Administrator Hinson's commitments were genuine and sincere, the bureaucratic process and analysis required to upgrade these rules is bogging down and the upgraded standards for commuters remain a long time coming.

Generally, it takes at least 2 years for the agency to make a proposal for a regulatory change and then another year, often more, to issue a rule. There then follows a period of time for airlines to bring themselves into compliance.

I recognize that in a field as complex as commercial aviation, there are regulatory issues that take a lengthy period of time to sort through, particularly if there are disagreement on the correct approach within the industry or the FAA. But I believe a consensus has now developed to upgrade the part 135 standards, and the normal lengthy bureaucratic process is simply not needed.

The subcommittee hearings on commuter airline safety standards earlier this year showed that steps could and should be taken to harmonize the two standards. Since then, the National Transportation Safety Board has issued a comprehensive study of the commuter airline industry which recommended an upgrading of part 135 to part 121 standards in all areas possible. The FAA has publicly stated that it agrees with the recommendation, and the Regional Airline Association, the trade association representing the small commercial operators has stated that they believe the NTSB recommendations should be implemented and that they stand ready to work toward this end. I commend both the agency and the industry for their positive approach to these recommendations.

But again, if we let the normal process play itself out, even with this consensus, results in many cases will be years in coming. The bill I am introducing today will require that the FAA issue rules that apply a minimum standard of safety for all scheduled operations aircraft with nine passengers seats or more by March 1, 1996.

When these regulatory changes are made, there will be safety benefits. With these changes, the commuter airline safety record will improve and become more equivalent to the large aircraft operators. The safety record of the part 135 scheduled operators has made tremendous improvements since the large 1970's, and when I am asked, which is frequently, about the safety of commuters, I tell people that they are safe to fly and people should not be apprehensive.

But the fact remains that there are two different standards that result, in many ways, in the levels of safety being significantly different as evidenced by their respective accident rates.

The commuter industry which is, and will increasingly be, an important and integral part of our air transportation system needs to be regulated under the more sophisticated standards.

I want to note that Thursday is the anniversary of a commuter airline accident in Hibbing, MN, of my congressional district, in which 18 people perished. Had this operation been regulated to the higher part 121 standard, this accident would likely not have occurred.

I am introducing this bill, so discussions within the aviation community and the FAA can begin and become focused before the 104th Congress convenes in January. I would urge the new Republican leadership of the Congress and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation to move expeditiously to enact this legislation as it is in the interests of the safety of the traveling public. I look forward to working with the Republican leaders to accomplish that end. I will reintroduce this bill at the start of the 104th Congress. If our colleagues would like to cosponsor this legislation, please have your office contact the Subcommittee on Aviation office at x59161.

TRIBUTE TO JIM BACCHUS

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will say farewell to a gentleman who has proven himself to be one of the most respected, dedicated, and conscientious Members to have ever served in this body.

The Honorable JIM BACCHUS of the 15th District of Florida has spent the last 4 years of his life working diligently in the Congress to ensure a better future for his constituents, for Floridians, and for all Americans. JIM has always exemplified those values that make public service such a noble endeavor.

His hard work, professionalism, compassionate judgment, and remarkable knowledge of the issues, especially in the areas of science, technology, banking, and trade, have had a lasting impact on numerous major laws that were passed by this House over the last two terms. JIM'S record of public service reflects great personal sacrifice on his behalf and that of his family.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman BACCHUS is leaving this Chamber as a model legislator whose efforts helped make America stronger, and I am honored to have served with him over the last 4 years. He will be missed as an insightful advisor, a responsible legislator, and a pretty good roommate. JIM has a bright future in either the private or public sector, so we will all see him again as a national leader. He is a true friend and a great American, and I am sure I join all of my colleagues as I wish him and his family the very best.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE McNAIR

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize Steve McNair, the senior quarterback on the Alcorn State University football team, for his outstanding accomplishments. Alcorn State University, which is located in Lorman, MI, is the oldest historically black land-grant university in the United States.

McNair, a native of Mount Olive, MI, is the National Collegiate Athletic Association [NCAA] career leader in total offense with 16,823 yards. In his 4 years at Alcorn State, he led the football team to two Southwestern Athletic Conference [SWAC] championships and two appearances in the NCAA Division 1-AA playoffs. During this period, the team achieved a record of 22-4-1 in the SWAC and an overall record of 31-12-2.

McNair has been selected as the SWAC Player of the Year for an unprecedented fourth straight year. He has also been selected to play in the 1995 Senior Bowl, which is comprised of the Nation's top senior college football players. McNair is a leading candidate for the prestigious Heisman Trophy, which is awarded by the Downtown Athletic Club of New York to the Nation's most outstanding college football player. He is also a leading candidate for the Walter Payton Award, which is awarded to the top football player in NCAA Division 1-AA.

Because he is widely acclaimed by National Football League [NFL] scouts for his athletic ability, Steve McNair will most likely join the ranks of many outstanding Mississippians who have played in the NFL.

Steve McNair is more than just an exceptional football player. He is an impressive young man who has represented his family, Alcorn State University, and the State of Mississippi with great distinction. I congratulate Steve McNair for an outstanding collegiate career at Alcorn State University.

SIX SIKH PRISONERS TORTURED, MURDERED BY PRISON GUARDS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the U.S. Congress, the Government of the United States and the American people an extreme injustice brought upon the Sikh nation. According to the Agence France Presse, Indian prison guards at the Pilibhit prison in Uttar Pradesh murdered six Sikhs. Other reports indicate that as many as 30 have been tortured. Four of the six Sikhs killed were witnesses to the cold-blooded murder of 12 Sikhs last year who were shot in the head at point blank range by Indian police after being pulled off a bus in Pilibhit. All of these Sikhs were scheduled to be released from the Pilibhit prison within a few days of their murder. It is now evident that the Indian government wanted to silence them. Initial reports suggested that the prison murders were a result of an attempted prison break. Later, when the truth came out, it was revealed that the murders were premeditated.

This is an intolerable state of affairs, Mr. Speaker. For years, this House has had access to numerous reports concerning India's brutality against the Sikhs. The Pilibhit prison murders are only the tip of the iceberg. Brutality and torture against the Sikh populace are rampant throughout Punjab. That is one of the reasons that a broad band of prominent Sikh leaders have called for a separate Sikh home-

land. The time has come to take action. I call on Congress to take the following action.

First, cut aid to India until it stops its brutal reign of murder, torture, and rape against the Sikh people.

Second, pass a resolution supporting the Sikh nation's rights to a free and fair plebiscite on self-determination.

Third, demand that India stop killing Sikhs and allow international human rights organizations within its borders to conduct human rights investigations unencumbered by governmental interference.

I am submitting for the RECORD a news release from the Council of Khalistan regarding the prison murders in Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. Also submitted is the wire service report released by Agence France Presse on November 16 concerning the same, which shows how the Indian government manipulates and befools even the international press.

[From the Council of Khalistan, Nov. 29, 1994]

SIX SIKH PRISONERS TORTURED AND MURDERED BY PRISON GUARDS

WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 29—Indian guards at the Pilibhit prison in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh tortured and murdered six Sikh prisoners on November 8 just days before they were to be released on bail, according to the Agence France Presse. Another 30 Sikhs were tortured but did not die. Four of the Sikhs killed witnessed the cold-blooded murder of 12 Sikhs last year who were shot in the head at point blank range by Indian police after being pulled off a bus. Officials initially tried to cover up the prison murders. An Agence France Presse wire service report on November 10, said that the Sikhs were killed while attempting a prison break. On November 16, however, the same wire service revealed that signs of torture, like crushed genitals, had been discovered on victims' corpses. The murders had obviously been premeditated.

"It is clear that the prison guards wanted to kill those Sikhs who witnessed the Pilibhit bus massacres last year. They wanted to silence them for good," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan. "India did not want to let them free at the risk that they would expose its brutality against the Sikhs and help advance the struggle for an independent Khalistan. But India's designs have backfired. The government may control the flow of information in India, but somehow the truth gets out. India is now being exposed."

Well respected international human rights investigators have fully documented India's pattern of cover-ups regarding the murder of Sikhs as part of its effort to crush the Khalistan movement. According to a 1993 Amnesty International report, the *modus operandi* of Indian police is to deny any wrong-doing concerning the murder of Sikhs and simply claim "that the victim 'escaped' from custody or has been killed in an 'encounter.'" According to *Dead Silence: The Legacy of Abuses in Punjab*, published jointly by Human Rights Watch/Asia and Physician for Human Rights, most Sikhs killed by the Indian government "were summarily executed in police custody in staged 'encounters.' These killings became so common, in fact, that the term 'encounter killing' became synonymous with extrajudicial execution."

Indian prison guards apparently attempted to follow the same pattern of murder and denial at the Pilibhit prison on November 8.

Original reports said that four Sikhs tried to escape from the jail using their unfurled turbans as ladders. Prison officials claimed that they had cut through iron bars and stabbed and wounded three prison guards who had stopped to challenge them. Local reports, however revealed the truth that the Sikhs were murdered in cold blood.

"This is the kind of systemic brutality Sikhs have been struggling against for years," said Dr. Aulakh. "The Sikh nation declared independence from India on October, 7, 1987 forming the separate country of Khalistan. Incidents like this simply show the urgency of our demands. Sikhs will never be assured of their right to life as long as we live under India's brutal rule. I hope the world seriously looks at this incident and understands that it is just the tip of the iceberg. India's record of savage abuse against the Sikhs is a mile long. The time has come for the world to send a message to the Indian government that it will no longer stand for its brutality against the Sikhs. The time has come for the liberation of Khalistan."

[From Agence France Presse, Nov. 16, 1994]
SIX SIKH PRISONERS TORTURED TO DEATH IN
NORTH INDIAN PRISON: DAILY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.—Six Sikh militants previously reported to have died while trying to escape from a high-security prison in north India were actually tortured to death for protesting corruption in jail, a daily alleged Wednesday.

The Telegraph said the six who were reported to have been shot dead during a jailbreak in Pilibhit, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, had in fact been killed by guards for raising the issue of venal warders.

"Circumstantial evidence suggests the murders were premeditated," it said, and cited witnesses who claimed the prisoners had been tortured and their genitals crushed.

Earlier reports said the six had been shot dead on November 8 while trying to fashion a cloth ladder from their turbans after cutting through iron bars in the barracks.

"Escape is ruled out by the presence of a 30-foot (nine-metre) wall encircling the prison," it said. The prisoners "had received their bail orders and were to be released very soon."

HONORING CHIEF CAMERINO SANCHEZ, JR.

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Chief Camerino Sanchez, Jr., who is a 1994 Hall of Fame Award recipient from the El Rancho Unified School District.

Chief Sanchez was born in El Paso, TX and moved to Pico Rivera when he was 2 years old. He grew up in Pico Rivera and graduated from El Rancho High School in 1971. After graduation he received his A.S. degree from Rio Hondo Community College and his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Redlands.

Throughout his law enforcement career Chief Sanchez has diligently pursued avenues for improving the lives of the youth in the communities which he has served. In Holister, CA, Chief Sanchez is developing a broad palette of new programs for the city's youth. As part

of his commitment to a policy of strong community involvement, the police department has begun an Adopt-a-Cop program, Explorers program, and a Jeopardy/Homework program with the local schools.

Chief Sanchez, certainly is an exemplary role model for the students of El Rancho High School. He personifies for students that the pursuit of goals and dedication to one's dreams can lead to their fulfillment. I commend Chief Sanchez on his many accomplishments and I know he will continue his commitment to our community for years to come.

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD a letter I initiated last month in support of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, which serves nearly 1 million people in its 12-state service area. Signed by 23 Members of Congress representing every state in the Fitzsimons service area, the high participation in this letter demonstrates the high degree of support this important Army hospital enjoys in Congress.

As we approach the beginning of the fiscal year 1996 budget cycle, I commend this letter to the attention of budget planners, both in the Department of Defense and in Congress.

OCTOBER 17, 1994

HON. WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY PERRY: As you know, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center is a vital part of the Department of Defense's health care system. Its central location in Aurora, Colorado allows it to serve nearly a million beneficiaries in a twelve-state region stretching from Utah to Wisconsin.

This summer, the House and Senate overwhelmingly rejected efforts to defund Fitzsimons by agreeing to House language in the conference report to accompany S. 2182, the fiscal year 1995 defense authorization bill. Contained in this report is \$225 million in funding for the construction of badly needed replacement hospital at Fitzsimons. Knowing that you are in the midst of preparing your proposed budget for fiscal year 1996, we urge you to accommodate the desires of the House and Senate by providing for Fitzsimons in your budget submission next year.

We would like to remind you of the appeal made on behalf of Fitzsimons by the DoD Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs earlier this summer. The appeal says, in part:

"Through extensive health care provider and beneficiary analyses, the Secretary of Defense has determined that an addition and alteration to the existing Fitzsimons Army Medical Center is necessary and in the best interest of the Department * * *."

"* * * [The completion of Fitzsimons] is necessary to support the Department's Regional center to ensure medical readiness in time of conflict and support of DoD beneficiaries in times of peace as well as conflict."

Mr. Secretary, we urge you now to continue your support of Fitzsimons by provid-

ing for this vital facility in your FY96 budget submission. This is a matter of great concern for nearly a million beneficiaries in 12 states.

As elected representatives of those served by Fitzsimons, we would be interested in knowing your position on the future funding of this important medical facility.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Dan Schaefer (Colorado), Patricia Schroeder (Colorado), Bill Orton (Utah), Scott McInnis (Colorado), Craig Thomas (Wyoming), Joel Hafley (Colorado), David Skaggs (Colorado), Phil Crane (Illinois), Wayne Allard (Colorado), Pat Roberts (Kansas), Mel Reynolds (Illinois), Tim Johnson (South Dakota), James Hansen (Utah), Steve Gunderson (Wisconsin), Harold Volkmer (Missouri), Bill Barrett (Nebraska), Collin Peterson (Minnesota), Jim Lightfoot (Iowa), Lane Evans (Illinois), Peter Barca (Wisconsin), Bill Emerson (Missouri), Jim Slattery (Kansas), Earl Pomeroy (North Dakota).

WORLD AIDS DAY

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, today I join millions of people around the world in the recognition of "World AIDS Day."

As I stand here before you today, millions of people are dying of the AIDS virus and many more will be diagnosed with HIV before the day's end. Most of us feel helpless to stop the spread of this dreadful disease—but together, we can continue to fund research to find a cure and restore hope to millions.

But this isn't just about a disease, this is a human condition that has a human face. The face of our friends, family, and loved ones. Our response must be to further our commitment to better care and more funding for research and education.

We are making headway. Recently, San Diego received \$2.5 million for AIDS patient care under the Ryan White AIDS Resources Emergency Act.

The Ryan White Act comes up for reauthorization in 1995—and we must support it. Our ultimate goal remains the same—finding a cure to stop the suffering. Working together, we will accomplish this goal.

For those who we have already lost to this disease—know that we will keep fighting so that the suffering will end. For those who are currently fighting the battle of their lives, we give you our love, prayers, and our commitment to fight this battle until we have won a cure.

TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, rarely does a sports figure become known throughout the

United States and the world both for his or her accomplishments on or off the field of competition. That's what makes Ms. Martina Navratilova unique.

Recently, Ms. Navratilova retired from professional tennis competition. Her record on the court is legion.

Martina is an American. She came by it her way—the hard way—by escaping the scourge of communism in her home country. She chose America. And as an American so many of us cheered her on to victory, were depressed when she lost. But our respect for her only continued to rise as she lived a life of example and courage. She changed life on the court for many aspiring women tennis players. She had the courage to speak out with pride and credibility on the rights of gays and lesbians. In her unique way, one of America's most famous and accomplished immigrants, showed us that her sexual orientation should be accepted as that: an orientation of herself, not some trait that was odd or a malady. She wears her orientation as comfortably as she holds a tennis racket. She taught us, moved us forward as a society, in her own way. We respect her for this and appreciate her contributions.

Recently, the Washington Post wrote of Ms. Navratilova's life to date and her retirement from professional tennis. I ask unanimous consent that the Post article be made a part of the RECORD. Her life to date is one of which all Americans can point to with pride and state: "Martina, you're a great American."

[The Washington Post, Nov. 15, 1994]

FOR NAVRATILOVA, IT'S TIME TO "JUST BE"

(By Johnette Howard)

NEW YORK.—Sometime this week at Madison Square Garden it will finally end. A ball will bound forever out of reach, the match will have hit its unavoidable conclusion and Martina Navratilova will make her last long walk to the net as cheers—a tumult of cheers—thunder down. The ovation is guaranteed to be long and loud and heartfelt. Much like her career. In sports you never say never. But you wonder. Who might approximate her at her zenith? Her uniqueness? Her gallant, unyielding, uncompromising example?

It doesn't matter much if you approve of Navratilova's sexuality, the opinions she voices, the choices she's made. This is undeniable: more than just an athlete, she has been a serious figure in public life. When the United Nation's 50th anniversary board recently selected its U.S. national committee to help spread U.N. principles of peace, human rights and social justice, it tabbed names such as Henry Kissinger and Coretta Scott King and Navratilova, the lone athlete chosen. Because of the heights she hit. And the breadth of her reach.

When she felt her spirit shackled by her Communist Czechoslovakia homeland, she chose freedom. A lesbian, she became a beacon for gays—forthright, unapologetic, unbowed. In the years since, she has never stopped saying what she believes, even after she went on to dominate women's tennis and endorsements never came; even after bigots made wisecracks about the physicality she brought to women's sports, failing to acknowledge that the sort of training regimen she embraced is now standard for women athletes.

Navratilova remade women's athletics in the process of inventing herself. She is an

original. She came along at a time when women's tennis was moving from backwater to big time. She won a record \$20 million in prize money. Along the way, she has carefully paid homage to the game's groundbreakers before her, especially Billie Jean King, and to places such as Wimbledon, tennis's enduring shrine, and to America, her beloved adopted home.

Tuesday night a tribute will be held for Navratilova at Madison Square Garden after her opening match at the Virginia Slims Championships, a season-ending tournament Navratilova has won six times. The tournament will mark the end of her 21-year, 1,650-match odyssey on the tour. She says the yawning distance between where she started and where she's come in life has seized her only occasionally this year. But always, it moves her to say, "Who'd have thought this? I mean, who'd have thought all this could happen. To me. Just because I can hit a tennis ball?"

Navratilova was only 12 when Soviet tanks rolled into Prague in '68. She was only 18 and alone when she defected in Manhattan in 1975, spitting out the bit the Czech tennis federation tried to shove in her mouth to rein her in. She was already marked for tennis greatness. The price for her freedom was steep. She left parents, a sister, a dear grandmother. She was declared a "non-person" back home. But Czech newspaper editors would slyly keep her countrymen abreast of her career with carefully worded stories such as, "The four semifinalists of Wimbledon are already known. They are Chris Evert, Andrea Jaeger and Evonne Goolagong."

Any Czech who could count to four would know the last semifinalist's name.

To Czechs and Slovaks alike she was—and remains—a heroic figure, a clenched fist of defiance back when dissident victories were rare. In 1986 when Navratilova returned to Czechoslovakia for the first time with the U.S. Federation Cup team, she'd been an American citizen five years, a Czech expatriate for 11. The Iron Curtain was still drawn, but fans in Prague chanted her name—NAVROT-e-lo-va! Hundreds more lined up four-deep at her old club, Sparta, to watch her practice.

Now, in the gloaming of her career, fellow players revere her with the same intensity. When Navratilova lost the 1993 Wimbledon semifinals, Sports Illustrated reported that top-ranked Steffi Graf was so disappointed about the lost chance to meet Navratilova in one last final, she sent word to Navratilova through an intermediary: How about the two of them get together, alone, on the hallowed old grass courts, and play one more championship with no linesmen, no crowds, no coaches—just the two of them?

Last week at the Bank of the West Classic Czech-born Marketa Kochta spoke of traveling to Oakland and entering the tournament's qualifier round expressly because she'd never played the great Navratilova in five years on the tour. This represented her last chance.

Kochta's family had defected from Czechoslovakia when she was 7. Navratilova's career had been her faraway inspiration. When her three-set, first-round loss to Navratilova in Oakland was through, Kochta shook her hand at the net and bashfully said, "You are my hero." Then, once off the court, she fell into a friend's embrace and sobbed.

"I could never tell her my feelings," Kochta said, "until today."

Asked what the 38-year-old Navratilova has meant to tennis, Kochta stared and her

eyes opened wide and she said: "She made it. She is history. She made things possible, you see?"

AN AMERICAN VOICE

A trace of Czech may remain in Navratilova's voice, her syncopated cadence, but she has always believed she was meant to land in America. "I felt it in my blood," she says. "Even before I had a reason to. I don't know why."

For so long she was marginalized as the Communist defector, the Iron Curtain amazon, the lesbian with the outrageous entourage in tow. For eight years her lover was a divorced Texas beauty queen and mother of two. Her first pro coach was a transsexual ophthalmologist. So much of what she accomplished was as the villain.

But regard for her has changed. Of her adversaries, Navratilova now jokes: "I've outlasted them. Definitely."

And America has definitely changed," she says. "It's more acceptable for women to be assertive, for them to be athletes, to speak their minds, to be politicians or heads of the household. Gays are treated differently. And people realized I was not as threatening as they thought I was, especially when I was beating Chris [Evert]. She's the perfect image of a lady who also happens to be a great tennis player. Whereas I was an athlete who happens to be a woman. The contrast was pretty great."

In time, though, it was as if the flip side of their rivalry—Evert and Navratilova's genuine affection and respect for each other—helped humanize Navratilova to the public in ways she, by herself, could not. By 1989, the first year of Evert's retirement, regard for Navratilova had begun to shift. She lost a three-set final at the U.S. Open to Graf, just as she had lost to Graf at Wimbledon months earlier. And the Open crowd gave Navratilova a rousing standing ovation that brought tears to her eyes.

"One of the best things about lasting this long is it's been so nice to feel the appreciation," Navratilova says.

She encounters it everywhere. When she returned to Prague in 1990 for the six-month anniversary of the end of Communist rule, Vaclav Havel, the dissident poet and eventual Czech president, asked her to speak from the balcony of his liberation party's headquarters to the tens of thousands who had gathered below in Wenceslas Square.

After years of walking into tennis stadiums or banquet halls unsure of what the reaction to her would be, after going through the irony of fighting a couple of palimony suits in courts that won't even recognize gays as legally married, Navratilova took the rostrum at the 1993 gay rights march on Washington and the crowd—a half million gays and their supporters—cut loose a sustained full-throated roar.

Among the things she said:

"If we want others to give us respect, we must first be willing to give ourselves respect. We must be proud of who we are. And we cannot do that if we hide. We have to make ourselves palpable. Touchable. Real. And then we have the opportunity to show the world what we are all about: happy, intelligent, giving people. We can show our whole strength, our dignity and character. We can show our joy and sorrow, our heartaches and our pain."

And then?

"Then" she said, "We can just be."

TO BE THE BEST

In that same speech Navratilova said: "My sexuality is an important part of my life.

But it's not all that I am." When asked in Oakland if she ever identified with something Arthur Ashe once said—that bigotry or racism requires so much wasted energy—Navratilova nodded and said: "It has been so much wasted energy. So much. It's so negative and counterproductive and useless, all this hate talk."

For all the turns her life has taken, she has steadfastly tried to just be.

At the start of her tennis career she set out to be the best ever. But as the years went on she discovered "the closer I got, the less it mattered to me." She points out her career didn't take off until she was 25. But her statistics are nonetheless amazing: She was ranked No. 1 a record 332 weeks. She won 167 singles titles. She won a record 74 straight singles matches, and 109 consecutive doubles matches with partner Pam Shriver. Her 18 Grand Slam singles wins break down to nine Wimbledons, four U.S. Open crowns, three Australian Opens and two French Opens.

She knows she had some well-chronicled bouts of excess—too much junk food, too much shopping, some overboard largesse. But when she remade her body and finally hunkered down to see how good she could be, the results were astonishing: From 1981 through 1984, she hung up annual records of 89-14, 90-3, 86-1 and 78-2. But she doesn't look back fondly on those invincible years. "I'm a much better person now," she says, "and a much better human being."

"By 1986 I had been going for five years, nonstop, full speed, and I was getting really tired of it, and I was making out my schedule for '87 and I was saying, 'Okay, how few tournaments can I play and get away with it?'" Navratilova says. "There were years when I only took off two days from practice the whole year. Until Billie [Jean King] pointed out to me what I was feeling was burnout, I had no idea."

With the help of King and fulltime coach Craig Kardon, Navratilova won her record ninth Wimbledon singles title in 1990. By the midpoint of this year she was playing lousy and losing early, and it was King and Kardon who assured Navratilova once she got back to the the All-England Club, the magic of Wimbledon would take over. And it did. As Navratilova said then, "I feel this place in my bones."

She rolled to a finals berth no one predicted for her. Once there, her three-set conqueror was Conchita Martinez, a young Spaniard who grew up practicing against a wall she'd nicknamed "Martina."

When the match was lost, Navratilova blinked. She sighed. Then, looking around, she smiled. She and Martinez hugged at the net, their heads tilted against each other's in fatigue. When the awards ceremony was through, Navratilova took one fond lap around Centre Court. Then she plucked a couple of blades of grass before saying goodbye with a turn and a wave.

Whenever she's gotten down in the four months since, she says she's often reminded herself if she hadn't played one more year, "I wouldn't have had Wimbledon."

MOVING ALONG

Looking ahead to Tuesday's ceremony at the Garden and this final week of her career, Navratilova has insisted she's not yet been struck by the finality of the occasion. And friends, with a laugh, say she's either engaged in the greatest focusing act of her career or her most colossal bout of denial.

Either way, the 21 years and 1,650 matches are funneling down to this. Navratilova's friends and family are flying in. Her friend,

pop star Melissa Etheridge, will sing. Garden management will raise a retirement banner to the rafters for her, commemorating the 18 titles she's won there.

Navratilova has been telling friends she expects this to be "the best week of my life."

And beyond this week? Navratilova has purposely resisted having too much planned for next year. A 1995 legends tour with Evert could be forthcoming. But Navratilova has said "no" to myriad other things because she simply wants to put her feet up, visit with friends, try wind-surfing and snowboarding and helicopter skiing, ride her Harley, visit Big Sur and the Napa Valley and "just see this country I've been living in.

"For so many years tennis was first. Now my life will come first—what a change, what a concept!" She says with a laugh.

She has been asked to predict her legacy. But she knows it's likely to be different things to different people. She has joked, "Before me, everybody played baseline like Chris. Then I came along playing serve-and-volley tennis. And everybody still played baseline like Chris." But that image of Navratilova—rushing forward, always bravely—is the one most likely to last. In a more serious moment she says, "I guess I'd tell people I played the game with a passion. Not just tennis, but life."

But she has been more revolutionary than just that. Navratilova is proof that all serious darning starts from within.

Poet William Dean Howells once wrote it is always the small still voice the soul listens to. In some ways, Navratilova's life has been a parable about that—a reason to believe conviction counts. And that by telling the truth you carve out room for more truth around you. And that if you indeed last long enough and live honestly enough, time can leaven the valleys and the spires, the tumult and the shouting. Even the hate talk can die out, diminish. And decency will prevail.

And then? Then you really can just be. Difference will not be seen as a bad thing but, rather, as something glorious and precious. Something proud. And you will be someone worth celebrating, not just worth remembering, long after your last tennis ball bounds out of reach.

IN RECOGNITION OF CANCER-CURED KIDS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the story of a revolutionary organization that has formed on Long Island. While most people would rather not discuss this sensitive issue, the group I speak of, Cancer-Cured Kids, dedicates itself to heightening awareness of and improving the quality of life of the child who survives cancer.

One out of every 330 children in the United States will develop cancer before the age of 19. What is more startling than this statistic is that thanks to medical research, 70 percent of these children will survive for more than 5 years, and the numbers continue to improve.

With such a high survival rate, a great problem becomes evident: who will assist these children in their return to normalcy? Their return is complicated by the fear and ignorance

of those with whom surviving children come into contact, including their own families and educators. These children have valid fears: will their cancer reoccur? Will their friends visit them? Will they be able to catch up with school work? In more extreme cases, the loss of a limb, hair loss, or other physical changes can be even more problematic.

The parents and teachers of a cancer-cured child face their own difficulties. Providing appropriate discipline, while nurturing healthy development of a child who was almost lost is arduous, and little in expert advice is available. According to the charter of the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, survival is a challenging human experience. It involves not only the individual, but their family and the givers of care.

The goal and founding principle of Cancer-Cured Kids is to help these children, their families, friends, and those who provide medical and educational services by providing educational materials and programs that address these and other emotional issues. The founders of this not-for-profit organization, Jamie Reich, M.S. and Dr. Michael Elice, pediatrician, are developing a series of video programs, entitled "Stand By Me—The Child with Cancer at Home and at School." These videos are targeted to the people who provide care for the cancer-cured kids, the children themselves, as well as their peers. The programs will show positive approaches to help cancer-cured children attain a new normalcy, and to realize their full potential, regardless of limitations that may have resulted from the disease. In addition to the video programs, curriculum that can be adapted in a variety of formats is being developed for classroom use, as well as by families.

Dr. Elice and Ms. Reich believe their efforts can improve the quality of life of thousands of children and those who come in contact with them. They have traveled around the country presenting their project to the American Cancer Society, the Make-A-Wish Foundation, the National Childhood Cancer Foundation, the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Gilda's Club, Cancer Care, Inc., and the Ronald McDonald House, to name just a few. They have received the unequivocal support of these organizations and medical institutions nationwide. I, too, believe that the benefits of this program are extraordinary. This frontier has waited too long to be explored, and is deserving of our support.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and distinct pleasure to bring Cancer-Cured Kids to the attention of my colleagues, and hope they will join me in supporting the valiant efforts of Ms. Reich and Dr. Elice for heightening our awareness of this issue, as well as for their demonstrated dedication to the cancer-cured children of America.

SALUTE TO COLLEEN TOY WHITE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless public servant who has de-

voted her life to locking up criminals as a prosecutor in Ventura County and who will now rely on this lifelong education in right and wrong, innocence and guilt, as a Justice on the Ventura County superior court.

Colleen Toy White was born and raised in Wetumka, OK, but I like to think of her as a product of Ventura County because Ventura County was the home she chose for herself after adolescence and she has remained here for nearly her entire adult life.

After graduating from Ventura College with a perfect 4.0 grade point average, Toy White went on to receive her law degree from Ventura College of Law in 1977, having by then already spent a year clerking for the district attorney's office.

She then officially joined the DA's office as a deputy district attorney and she never left, working first in the misdemeanor trials division, then in consumer fraud and consumer mediation.

Only 3 years into her career as a prosecutor, Toy White was appointed special assistant district attorney and charged with supervising special investigations, organized crime, and intelligence, heady stuff for someone who had only recently entered the legal world.

But, as always, she was up to the challenge. Just 3 years later, in 1983, she was appointed chief assistant district attorney, the second-highest ranking position in an office with a staff of 500 employees and a budget of over \$25 million. Many would be overwhelmed by that kind of a challenge. Toy White thrived on it.

She has helped make the Ventura County district attorney's office one of the best in the State and the Nation through her hard work and partnership with District Attorney Michael D. Bradbury. She has also given back to the county and the local legal community through her membership in various charitable and philanthropic organizations and a willingness to teach others about the law in a wide variety of forums.

The residents of Ventura County continue to enjoy a crime rate that is much lower than other areas throughout the State and Nation and Toy White is part of the reason. She has helped supervise a group of prosecutors who mean business when it comes to dealing with lawbreakers or consoling victims.

When I heard that Toy White was interested in pursuing a seat on the superior court I could hardly think of a more perfect person for the bench. In short, she brings compassion and clarity to her new role and a breadth of legal knowledge and experience that others simply cannot match.

I wish her all the best in the future and take heart in the knowledge that, in her new position, Colleen Toy White remains firmly entrenched on the fault line between good and evil in Ventura County.

U.S. PARTNERSHIP ENCOURAGES EXCELLENCE IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INDICATED BY THE NUMBER OF NOBEL LAUREATES ACROSS THE NATION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare for the 104th Congress and an opportunity to re-order our national budget priorities, we should review which Federal programs in partnership with private entities make good use of our tax dollars and make positive contributions to the United States.

Over the last 3 years, I have participated in 30 briefings for the Congress on biomedical research, all research which is funded by the National Institutes of Health [NIH] in partnership with universities and enterprises. I have in the process come to fully understand the value of our partnership through the investment of tax dollars in biomedical research, which encourages private investment in research and development activities. Biomedical research enhanced by the NIH not only improves the quality of our lives but also promotes economic growth in new enterprises and a favorable international balance of trade.

There is no more outstanding evidence of U.S. dominance in biotechnology nurtured by biomedical research than the number of living U.S. recipients of the Nobel Prize in fields related to biomedical research. For example, 43 U.S. recipients of the Nobel Prize, in late August, 1994, petitioned the Congress to include health research as an integral and cost-saving part of health care reform. A review of the following list of Nobel laureates demonstrates their geographic diversity across the Nation due to our partnership investment, all based on competitive peer review. We have demonstrated that Federal partnership through the NIH provides the opportunity for excellence in science across the Nation, which has achieved international recognition. The number of U.S. Nobel laureates in biomedical related fields is an accomplishment that should be celebrated and supported in partnership with academia and industry, as we plan our budget priorities.

The text of the petition follows:

PETITION ON BEHALF OF A TRUST FUND FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES FROM AMERICAN RECIPIENTS OF THE NOBLE PRIZE

We the undersigned American recipients of the Nobel Prize petition the United States Congress to establish a trust fund for biomedical research, to supplement appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. The amendment offered by Senators Harkin and Hatfield provides a suitable model for such a trust fund. In these times of deficit reduction and fiscal restraint, we regard the trust fund as essential for the preservation of reliable and adequate funding for the National Institutes of Health. We consider the trust fund to be an appropriate vehicle because we believe that the revenues generated by health care should help support the research required to improve the quality and reduce the cost of that care.

Christian Anfinsen, Professor of Biology, John Hopkins University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1972.

Julius Axelrod, Guest Worker, National Institutes of Health, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1970.

David Baltimore, Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1975.

Baruj Benacerraf, President, Dana-Farber, Inc. Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1980.

Paul Berg, Cahill Professor in Cancer Research and Director, Beckman Center for Molecular and Genetic Medicine, Stanford University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1980.

J. Michael Bishop, Professor of Microbiology and Immunology, University of California, San Francisco, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1989.

Konrad Bloch, Higgins Professor of Biochemistry, Harvard University, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1964.

Michael S. Brown, Paul J. Thomas Professor of Molecular Genetics, University of Texas Southwest Medical Center, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1985.

Tom Cech, Distinguished Professor, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Colorado, Boulder, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1989.

Stanley Cohen, Distinguished Professor of Biochemistry, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1986.

Leon N. Cooper, Thomas J. Watson, Sr., Professor of Science, Director, Institute for Brain and Neural Systems, Brown University, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1972.

Elias James Corey, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1990.

Renato Dulbecco, President Emeritus, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1975.

Gertude B. Elion, Scientist Emeritus, Burroughs Wellcome Company, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1988.

Edmond H. Fischer, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry, University of Washington, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1992.

William A. Fowler, Institute Professor of Physics Emeritus, California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1983.

Jerome I. Friedman, Institute Professor and Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1990.

Ivar Giaever, Institute Professor, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1973.

Joseph L. Goldstein, Professor and Chairman, Department of Molecular Genetics, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1985.

Herbert A. Hauptman, President, Medical Foundation of Buffalo, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1985.

Dudley Herschbach, Baird Professor of Science, Harvard University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1986.

George H. Hitchings, Scientist Emeritus, Burroughs Wellcome Company, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1988.

David H. Hubel, University Professor, Harvard Medical School, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1981.

Jerome Karle, Chief Scientist, Laboratory for the Structure of Matter, Naval Research Laboratory, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1985.

Lawrence R. Klein, Benjamin Franklin Professor of Economics (Emeritus), University of Pennsylvania, Nobel Prize in Economics, 1980.

Arthur Kornberg, Professor of Biochemistry, Stanford University, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1959.

Edwin G. Krebs, Professor Emeritus, Department of Pharmacology, University of Washington, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1992.

Leon M. Lederman, Pritzker Professor of Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, Director Emeritus, Fermilab, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1988.

William N. Lipscomb, Abbott and James Lawrence Professor, Emeritus Harvard University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1976.

Bruce Merrifield, John D. Rockefeller Professor, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1984.

Joseph E. Murray, Professor of Surgery Emeritus, Harvard Medical School, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1990.

Daniel Nathans, Senior Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1978.

George E. Palade, Dean, Scientific Affairs, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1974.

Ilya Prigogine, Director, Prigogine Center for Studies in Statistical Mechanics & Complex Systems, The University of Texas at Austin, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1977.

Frederick C. Robbins, University Professor Emeritus, Dean Emeritus, Case Western Reserve University, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1954.

Glenn T. Seaborg, University Professor, University of California, Berkeley, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1951.

Hamilton O. Smith, Professor of Molecular Biology & Genetics, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1978.

George D. Snell, Senior Staff Scientist, Emeritus, The Jackson Laboratory, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1980.

Henry Taube, Professor (Emeritus) of Chemistry, Stanford University, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1983.

E. Donnall Thomas, Member, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, University of Washington, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1990.

Susumu Tonegawa, Professor of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for Cancer Research, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1987.

James D. Watson, President, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1962.

Torsten Wiesel, President, The Rockefeller University, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1981.

CHINA'S POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, last month the International Republican Institute sponsored seminars in Beijing on federalism, the legislative process, and elections. There were over 70 Chinese participants, the great majority from China's National People's Congress, from provincial-level people's congresses, and from local people's congresses.

The purpose of the seminars was to introduce the Chinese participants to the practice of American democracy, as manifested in Federal-State relations, the workings of the U.S. Congress, our electoral system, and the role

of the courts in judicial review. The focus of much of the discussion was how legislative institutions at various levels can fairly and effectively reflect competing social interests, and how they can serve as a useful counterweight to executive agencies.

An important feature of these seminars is that the Americans who participated were not theorists but individuals who could describe for Chinese participants the nuts and bolts of our political institutions. Among them were two outstanding employees of the House of Representatives: Charles W. Johnson III, chief parliamentarian, and Ted Van Der Meid, minority general counsel.

I would like to commend the International Republican Institute and particularly its Asian regional director, Ms. Lorraine Spiess, for sponsoring these seminars and Messrs Johnson and Van Der Meid for participating. Sessions like these are a fine example of the ways in which the United States, as part of a strategy of engagement, can make a significant and positive contribution to discussion in China on that country's political system. In the process, we help stimulate greater understanding in that country of the rule of law and of democratic governance. China will, of course, make its own decisions about its political future. Yet Americans who give Chinese a better appreciation of how our system works and how elements of it might be adapted to the very different Chinese context play an important role as well.

BROOKS ACADEMY BUILDING
SESQUICENTENNIAL

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the town of Harwich as it celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Brooks Academy Building.

The academy was built in Harwich Center in 1844 by Sidney Brooks and was America's first school of navigation. Mr. Brooks served for many years as a principal and teacher at the academy which trained many who worked at sea.

Over the years, the building has contributed to the education of the citizens of Harwich and for many years served as the town's high school. Presently, the Brooks Academy Building is home for the Harwich Historical Society. It also serves the town as a museum where so much of the town's rich history is preserved.

We join with the people of Harwich as they celebrate the anniversary of the Brooks Academy Building which has served the community so well for the past 150 years.

UNITED STATES-JAPAN TRADE
AND SUPERCOMPUTERS

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, our discussion today concerning the Uruguay round of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade clearly illustrates the importance the United States attaches to international trade. United States-Japanese trade, however, has been plagued by a continuing Japanese trade surplus and a series of sectorial problems.

The administration has been involved in intensive talks with Japan about creating a framework for improving trade on insurance, flat glass, and government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment. With the threat of the United States applying trade sanctions, a negotiated solution was found at the September 30, deadline, thereby averting what could have led to a trade war. The trade agreements reached by the negotiators are being heralded as significant breakthrough.

But have we made any real progress? After all this is hardly the first trade agreement concluded with Japan. More likely, we need to recognize this as just another lull in the already ongoing trade war—which we continue to lose.

A major obstacle which stalled negotiations for most of this year was achieving agreement on a means to measure United States gains in the Japanese market. The United States insisted that objective criteria are needed to measure trade progress. The Japanese, however, consistently objected, calling it managed trade. They prefer to open their markets by negotiating procedural problems and inequities on a sector by sector basis as they have so successfully done in the past.

The September 30 agreement for Japanese Government purchases of medical and telecommunications equipment calls for these products to achieve, over the medium term, a significant increase in access and sales. But what does this mean? Is a significant increase a commitment or goal? Or is it just another negotiating ploy to once again postpone achieving any real balanced trade?

Is the American position of setting goals or objective criteria a reasonable strategy to pursue? Our experience with the semiconductor agreement of 1991 tells us it works. The United States-Japanese trade pact in 1991 set a 20 percent semiconductor market share objective. The goal was achieved, and by the second quarter of this year, United States market share of Japanese semiconductor market hit a record 21.9 percent.

Alternatively, supercomputer trade represents a more typical case of repeated attempts to open the Japanese market by addressing only procedural changes. While the overall market for high performance computing represents only a small portion of Japan's \$60 billion annual trade surplus with the United States, the importance of supercomputer technology and its spin-offs, are critical in ensuring United States technological leadership and competitiveness. Congress and the President

realized this several years ago when they created the high performance computing and communications program, a 5-year effort to invest more than \$5 billion to further advance supercomputing initiatives in the United States.

In the 1970's the Japanese Government recognized the strategic importance of supercomputers and a policy followed to delay foreign penetration into their market. Despite the overwhelming United States lead in high performance computing technology, Japanese government-funded labs purchased only 2 of their 43 supercomputers from United States companies between 1980 and 1989. During this period, United States firms were rarely notified of government supercomputer procurements. Furthermore, when competition really got tough, Japanese companies would offer discounts of up to 90 percent. As a result, Japan's three major supercomputer firms, Fujitsu, Hitachi, and NEC directly benefited from these government policies.

Since 1983, a number of United States Government initiatives were undertaken to help United States firms overcome Japanese trade barriers. An agreement concluded in 1987 addressed many of the procedural problems encountered by United States firms in the Japanese supercomputer market. By 1989, the United States recognized the agreement was not working. Although the Japanese supercomputer market was now formally open to United States firms, informal limits still applied, heavy discounts continued, and performance claims went unverified. Therefore, the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] reopened negotiations, and a second supercomputer agreement was signed in June 1990. That agreement required evaluation based on concrete performance criteria and limited the use of price discounts.

Have these two agreements worked? Have United States firms, which enjoy 85 percent of the market in Europe, the only large neutral trade area, increased their 11-percent share of the Japanese public sector market? Is Japan complying with the formal requirements of the treaties? At best, the record is mixed.

This past fiscal year, the Japanese Government bought 15 supercomputers in a process under special scrutiny by the USTR. Although United States supercomputer manufacturers were awarded six of these contracts, two major problems remain: First, too few United States supercomputers were purchased and second, lack of treaty compliance still prevails. Based on an 85-percent United States market share in Europe, it is reasonable to expect a similar share in Japan. Under this assumption, United States firms should have won 12 of the 15 contracts in the past fiscal year. Furthermore, no Japanese company actually submitted a bid in the six contracts won by United States firms, thus raising the suspicion that these contracts were earmarked for United States winners.

The recent USTR review highlighted continuing problems in areas of systems software evaluation, compliance with the agreement's provisions on pricing, benchmark performance testing, and lack of definitive measures for agreement compliance. Therefore, on April 30 of this year, USTR Mickey Kantor announced his decision to continue the special treaty review for an indefinite period. This means, in

essence, that the United States Government will continue to monitor supercomputer trade and insist that the Japanese Government increase its purchases of United States supercomputers.

With Japanese efforts to foster their domestic industry and the tendency of Japanese users to purchase from related companies, the United States has become involved in a supercomputer trade dispute that has gone on for years. We have worked with our Japanese trading partners to bring down impediments to free trade through protocol and procedural agreements. The process is slow, and thus far lacks any means of measuring compliance. Kantor has shown he can be a tough and determined negotiator, and yet he also seems willing to rely on patient waiting and watching when necessary. While we have seen modest gains in sales of supercomputers to the Japanese Government, there is still a long way to go to reach a reasonably level playing field, and an agreed objective criteria.

The supercomputer dispute merits our careful attention. If the Japanese Government refuses to give way on this high technology market, where we have already negotiated two detailed trade agreements, what hope is there for progress in areas where no such agreements exist. All indications are that the Japanese Government can be expected to continue using every means possible to protect their home market, while advocating free trade everywhere else.

TRIBUTE TO COL. RICHARD J. DREIMAN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Richard J. Dreiman, Ohio Army National Guard, on the occasion of his retirement from military service.

Throughout his 30 years of distinguished military service, Richard Dreiman has demonstrated unwavering dedication to performing his duties and fulfilling responsibilities with the utmost efficiency and competence.

Richard Dreiman began his military career as a second lieutenant in 1965. He served with distinction while on active duty with the 7th Infantry Division, 25th Infantry Division, and the 1st Armored Division.

In June, 1977, Richard Dreiman became a member of the Ohio National Guard, rising through the ranks to become a colonel. After holding many leadership positions, he was appointed in 1991 as the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer for Ohio. Richard Dreiman received numerous honors, commendations, and awards.

The heroic tradition of our country's armed forces are an important part of our American heritage. By working diligently to perpetuate and preserve those traditions, Richard Dreiman has earned the respect of all those with whom he has served. As he begins his retirement, Colonel Dreiman can take great satisfaction in knowing that he has provided a

valuable service to his State and Nation. He has established a record of achievement which will stand as a hallmark for others to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Col. Richard J. Dreiman on the occasion of his retirement and in saluting him as one of the Nation's finest citizens.

HONORING JOHN ROWE OF WOLCOTT

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct privilege and a great honor to acknowledge and recognize Mr. John Rowe of Wolcott, CT for his many years of public service to the town of Wolcott. The role that he has played there as a responsible member of the Republican Party has been a most productive, fruitful one. As the immediate past president and active volunteer for the Wolcott Republican Town Committee, Mr. Rowe toiled endless hours to improve and enhance the growth and effectiveness of the Republican Party in Wolcott. His diligence has played an important role in making the Republican Party the majority party on the town council.

I salute the many inroads that Mr. Rowe has made and recognize his endless interest and concern in making the town of Wolcott and the United States a better place to live. John Rowe is certainly a man who is sincere in his interest for the common people.

IN HONOR OF CAPT. ANDREW CONSIGLIO

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a dear friend and remarkable man, Capt. Andrew Consiglio. A man who is affectionately known by his colleagues, neighbors, and friends in New Haven, CT as "Captain Andy."

Since 1966, Captain Consiglio has been serving the citizens of New Haven. He first joined the New Haven Police Department as a patrol officer. Throughout his career he has been promoted several times, from the rank of detective to sergeant and lieutenant, culminating in his being named captain on July 12, 1994.

During his 28 years of dedicated service, Captain Consiglio has been frequently honored by his peers and community. His honors include: 18 certificates of commendation from the New Haven Police Department; 9 letters of commendation; 27 letters of appreciation; and a certificate of appreciation from the New Haven Police Department as well. In 1981, Captain Consiglio was named Police Officer of the Year by the congregation of St. Michael's Catholic Church in New Haven, CT. He was,

in fact, the first recipient of this award, which has since become one of the highest honors the community bestows on the city's police officers. He also received the Santa Maria Maddalena Civil Service Award in 1981.

Aside from his decorated record as a high ranking law enforcement and community official, Captain Consiglio has also been praised for the substantial contributions he has made as a tireless and compassionate volunteer. He is best known for the work he has done at Southbery Training School, a state-run home for mentally retarded children. Whether it is fundraising, organizing annual outings, or planning the traditional Christmas party at Southbery, Captain Consiglio has made a tremendous difference in the lives of these students.

At a time when the fear of crime is escalating and the role of law enforcement is being redefined, Captain Consiglio stands as a role model for others. He is an inspiration to his fellow officers, for he exemplifies what one person can accomplish by getting involved. He is a brave and generous man who gives of himself everyday. For this reason, he has won the hearts of the people of New Haven, CT. But no one is more proud of Captain Consiglio than the people he has lived with all of his life in Wooster Square, his family, his friends, and his neighbors.

I salute Captain Consiglio and congratulate him on a successful and dignified record of service to people of New Haven, CT.

LOWELL RUPP SELECTED 1994 ARCHBOLD CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on November 3, the citizens of Archbold, OH, honored Mr. Lowell Rupp as the 1994 Citizen of the Year. This prestigious honor is bestowed each year upon an individual of the community that embodies the solid values and giving spirit for which Northwest Ohioans are known. Mr. Rupp is a fitting example of why the respect for small town values in America is stronger than ever.

Mr. Rupp is one of only a few elected officials in the 32-year history of the program to be honored as citizen of the year. A life-long resident of Fulton County, Mr. Rupp will retire from his post as Fulton County commissioner at the end of this year.

First appearing on the ballot in the early 1960's, Mr. Rupp has played an important part in the history of Fulton County. He was involved in obtaining the country enhanced 911 emergency telephone system, as well as creating a center for senior citizens in nearby Wauseon. Among his other accomplishments, Mr. Rupp was instrumental in adding 60 acres to the Fulton County Fairgrounds, improving the infrastructure of the region, and developing the corrections center of northwest Ohio.

On behalf of all the citizens of northwestern Ohio, I would like to congratulate Mr. Rupp on his selection as Archbold's 1994 Citizen of the Year, and thank him for his years of dedication to improving our community.

WHITEWATER QUESTIONS REMAIN
UNANSWERED

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, during this past year I have given numerous speeches on the House floor this year regarding Whitewater and a number of related topics. We are ending this session of Congress with many troubling questions about Whitewater still left unanswered. I think that this is one of the biggest failures of the 103d Congress.

When the 104th Congress convenes in January, Whitewater hearings will certainly be high on the agenda. For the benefit of my colleagues who will be participating in these hearings, I thought it would be helpful to summarize the concerns that I have expressed throughout this year. I believe that a majority of the American people want to put Whitewater behind us, but only after all questions are answered and all persons involved are held accountable for their actions.

DEATH OF WHITE HOUSE DEPUTY COUNSEL VINCENT
FOSTER, JR.

Vincent Foster left his White House office at 1:00 p.m. on July 20, 1993. He was found dead late that afternoon by the confidential witness (CW) at Fort Marcy Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The Fiske report, released on June 30, 1994, concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide, and did so at Fort Marcy Park. However, CW has contradicted many key statements in the report. This summer I obtained a sworn statement from CW regarding Vince Foster's death.

CW said that when he discovered Mr. Foster's body, Mr. Foster's hands were at his side, palms up, with no gun in either hand. The Fiske report quoted CW as saying that there may have been a gun in Mr. Foster's hand which he did not see due to dense foliage at the site. They suggested to him that if the trigger guard had been around one finger, and the gun underneath his hand, that CW might not have noticed it. After being pressed, CW said that if that were the case, he might not have seen the gun, but the palms were definitely up. The FBI agents refused to show CW the photo of Foster's hand. When I showed CW the photo of Foster's hand. When I showed CW the ABC News photo of Mr. Foster's hand with the thumb trapped in the trigger guard, CW reacted very strongly, saying this is definitely not what he saw. If CW is correct, then someone moved Mr. Foster's head between the time CW left the scene and the police and the paramedics arrived.

The Fiske report said that Mr. Foster's head was upright, but it had been moved earlier as evidenced by bloodstains on Mr. Foster's right cheek and shoulder that are inconsistent with the upright position of the head. CW, who was first on the scene, made it very clear to me that Mr. Foster's head was in an upright position when he saw it, and that there was no blood stain on the cheek. Clearly, someone moved Mr. Foster's head after CW left. The Fiske report failed to identify who moved the head.

CW also said that he saw a wine cooler bottle adjacent to Mr. Foster's body. He said that this bottle matched the half-empty wine cooler four-pack that was in the white Honda automobile in the parking lot of the park. The Fiske report is silent on the wine cooler bottle.

I am further troubled by several other unanswered questions. The FBI never found the bullet that killed Vince Foster at the park, nor were any skull fragments ever found at the scene. The Fiske report said that no fingerprints were found on Foster's .38 caliber Colt revolver. No dirt or grass was found on Foster's shoes. Carpet and hair fibers found on Foster's clothing were not analyzed as to their origin. The security guards stationed outside of the Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence directly across Chain Bridge Road from the park never heard a shot.

The Fiske report contained a great deal of material (over 70 pages in all) on the credentials of the four pathologists who reviewed the physical evidence surrounding Vince Foster's death. Yet they never actually examined his body. Their findings were wholly reliant on the autopsy conducted by Dr. James Beyer, the Fairfax County Coroner. He said that Foster's death was "consistent with a self-inflicted wound."

Dr. Beyer has been challenged in the past for conducting flawed and erroneous autopsies. According to the Washington Times, Dr. Beyer overlooked critical evidence in the 1989 Timothy Easley stabbing and supported a police finding that the death was a suicide. The death was later ruled a homicide after an outside expert noted glaring errors in Dr. Beyer's report. These errors included missing a self-defense wound on the victim's hand and getting the color of his hair wrong. Mr. Easley's girlfriend later confessed to the murder.

In December 1991 Dr. Beyer ruled that the death of Thomas Burkett, Jr. was a suicide. The body was later exhumed and a second autopsy detailed numerous serious omissions in Dr. Beyer's report. These omissions included a fractured lower jaw and, according to the New York Post, a bloody and disfigured ear, indicating a struggle.

So many questions remain unanswered that it is very clear that the investigation into Mr. Foster's death needs to be reopened.

THE SEARCHES OF VINCENT FOSTER'S OFFICE

White House Chief of Staff Thomas "Mack" McLarty ordered Vince Foster's office sealed after learning of his death. However, the office remained unlocked overnight and was not sealed until 11:00 a.m. the next day, when a guard was posted at the door. Despite the order to seal the office, within the first few hours after Vince Foster's body was found, White House officials removed records of business deals between the President, Mrs. Clinton, and the Whitewater Development Corporation, without telling the Federal authorities who were investigating his death. The officials removing files from the office were White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, Special Assistant to the President Patsy Thomasson, and Mrs. Clinton's Chief of Staff, Margaret Williams.

On July 22, 1993, Mr. Nussbaum and White House officials searched Mr. Foster's office a second time. Citing executive privilege, they kept the Park Police and FBI agents from en-

tering the office. The Park Police later discovered that Whitewater records had been removed from the office.

On July 27, 1993, White House officials revealed that on July 26, they found a note, supposedly written by Vince Foster, in the bottom of the briefcase which was in the office. The note was torn into 27 pieces, and there were no fingerprints on the note. The Fiske report said that reason for the lack of fingerprints on Foster's gun was because of the heat and humidity that day. This begs the question as to the reason for the lack of fingerprints on the note. In addition, two previous searches of the briefcase failed to turn up any note.

CLINTON TIES TO CONVICTED COCAINE DISTRIBUTOR

Both Patsy Thomasson, who is responsible for the administration of the White House, and President Clinton have been linked to Dan Lasater, who was convicted in 1986 of cocaine distribution. Lasater's Little Rock, AR brokerage (Lasater and Company) was awarded lucrative contracts to underwrite bond sales for the State. These contracts may or may not have been related to the fact that Lasater was a friend of the Clintons and a large political donor. He lent money to Roger Clinton, Bill Clinton's half-brother, to help him pay off his drug debt, and also gave him a job, according to Newsweek.

In the early 1980s Ms. Thomasson joined Lasater's company and quickly rose to become a key assistant. When Dan Lasater served his sentence for cocaine distribution, she ran the company and received Mr. Lasater's power of attorney. Prior to Dan Lasater's conviction, Mr. Dennis Patrick from eastern Kentucky was persuaded by a long-time friend to open an account at Lasater and Company. Over \$107 million was traded in his name without his knowledge. When Mr. Patrick raised questions about the huge amount of money flowing through his account, there were three attempts made on his life. We need to find out if Ms. Thomasson knew that these illegal trades were taking place.

The Arkansas Development Finance Authority (ADFA) steered a great deal of state bond underwriting business to Lasater and Company. Then-Governor Bill Clinton created ADFA to provide economic development loans to small businesses in Arkansas. In December 1988 ADFA deposited \$50 million in a bank in the Cayman Islands. I do not see how depositing this money in the Cayman Islands would have benefited small businesses in Arkansas, since Arkansas banks offered competitive interest rates. Given Dan Lasater's drug involvement, I believe that some very serious questions need to be raised about why the State of Arkansas was sending its money to an offshore bank in a country identified by the State Department as a drug money laundering haven.

According to the Albuquerque Journal, a joint Federal/State investigation of Dan Lasater's drug activities was called off for political reasons. Eventually Lasater was convicted of possession and distribution of cocaine. He served 10 months of a 30 month prison sentence, but did not spend one day in prison. He was later pardoned by then-Governor Clinton. Congress and the American people need to know whether or not Ms. Thomasson was aware of Lasater's drug use

and whether or not then-Governor Clinton was aware of this when the State bond contracts were awarded to Lasater and Company, and the American people deserve to know why Bill Clinton would pardon a convicted drug distributor who made substantial contributions to his campaign.

There was also another case similar to that of Mr. Dennis Patrick. Lasater and Company traded Treasury futures for First American Savings and Loan of Oak Brook, Ill. First American lost \$361,000 of depositors' money through these trades, which First American's head claimed were traded without their permission.

First American was seized by Federal regulators in 1986. The regulators pursued a pending lawsuit that First American had filed against Lasater. The Rose Law Firm handled this suit on behalf of the Federal Government, and superlawyer Hillary Clinton and Vincent Foster worked on this case. The suit, which was originally for 3.3 million, was settled for \$200,000. It was a serious conflict of interest for Hillary Clinton to be handling this lawsuit. Dan Lasater, who was the primary target of the lawsuit, was a personal friend and supporter of her husband. One certainly has to wonder how hard Hillary worked to obtain as much money as possible from Mr. Lasater.

QUESTIONABLE LOANS TO CLINTON WHILE HE WAS GOVERNOR

According to the Washington Post, the Wall Street Journal, and the Associated Press (AP), then-Governor Clinton borrowed between \$220,000 and \$400,000 in the mid-1980s to promote his legislative agenda as Governor of Arkansas. White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said that the money was used for travel and legislation-related events. The White House has said that most of the money to repay these loans came from individual donors who were not connected with corporate interests. However, AP has reported that Tyson Foods, Inc. and TCBY Enterprises, Inc. were among the donors.

We need to know specifically what the loans were used for, who the donors were, and whether or not any of the donors received special favors from the Legislature or from then-Governor Clinton. I wrote to the President on July 14, 1994, asking for answers to these and other questions that have been raised in response to the press reports. To date I have received no response.

CRIMINAL PROBES IN WHITEWATER PIGEONHOLED

President Clinton appointed Paula Casey as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas (Little Rock). She had worked on the Clinton/Gore campaign in 1992, and her husband was appointed to a state job in Arkansas when Bill Clinton was governor.

A criminal referral from Jean Lewis, a Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) investigator who investigated the failed Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, was on Paula Casey's desk waiting for action when she became U.S. Attorney. This referral, which was made in September of 1992, stated that over \$100,000 in Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan funds were illegally funneled into the Whitewater Development Corporation to pay the company's bills. President Clinton and his wife were two of the four principal investors in Whitewater. Ms. Lewis identified at least a dozen compa-

nies that siphoned Madison funds to Whitewater. The Clintons were identified as "potential beneficiaries" of this scheme.

In September of 1993, Jean Lewis at the RTC filed a second criminal referral charging that Madison had illegally diverted \$60,500 to Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign. Her referral charged that the campaign was an alleged participant in the illegal conspiracy. The referral also contained additional information on the relationship between Madison and Whitewater Development Corporation.

In October of 1993, Paula Casey formally declined to investigate the first criminal referral. After the second criminal referral had been reported in the press, reported in the press, Paula Casey recused herself from the case. Because of Paula Casey's close relationship with President Clinton, she should have immediately recused herself from both referrals. The fact that she didn't raises questions about why she let the first referral languish for so long.

On November 10, 1993, Jean Lewis was removed from the Madison/Whitewater case because of an alleged personality conflict with an attorney on the case. On February 2, 1994, after both of her criminal referrals were made public. Ms. Lewis was visited by April Breslaw, an RTC attorney from Washington, D.C. Ms. Lewis tape recorded this meeting. During the meeting, Ms. Breslaw pressured her to change her conclusions about Madison and Whitewater. Furthermore, Ms. Breslaw said that people at the top (of RTC) would be happier if they had answers to the Whitewater questions that would get them off the hook. Ms. Lewis said that two of the head people Ms. Breslaw was talking about were RTC Deputy Chief Executive Officer Jack Ryan, and RTC General Counsel Ellen Kulka. Both Mr. Ryan and Ms. Kulka worked directly under then-Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, the RTC's acting Director and a close friend of the President. Ms. Lewis is now seeking redress under the Federal Government's whistleblower law.

At the time the first criminal referral from Jean Lewis at the RTC was gathering dust on Paula Casey's desk, Paula Casey was negotiating with David Hale. Mr. Hale was the head of Capital Management Services, Inc., a small business investment company. According to the Wall Street Journal, among the bad loans he was under investigation for were \$300,000 to a company controlled by Susan McDougal, a Whitewater partner with her husband and the Clintons. Some \$110,000 of this loan may have ended up in the Whitewater account. Mr. Hale told reporters that he was pressured by then-Governor Clinton to make the loan to Mrs. McDougal. Mr. Hale was a former municipal court judge appointed by Bill Clinton.

Mr. Hale's attorney, Randy Coleman, entered into negotiations with Paula Casey to obtain a plea bargain. Mr. Coleman asked Paula Casey to recuse herself from this case because of the obvious conflict of interest that would be present on her part. Since Mr. Hale was willing to provide additional information on the case to assist in undercover operations, I am concerned about the possibility that Paula Casey may have refused to consider his request because of the obvious political implications of the information he would provide.

Paula Casey eventually recused herself from the case in November of 1993, but by that time Mr. Hale had been publicly indicted and thus would not have been useful to any undercover operations.

We need to find out if President Clinton or other members of his administration sought to influence the actions of Pauls Casey and the RTC with respect to Jean Lewis' criminal referrals and David Hale's plea bargain request. The above mentioned situations I think already represent a clear conflict of interest on the part of Paula Casey, but I am concerned that it may go deeper than that.

DOCUMENT SHREDDING AT THE ROSE LAW FIRM

Jeremy Hedges, a part-time courier at the Rose Law Firm, told a grand jury that he was told to shred documents from the files of Vincent Foster after Robert Fiske had announced that he would look into Mr. Foster's death (Fiske was appointed as Independent Counsel on January 20, 1994). It is still illegal to destroy such evidence even before a subpoena is issued. Hedges said that none of the documents that he saw and shredded related to Whitewater. However, another Rose employee told the Washington Times that documents showing the Clintons' involvement in Whitewater had also been ordered destroyed. The shredding reportedly occurred on February 3, 1994.

During the 1992 presidential campaign, three current or former Rose employees said that couriers from the Rose Law Firm were summoned to the Arkansas governor's mansion by Hillary Clinton, who personally handed over records to be shredded at the firm's downtown office. The shredding began after the New York Times reported on March 8, 1992, the involvement of Governor Clinton and his wife in Whitewater Development Corporation. The shredding continued through the November 3 general election. During the presidential campaign, the Clintons said that the Whitewater records had disappeared. We need to find out which documents were shredded, why they were shredded, and who ordered this to be done.

GOVERNOR JIM GUY TUCKER

Jim Guy Tucker succeeded Bill Clinton as Governor of Arkansas and was elected Governor for a full 4-year term this year. Previously he served as the Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas. Like President Clinton, he has been involved in several questionable business deals with James McDougal that contributed to the demise of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

According to press reports, the RTC has subpoenaed documents from Governor Tucker's businesses going back over a decade, the RTC is pursuing fraud claims against him, and has named him in a criminal referral to the Justice Department. The press has also reported that Governor Tucker is a possible target for indictment in the Independent Counsel's of Madison's failure.

Mr. Tucker borrowed over \$1.25 million from Madison, amazingly without even filling out loan applications or making down payments. He told the Little Rock Democrat-Gazette, "I called Jim McDougal if I wanted to borrow money." When Federal regulators seized Madison, Mr. Tucker's \$1 million loan for a sewer system was one of the largest delinquent loans on Madison's books. We need to

find out to what extent Mr. Tucker's bad loans contributed to the failure of Madison.

Mr. Tucker also borrowed over \$750,000 from David Hale's Capital Management Services, Inc. However, Capital Management Services was licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration only to lend to socially or economically disadvantaged small business owners. The key question is why Mr. Tucker, who became a millionaire through the cable television business, was borrowing money from a company that was only allowed to lend to disadvantaged persons. David Hale has also accused Mr. Tucker of pressuring him to make bad loans.

CONCLUSION

I am hopeful that the issues I have raised will be thoroughly investigated by the Independent Counsel, Mr. Starr, and by the House and Senate. Contrary to what supporters of the President have said, those of us who advocate a complete and thorough investigation of Whitewater are not on a political fishing expedition. We simply want to know the facts. If the President and members of his administration had answered all of the questions that have been raised so far, perhaps Whitewater would be far behind us now. Let us hope that this will all be dealt with by the Independent Counsel and Congress this coming year so that the American people can regain confidence in their Government and so that we in Congress may devote our attention to other crucial issues facing our country.

THOUGHTS ON A MEETING WITH UKRAINIAN PRESIDENT KUCHMA

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure and privilege to meet twice last week with President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine.

All of us from the Congress who met with President Kuchma were encouraged by his leadership and his expressions of commitment to democracy and economic reform. The people of the United States have a major stake in Ukraine's success. This large nation occupies a critical place in Europe. It asks not mainly for money but for American technical assistance and friendship. It is important that we respond appropriately and effectively.

During our discussions a number of issues were reviewed, including the acceleration of technical ties between our two nations and greater utilization of the talents of the Ukrainian-American communities, including that in Michigan's 12th district. Vice President AL GORE and I pledged to work with representatives of Ukraine on this important matter.

During our meetings there was also discussion of the "60 Minutes" program. The deep distortions in that program were of concern to all of us, and everyone present was encouraged by the determination shown by President Kuchma to demonstrate that Ukraine of today and tomorrow is far removed from the misshaped picture put together by "60 Minutes."

In this regard I insert a statement I presented on October 27, 1994 in Warren, MI:

I regret that I cannot be with you tonight because of two prior engagements. I know all of you, my friends in the Ukrainian-American Community, will understand.

I did not see the "60 Minutes" program and, of course, had no knowledge of its contents. These days, I don't get to watch much television.

But as soon as I had learned of the program, I acted to get whatever information might be available.

Today, I received the transcript and have read it carefully. I also have been in touch with people at the American Jewish Committee who immediately shared with me their deep concern.

I have had several lengthy conversations with Martin Plax, Area Director of the American Jewish Committee in Cleveland. He has served as liaison between the Ukrainian and Jewish Communities in Cleveland.

He told me a few hours ago that he had just finished an article for publication on the "60 minutes" program.

Because of his expertise and the clarity of his message, I would like, with his permission, to quote from his article. Mr. Plax writes,

"... I was amazed by the selective and highly inflammatory way in which the entire report was crafted. So was Rabbi Yakov Bleich, who was sent a videotape of the show by the American Jewish Committee. In a telephone conversation yesterday, Bleich said he was furious with the way his interview was edited. He said that he had told '60 Minutes' about the many positive things taking place in Ukraine and that when he said 'they want the Jews out' he was referring to small, but vocal groups of ultranationalists who are anti-semitic, but not a significant force in the country.

"... If the producers of this segment of '60 minutes' had any integrity they would have at least given Ukrainian government officials an opportunity to indicate directly how they were responding to the ultranationalists and to the two instances when Jews were attacked.

"... Efforts are now underway by Jews in Ukraine and by Ukrainian leaders there and in Europe to respond to all of the inaccuracies of that story. It certainly won't make a difference to '60 Minutes.' They're in the business of attracting viewers, so the more sensational and the more lurid, the better.

"The Jews who have chosen to remain in Ukraine and to live Jewishly cannot be aided by an eruption of indignation and panic. We can give aid to them, however, by supporting the forces that exist within Ukraine which are striving to contain any hatred and promote stability and moderation. If we do anything other, we may learn another lesson: that those who distort the present, by assuming that nothing has changed from the past, will increase the probability that they might relive the past from which they had hoped to escape."

In addition to conveying these remarks, I want to reiterate: I find the reference, by Morley Safer, to "genetically anti-semitic" totally reprehensible. No explanation can excuse it, in my judgment.

I have welcomed the many opportunities I've had to work with the Ukrainian-American Community. I have enjoyed the good times together at the Sunflower Festival and other occasions; I have been privileged to work with you on a number of serious projects, including most recently helping to obtain some added resources for the Center's work in support of democratic forces in Ukraine. I also have benefitted from some

frank discussions about times past, and future opportunities.

The goal of good will among all people must remain a vital one. I understand that a high level meeting is being scheduled in New York on this matter within the next week or two and that Rabbi Bleich will be in the U.S. within several weeks. I assure you I will follow-up on this matter.

HONORING WORLD HOME CARE WEEK

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, we are now in the middle of World Home Care Week, in recognition of the great advances this Nation and our world have made in expanding the quality and availability of medical care in the home.

It is fitting that in the Third Congressional District of Indiana, which I represent, that the Memorial Home Care Institution will be marking this week with a local celebration, where the value of home care will be acknowledged with a demonstration of how far we have come in providing home care to our citizens, both globally and locally.

Home care is an important, noble and smart concept. It allows people to receive care where they will be most able to heal or rest comfortably—in their own home—and such care provides dignity, efficiency, and economic benefits.

The network of people who provide home care: doctors, nurses, therapists, social workers, home care aides, and many others are providing a service that benefits our health care industry, our economy, and most important of all, people. The people who need care and their families receive caring, responsible, and warm services, and it improves the quality of life for everything.

Memorial Home Care is an institution which has provided skilled, committed, and compassionate services for the people of our community, and I am pleased to join with them in celebrating this week of recognition for home care services, both in our community and worldwide.

RETIREMENT OF SPEAKER TOM FOLEY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, wise, compassionate, judicious, TOM FOLEY has been an exemplary Speaker of the House. His innate fairness, his deep sense of honor, and his brilliant intellect, have won him respect on both sides of the aisle. He leaves this House with a full host of admirers, Democratic and Republican alike.

This entire House will always be indebted to Speaker FOLEY, but we in the Capital City owe him much for his strong and unswerving support of the District. In keeping with his strong

democratic principles, Speaker FOLEY has been one of the primary advocates for District home rule. Neither my constituents nor I will ever forget him.

The Congress' loss, however, is the world's gain. We can be sure that, no matter what challenge he takes up next, TOM FOLEY will continue serving the American people—and serving them well, as he has always done in this House. We bid him farewell with the greatest reluctance.

PRISONER RELEASES IN CHINA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, during the recess, the Chinese Government released eight political prisoners on medical parole or by commutation of sentence. Seven of the prisoners had been detained at the time of the Tiananmen incident or earlier. Four of the prisoners released were Tibetans.

These eight individuals are a small fraction of the number incarcerated because of their political activities. The Chinese Government continues to treat some dissidents as criminals and to deny those accused of due process. Yet I believe it is important to take note of the release of these eight individuals. I hope that the humanitarian leniency of these releases will be extended to others.

I first learned of these released from Mr. John Kamm, an American businessman in Hong Kong, who has worked quietly, yet effectively, to facilitate the release of political prisoners in China.

For the record, the eight people released are as follows:

1. Wu Zhaoqiang, age 27, unemployed worker in Beijing at the time of his arrest, sentenced in 1990 to a 7-year term.
2. Wang Sinlong, 49, a teacher at Shanxi University in Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province, at the time of his arrest, sentenced in 1990 to an 8-year term.
3. Leng Wanbao, 34, a worker in Changchun City, Jilin Province, at the time of his arrest, sentenced around 1990 to an 8-year term.
4. Ge Hu, 35, a college teacher in Shanxi Province at the time of his arrest, sentenced in 1990 to a 7-year term.
5. Yulo Dagwacering, 65, a teacher at Tibet University in Lhasa at the time of his arrest, sentenced in 1989 to a 10-year term.
6. Tubdain Namzhub, 67, a lama at the Johkang Monastery at the time of his arrest, sentenced in 1989 to a 9-year term.
7. Chung Bdag, 38, a citizen of Lhasa at the time of her arrest, sentenced in 1990 to an 8-year term.
8. Cewang Baidain, 62, a farmer in Lhasa at the time of his arrest, sentenced in 1991 to a 5-year term.

A FALLEN HERO

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sympathy at the tragic murders of Sergeant Henry Joseph Daly, a Washington, DC police officer and friend, and the FBI agents Martha Dixon Martinez and Michael John Miller. My staff and I are shocked and saddened by this November 22, 1994, outbreak of senseless violence.

Mary Ann Daly, Henry's wife, has worked with me and my staff for almost 17 years. Our thoughts and prayers are with Mary Ann and her family. They are truly all our friends.

The community of Washington, DC, of which this Capitol is a part, has lost a good man and an excellent law enforcement officer. DC police Sgt. Henry Daly was admired and respected by those he served and with whom he served. To paraphrase his brother, Michael Daly, Henry was a larger than life figure. We must remember how Henry Daly lived even as we mourn his passing.

I would like to include for the RECORD the following article from the Washington Post from Wednesday, November 23:

SLAIN DETECTIVE KNOWN AS DOGGED INVESTIGATOR

(By Sari Horwitz and Debbi Wilgoren)

Sgt. Henry Joseph Daly, a D.C. police officer for 28 years, was a big, tough, chain-smoking cop who liked to joke in his gravelly voice about the squad room coffee, but was always known as being cool yet aggressive under pressure. He was respected by his colleagues as a dogged investigator during the years when homicides in the District have soared to record-breaking levels.

Daly, 51, was shot to death yesterday in his third-floor office when a gunman opened fire in D.C. police headquarters at 300 Indiana Avenue NW. Two FBI agents, Martha Dixon Martinez and Michael John Miller also died as did the gunman. Two other people, FBI agent John Kuchta and a 15-year-old were wounded.

"He was a tremendous homicide detective," said former D.C. police chief Isaac Fulwood Jr., breaking into tears when he heard of Daly's death. "And he told me a few months ago he was just about to retire."

"He knew how to talk to people and he was an outstanding crime scene man," Fulwood said. "In the face of all the horror you see on the street, Hank Daly could walk up to a crime scene and put the thing together."

Tony Daniels, an assistant director in charge of the FBI Washington field office, said "the law enforcement community here in Washington has lost three close members of its family."

"These are times you pray will never happen," Daniels said.

Martinez, 35, who received a degree in biology from the University of Pittsburgh, had been an FBI agent for seven years. She recently married fellow agent, Jorge Martinez and lived in Springfield.

Miller, 41, was an eight-year member of the FBI. Eight years after getting a law degree from Georgetown University, he joined the bureau and had served in Oklahoma and Washington. He lived with his wife and two children in Upper Marlboro.

Kuchta, 31, who lives in Sterling, joined the FBI three years ago after receiving a law

degree from Duquesne University in Pennsylvania. He remained in critical condition last night at Washington Hospital Center.

The father of two grown children—Elizabeth, 25 and Steven, 23, Daly lived with his wife and high school sweetheart, Mary Ann in Fairfax County. Mary Ann Daly was at work as the appointment secretary for Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.) when the shooting occurred.

About two years ago, Fulwood tapped Daly to command his new "Cold Case Squad," a group of veteran detectives and FBI agents assigned to concentrate on homicide cases that remained unsolved for three months or more.

Daly's fellow detectives said last night they were still in shock over his brutal death. They described him as a dedicated man who could have retired from the force at any time, but chose to continue working as a detective.

Former D.C. police detective V.I. Smith, who worked with Daly when they were patrol officers in the 6th Police District, remembered him yesterday as "the kind of guy who never went to sleep." "He was always out in the street, looking and searching," Smith said. "He was a good officer. He was very well-respected. He did his job and he did it well."

"Hank was a stabilizing force," said William O. Ritchie, the former head of the D.C. criminal investigation division. "Rarely did you see him in a high-stressed demeanor. He took things in stride." Ritchie said Daly's death was going to be hard on the homicide squad.

"The guys are going to be devastated," he said. "People look at the macho homicide detective. But they too are human beings. Their space has been violated by the bad guy."

At a news conference last night, D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas called Daly "an outstanding detective." "He was a family man," Thomas said. "You couldn't find a better person or police official."

Daly, whose father was in the Army, was born in Kassel, Germany. He served for about six years in the Marine Corps and then joined the D.C. police force, according to his brother, Lt. Michael Daly, a Metro transit officer.

He spent 13 years in the homicide squad. At his desk in the cluttered office of the cold-case squad, Daly would grumble about the mud coming out of the coffee machine, and he filled up ashtray after ashtray in the non-smoking Municipal Building.

"He's been here so long no one can believe he's gone," said Lt. Charles Bailey, commander of the D.C. forensic science section and a friend of 18 years. "Everyone thought he was invincible. He was a great detective."

Several neighbors said last night that Daly, who loved hunting and belonged to the Fairfax Rod and Gun Club, had told them he would soon retire.

"He and his son would clean deer in the backyard," neighbor Michelle Oliver said. "He was very strong-minded, very firm."

Another neighbor, Garnette Strickland, 77, said, "I can't believe it. . . You would think you would be safe inside a police department."

On Saturday, Bailey said that he and Daly went to the Fairfax Rod and Gun Club to shoot skeet. "I said, 'Why don't you retire from the police department, Hank?'" recalled Bailey, who was with Daly's family last night. "He said, 'I can't. I love it.'"

SALUTE TO JUDY MIKELS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless public servant who has served the people of Simi Valley as a council member for the past 4 years and who now will serve a much broader area as a Ventura County supervisor.

Judy Mikels is someone who has always known what it means to make a commitment to others and to honor that commitment by doing the hard work necessary to get things done.

Before being elected to the Simi Valley City Council in November, 1990, she had served on and chaired the city planning commission and—through that valuable experience—was really able to hit the ground running upon her ascension to the council dais.

In addition to her political savvy, she brought the council a valuable business background, having owned and operated her own art gallery for more than a decade. She also brought a strong relationship with the cultural community in Simi Valley, as president of the Simi Valley Cultural Association.

But, most importantly, Judy came to the council with a heartfelt love of her community and a concern for her friends and neighbors. She has always done everything she could to improve her city and she has always had the support of her husband, John, and sons Brett and Ken in her tireless efforts.

One of the improvements that Judy has helped bring about is the establishment of a cultural center in the city, both the interim center in the former Simi Valley Courthouse and the permanent center currently being renovated on Los Angeles Avenue.

As a resident of Simi Valley, I am sorry to lose her as a council member but gratified that the citizens of Moorpark will now be able to benefit equally from her hard work and determination. I wish her all the best in her new role as supervisor of the fourth district in Ventura County.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS MISSING IN KOREA

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, at the last Veterans Day ceremony on the Waterbury, CT, Town Green, I was able to witness the dedication of a plaque remembering three men from Waterbury who are missing in action from the Korean war. These three soldiers are Army Sgt. Victor J. Choiniere, missing since November 1950, Army Cpl. Dennis Rush, missing since November 1950, and Army Cpl. Donald Humiston, missing since July 1952. These three soldiers went to Korea for a common and heroic cause: the protection of democracy and freedom from the oppression of communism.

Much of this century has been a battle to defend the ideals exemplified by the United States. Citizens of Waterbury have contributed to this fight. With the plaque on the Waterbury Green, the people of Waterbury will never forget the sacrifices that soldiers and their families made for the freedoms we enjoy. We hope that one day we will be able to account for the fates of Mr. Choiniere, Mr. Rush, and Mr. Humiston, and we pray that the peace that has been so elusive this century will soon reign in our Nation and the world.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZENSHIP AND LAW RELATED EDUCATION CENTER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Citizenship & Law Related Education Center for its presentation of the second annual Business-Government-School based Partnerships: Mechanism for Change conference in Sacramento.

This year's conference, "Safe Schools, Safe Communities, Make It Happen!" will address not only the mechanics of effective partnerships but the unfortunate climate of violence and fear that has spread through our Nation's public schools.

Today, public schools are the scene of some 3 million crimes per year. In urban and rural communities alike, the news of a fatal stabbing or shooting at a public school no longer astonishes or surprises us.

In the richest and poorest districts in the country, students walk their campuses literally fearing for their lives. In larger cities, some schools have begun to add drive-by-shooting drills to their safety plans and many others have resorted to outlawing baggy clothing and overcoats, ripping out student lockers and installing metal detectors to deter guns, knives and other lethal weapons from entering school grounds.

The resulting climate is eroding the very mission of our schools, prompting Secretary of Education Richard Riley to lament that violence "has turned many of our classrooms into war zones."

Whether we believe the cause of this disturbing trend to be extreme poverty, lack of supervision or the media's glamorization of violence, the solution to juvenile crime and violence lies in a solid partnership between everyone involved—government, schools and communities.

Linking the resources of business, government and education presents one of the most powerful opportunities for rescuing today's youth and restoring safety to our schools and communities.

This conference is a model business-education-government symposium for the 13 counties which comprise the Sacramento region. I applaud the outstanding job the CLRE Center has done in recruiting effective partners and fostering successful partnerships.

This year's conference boasts a menu of dynamic workshops covering issues relative to

new as well as ongoing partnerships, and will provide the tools necessary for partners to begin to restore safety to their schools and communities.

Additionally, the conference, in cooperation with Sacramento's the Business Journal, will conduct the first annual Business-School Partnership awards ceremony. These awards will be presented during the luncheon portion of the conference, recognizing businesses and schools who are working together to improve student success in school and preparation for responsible and productive citizenry.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the important work being done in Sacramento with regard to building such successful partnerships between businesses, government and schools. I salute each of the conference participants for recognizing that if we are to truly prepare our children for tomorrow, we must collectively meet this challenge.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMIE L. WHITTEN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, today my friend and colleague from Mississippi, Jamie L. Whitten, cast his last vote as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Jamie Whitten's career began in November 1941—1 month before Pearl Harbor. With 53 years of service, Jamie holds the record as the longest serving Member of the House. He established this in January 1992, when he broke the record set by the late Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia. Mr. Vinson had the previous record of 50 years and approximately 2½ months. I'm sure Jamie Whitten's record will stand for all time.

I have the privilege of serving with Jamie Whitten since I was elected to the House in 1968. He has had a long and distinguished career which spans the period beginning with World War II to the present. He has devoted his life to his constituents, this institution, and this Nation. During his 53 years in the House, he has shaped policies great and small.

As a long-time chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, Jamie has ensured investment in the family farm and in agricultural research so our Nation could reap the bounty of its land. No nation on earth has the wealth and diversity of food products as does the United States.

As chairman of the Full Appropriations Committee, Chairman Whitten guided and shaped many of the programs that helped build our country. Through the power of the purse, he worked to ensure that our Nation was strong by making the necessary and appropriate investment in both its people and infrastructure.

I wish Chairman Whitten and his wife Rebecca the very best in their retirement years.

TRIBUTES TO DEPARTING
MEMBERS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

TRIBUTE TO HAMILTON FISH

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, we are saying goodbye to many of our long-time colleagues as the 103d Congress ends. Among them is our good friend, HAM FISH, ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Committee. HAM is a member of a distinguished New York family, and he has carried on the family tradition of public service. One Hamilton Fish was President Grant's Secretary of State. Another, the father of our good friend, was a Member of the House for 24 years. HAM always has carried out his duties with that sense of duty and pride in public service which is the legacy of his family.

HAM has given the Judiciary Committee many years of distinguished service. His approach to difficult political and legislative questions has always been one in which reason, civility, and respect guided his actions. He has truly been one of the fine gentlemen of the House and I want to thank him for the guidance and support he has given me in my role as Republican leader over the years.

TRIBUTE TO DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

Mr. Speaker, during my years in the House it has often occurred to me that the center aisle that divides the two parties can be seen as a moat dividing us or a road joining us, depending upon the mood of the House and the nature of the issue. If it is always seen as a moat, you never get to really know the men and women of the other party; if it is always seen as a road, you lose that sense of party solidarity so necessary to the successful outcome of legislative debates.

But no matter how you view the middle aisle, there are always Members of the opposing party with whom you strike up a friendship, and I am happy to say that one of the enduring friendships I have been fortunate enough to forge in this House has been with my Illinois colleague, DAN ROSTENKOWSKI.

I came to the House in 1957. ROSTY joined us only 2 years later. There we were, a political odd couple if there ever was one: A Republican from Ev Dirksen's old district and a Democrat from Mayor Daley's Chicago. And yet, improbably enough, we became friends and it is a friendship that has survived through many twists and turns of the political road over the years.

As both of us like to relate, in the early days we used to drive back to Illinois each weekend, along with our good friend Harold Collier, to be with our families. We would each take turns driving, while one of us slept in the back seat. You get to know each other pretty well under such conditions and it was in those long hours on the road that our friendship grew.

Since I announced my decision not to seek reelection little over a year ago, I have been interviewed many times by the media. In many of the discussions I am asked what I will miss when I leave the House. And I tell them that what I will miss the most is the friendship, the camaraderie, the sense of mutual respect, the

knowledge that we in the House have the privilege granted to relatively few human beings in history, that of representing free people in a freely elected national legislature. What an honor it has been. And it has been all the more rewarding because of the wonderful men and women I have been fortunate enough to know, among whom I am proud to count my good friend ROSTY. Neither he nor I will be returning to the next Congress, so I want to take this opportunity to let him know I wish him the very best.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE SANGMEISTER

Mr. Speaker, there is a special bond between members of a State delegation. While we might—and often do—disagree on policy and programs, there is always that sense of community that comes when you all share allegiance to a great State.

The State of Illinois has been fortunate in having a delegation that reflects the general outlook I have just referred to. I think of our Illinois State lunches, where Democrats and Republicans gather to talk about what is in the best interests of our State. One of the most admirable members of that group is our colleague GEORGE SANGMEISTER. He is a Democrat. I am a Republican. But we both represent Illinois districts and we both try to do what is in the interest of our people. You get to know colleagues in your own delegation, especially when you get the chance to visit foreign countries with them as I did with GEORGE.

GEORGE served in the Illinois legislature from 1972 to 1976 and he came to the House with the hands-on experience that can be gained only by working in the legislative process at the State level. He has the distinction of having held office in every branch of government, as magistrate, State's attorney and, of court, legislator. My very best wishes go to GEORGE and his family as he begins a new life.

TRIBUTE TO ALEX McMILLAN

Mr. Speaker, in the next Congress, the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina will be losing the services of a fine representative and a valued colleague of ours, ALEX McMILLAN. ALEX has decided to return to private life when he was so successful for many years as a business executive, a long-time civic activist, and a problem solver for the people of Charlotte, his hometown, and other communities in his district. ALEX would rather find solutions than dwell on difficulties, and he brought that spirit of problem solving with him to the House.

A Charlotte newspaper once said of him that he was "the personification of the city's leadership core," and it is this quality of leadership that made ALEX such an effective Congressman. On issues ranging from the budget to health care, he has always demonstrated the common sense and personal character that earns respect on both sides of the aisle. I have always believed that those who come to us from the business world give our proceedings a good dose of common sense they might otherwise lack. ALEX McMILLAN certainly has shown that assumption to be true.

TRIBUTE TO JAMIE WHITTEN

Mr. Speaker, a legend of the House will be leaving at the end of this Congress. I refer to

our good friend and esteemed colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN. He was first elected in a special election back in 1941, just a month before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and has served his constituents, his State, and his country with distinction ever since. Having served longer in the House than anyone in history, he has already carved out for himself a place in this institution's historic memory.

From 1949 until 1992, he served as the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, except for one term of Republican control, an amazing record of political longevity.

It was my good fortune as a junior Member of Congress to have JAMIE WHITTEN as one of my first subcommittee chairmen when I began my first 12 terms on the Appropriations Committee. He was indeed a good tutor. I learned so much from him that eventually helped me become a better legislator.

Beyond our professional relationship we had occasion to travel together to the far corners of the globe, and become good friends in the process.

I shall never forget those firebrand speeches of JAMIE when he got all fired up over an issue. While he could be very passionate in his delivery, he never lost his head in the heat of debate.

He is indeed a legend in his own time and I shall always cherish his friendship and respect him as one of the giants of the House during my tenure.

TRIBUTE TO BOB SMITH

Mr. Speaker, one of the glories of the House is the variety of backgrounds of those who make up our membership. Lawyers and social activists, businessmen and business women, teachers, athletes, actors, farmers, and journalists—each brings something special to our deliberations. BOB SMITH of the Second Congressional District of Oregon—one of the Nation's largest districts—came to us after a career as a cattle rancher and as a distinguished member of his State's legislature, including periods as Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives and Senate Republican leader.

That combination of experience in the private sector and a great record as a long-time State legislator gave Bob a special advantage when he came to us in 1983. His fine work as a member of the Agriculture Committee and the Natural Resources Committee earned him the admiration of his constituents and the respect of his colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO J.J. PICKLE

Mr. Speaker, the Almanac of American Politics has this to say about our very good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas, JAKE PICKLE: "[He is] conscientious, hard-working, kindly, politically-adept but also principled."

I believe that any one of us would be honored to receive even one of those accolades. But JAKE PICKLE deserves them all, because he is a gentleman and public servant who is not only respected but admired on both sides of the aisle. I guess it can be said that old-timers like myself have a special affection for those of us who have for so long labored in the political vineyards, in good times and in bad. So my great affection for JAKE is rooted in part in the fact that he and I have been colleagues for so many years.

But there is another reason that I have admired JAKE for so long. He has always been first and foremost the conscientious, kindly, principled man that the Almanac of American Politics wrote of. Time has a way of erasing memories of who voted with you and who voted against you on issues of long ago. But qualities of character and warmth and just plain decency remain indelibly etched in the memory. JAKE PICKLE exemplifies these qualities, and I want to join all our colleagues in wishing him the very best.

TRIBUTE TO AL MCCANDLESS

Mr. Speaker, our good friend and colleague AL MCCANDLESS has decided to move on to private life. As Congressman from California's 44th District, he represented a desert area of great weather all year around, and also one that is the fastest-growing in population. A former Marine who rose through the ranks from enlisted man to captain, a successful auto dealer, a former chairman of the board of supervisors of Riverside County, CA, AL came to the House with the kind of wide experience calculated to make him an effective legislator.

As ranking Republican of the Banking Consumer Credit and Insurance Subcommittee, AL worked diligently on the important issue of credit reporting legislation, and fought the good fight for economic growth in his district and the Nation. The House will miss his solid, dependable approach to legislation.

TRIBUTE TO TIM PENNY

Mr. Speaker, TIM PENNY of the First Congressional District of Minnesota has decided not to seek reelection and will be leaving the House in January. Although we are on different sides of the aisle, I just want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to his consistent efforts on budget reduction, including his co-sponsorship of what became known as the Penny-Kasich bill, a bipartisan attempt at restoring economic common sense to our deliberations.

Such an effort is not the easiest thing to do in the face of opposition from the leadership of your own party, and I believe TIM PENNY deserves our admiration for the principled stand he has taken in favor of budget reduction. He has always acted out of sincere conviction and I believe such a principled stand deserves bipartisan recognition.

TRIBUTE TO TOM LEWIS

Mr. Speaker, one of the benefits of public service in the House is the opportunity to get to know colleagues with widely varying backgrounds. Our colleague TOM LEWIS, who will be leaving the House after the 103d Congress, came to us after 11 years as a member of the U.S. Air Force and has been a pilot for 40 years. As a representative of Florida's 16th Congressional District, his interests have ranged from providing distant early warning of hurricanes to fair play for Florida citrus growers, from building a veterans' hospital to aviation safety.

It is this kind of versatility and dedication that has made TOM such a fine Congressman and a well-respected colleague. My very best wishes go to TOM and his family as they enter a new phase of their lives.

TRIBUTE TO ROMANO MAZZOLI

Mr. Speaker, there is one political virtue that many in Congress claim and all of us praise,

but which is not actually put into practice very often. I refer to the virtue of independence. What one person may see as bipartisanship, another may see as disloyalty to party principles. But when a colleague shows signs of demonstrating true independent thinking on some tough issues, I think we hold him in esteem.

I am reminded of this fact by the decision of our Democratic colleague, ROMANO MAZZOLI, not to seek another term. In the 1980's, when he voted with Republicans on a challenge of an election result, he did so out of a sincere conviction that Republicans had made the better argument in the debate. That's the kind of independent judgment we see all too rarely. There have been issues on which ROMANO MAZZOLI and I have disagreed, but I have always admired his independent judgment, and I believe it will be missed in the next Congress.

TRIBUTE TO J. ROY ROWLAND

Mr. Speaker, as you know, I have always been fascinated by the different strengths that individual members contribute to the House of Representatives. Each member brings to our deliberations the values of a unique community, the historic outlook of a region, the special pride of a state, the vantage point of a specific profession or job—and, of course, the views of a distinct and well-defined personality. This mixture of gifts makes the House a most interesting place in which to work.

J. ROY ROWLAND—DOC ROWLAND—is a family physician. His insights into health issues are therefore not the product of political views, but the result of a lifetime of dedication to the alleviation of human suffering and the desire to educate the public on issues relating to health care. He has given us a different vantage point from which to judge the various complicated health care proposals that have come before us. As chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Hospitals and Health Care Subcommittee, he has shown exemplary leadership rooted in conservative principles of government.

I guess I am also partial to DOC because he shares with me the very great honor of being able to wear the Combat Infantryman's Badge. For heroic action in Germany during World War II he was also awarded the Bronze Star. The House of Representatives will miss his sage advice, and I wish DOC the very best as he returns to private life.

TRIBUTE TO EARL HUTTO

Mr. Speaker, there have been countless words written and said over the years about the virtues of bipartisanship in the House. Unfortunately, bipartisanship is all too often more praised than practiced. In order for that virtue to become a reality, there have to be certain members of the House who, on specific issues, are willing to transcend partisan differences for the good of the country. I believe it can be said of EARL HUTTO, of the First District of Florida, that he has always been willing to side with those of both parties who favor a strong national security policy.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, EARL HUTTO has demonstrated a willingness to put country first when it comes to national defense issues. The House will miss his dedication and his patriotism.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR B. CAMPBELL

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Arthur B. Campbell of Wakefield on being named Rhode Island's Superintendent of the Years, and is now eligible to win the national version of this award in February.

Mr. Campbell has been the superintendent of the South Kingstown public school system for the past 10 years, and this award recognizes his outstanding leadership and commitment to making South Kingstown's schools among the best in the Nation.

Although no member of his family had ever attended college, let alone afford it, Mr. Campbell was urged by his employer to apply to Rhode Island College and pursue a career as a teacher. He did so, but not without working full time at a drug store and later a pizza parlor.

Upon graduating from Rhode Island College he began work as a science teacher in Jamestown, then moved on to the Chariho Regional School District, and in 1965 joined the staff at South Kingstown Junior High.

During his tenure as a teacher at South Kingstown Junior High, Mr. Campbell was the president of the local teacher's union, led the first strike in the history of the school department, and helped form the Rhode Island/National Education Association's first political action group.

In 1972, Mr. Campbell became director of instruction, and in 1984 he was named superintendent of schools. Over the years, Mr. Campbell has participated in numerous State and local educational task forces. I also was fortunate enough to have Mr. Campbell serve on the scholarship committee I have established. He gave freely of his limited time, and the committee appreciates it.

Mr. Campbell has helped the town cope with a dramatic increase in the number of students in South Kingstown and the need for new classrooms and facilities. His hallmark patience and cooperation also helped forged the coalitions and level of trust necessary for the town to undertake these multimillion-dollar projects.

Under Mr. Campbell's guidance, South Kingstown's schools and teachers have won a number of State and national awards. Now, it is Mr. Campbell's turn to be recognized for his outstanding leadership and commitment to education.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Arthur B. Campbell for being named Rhode Island Superintendent of the Year and wish him continued success.

**ELIZABETH JULIA (BETTY) MARRA
REMEMBERED**

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a eulogy I delivered for Betty Marra last Friday:

The inevitability of death does not diminish the shock when it arrives prematurely and unexpectedly.

Thus came Betty's death; unexpected, premature, unwelcomed.

Those of us who had been her friend through the years and who, just days ago, had worked with her and experienced her enthusiasm and energy have great difficulty in contemplating her absence.

She and I graduated from the same high school—Suitland—two years apart. We were contemporaries. Therefore, more than most, I know she has died too young.

We did not know one another in high school, but soon thereafter we became friends as members of the Young Democrats of Prince George's County.

She loved politics and it was a very large part of her life. And in almost every campaign during the last thirty years, Betty was there.

Involved.

Leading.

Following.

Helping.

Making a difference.

She had come, like so many of us in Prince George's County, from someplace else. But this was home and this is where she made a difference.

She worked for, taught, learned from, and greatly helped so many of us who have been given the privilege and honor of elected public service.

From the great Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino; to Representative Leon Gavin of Pennsylvania; to my friend, Representative Bill Hughes of New Jersey. And, of course, she participated as a member of the staff of the historic Impeachment Inquiry Committee in 1974.

Her longest continuance employment was, appropriately, with her dad—the patriarch of the wonderful Procopio family, which, like Betty, has made such a positive contribution to the life and well being of our Community.

Betty always reflected the warmth and graciousness of her mother Rose; and evidenced the love for her brothers: the late Alfonso, Jr., Ray and Joe, and her sisters: Josephine and Linda.

And, I can remember well Julio as early as the '60's and the contribution he has made, as well. Thank you, Julio, for what you have meant to so many of us.

Elizabeth Julia Marra was a special person, who reflected what Hubert Humphrey referred to in 1968 as "the joy of politics."

In talking to her sons, Al and Michael, they commented on that joy she shared. The excitement she derived from and brought to her involvement in politics at the County, State and National levels. Precinct official and President were persons she respected for their effort and their commitment.

In the days before her death she was deeply involved in doing what she loved so much and did so well—making democracy work. She volunteered her time in Governor-elect Glendening's campaign and in mine. And, as always, she made a difference. She made all

of us a little more enthusiastic, a little more engaged, and a little more proud of the effort we were making.

Governor-elect Glendening was sorry that he was unable to be with us today. He asked me to express his personal sympathy to the Marra family and reiterate his great appreciation for all of Betty's contributions to his campaign and to Prince George's County.

Betty Marra was contagious. And so many of us caught her spark and carry it with us, today. We will remember her and her vitality, her optimism, her drive, her warmth, her faith, her love of life and of all of us.

History chronicles the contributions of a few and we call those individuals "famous."

Betty was not famous.

But, Elizabeth Marra, did what all of us should do; she gave freely of her time and talent to make her Community and Country better. She did what President Kennedy urged each of us to do and she did not "ask what her Country could do for her, but what she could do for her Country."

And, as she did, she joined the ranks of thousands who have played a part in preserving and protecting the great nation we love as the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

And so, for what she did for each of us; and what she did for me:

I say thank you—Betty—we love you and we miss you.

5TH ANNUAL THREE KINGS CELEBRATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, this coming January 7, 1995, PAX theatre community, in association with Pregones theatre, will hold the 5th annual Three Kings Celebration and Cultural Exchange at Hostos Community College in the South Bronx.

Three Kings Day, which commemorates the journey of the Biblical three kings from the East and the gifts they gave to the newborn Jesus, is the highlight of the Christmas season for Roman Catholics of Hispanic heritage. Each year since 1991, Latino theater artists have held this Three Kings event in which the spirit of the season and the diversity of cultural expression within the Hispanic community is celebrated through song, dance, storytelling, and theater.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to fostering a sense of identity and self-esteem among the Hispanic youngsters in attendance, this event welcomes the participation of nonLatino community members and serves as a cultural bridge between the different ethnic groups in the South Bronx.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting PAX theatre community and Pregones theatre for their magnificent efforts this coming holiday season.

**IN HONOR OF CONGRESSMAN
GEORGE SANGMEISTER'S RE-
TIREMENT FROM THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Congressman GEORGE SANGMEISTER on his retirement from the U.S. House of Representatives. He has not only served this chamber as a diligent legislator, but to many of his constituents and colleagues on both sides of the aisle he has been a good and trusted friend.

Before coming to serve in the House of Representatives, GEORGE and I had the privilege of working together for a number of years in the Illinois State Senate. In 1988, we were both elected to represent the people of Illinois in the House of Representatives. As a new Member of Congress, it was a pleasure to have a close friend and colleague like GEORGE to learn and work along side. Over the past 6 years, GEORGE and I have continued to work together on many issues and projects important to the people of our districts and the State of Illinois. Serving with GEORGE in this Chamber and in the Illinois Senate has been an honor which will remain an important memory of my time in the House of Representatives.

I would like to extend best wishes and good health to GEORGE, his wife, Doris, and his entire family in the many years to follow his retirement. His service to the people of the 11th Congressional District and the State of Illinois will forever be appreciated by those he has so diligently served.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR T. LEE

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to Arthur T. Lee of Washington State.

As we observed Veterans Day earlier this month, I realized that most Americans probably do not know that this annual commemoration was originally called Armistice Day.

Set aside to honor Americans who fought in World War I, November 11, was the day on which the truce, or armistice, ending that conflict was signed in France.

Arthur Lee will remember the day's original meaning. Mr. Lee, who celebrated his 100th birthday on Thanksgiving Day, is one of our State's two surviving World War I veterans.

To say that Mr. Lee is a survivor is misleading. He is an exceptional man who served his country at an extraordinary time.

As the 20th century began, the United States was just emerging as one of the world's great military powers. Nevertheless, America rested in the waning twilight of the 19th century. Most Americans were shocked when Europe erupted in war in August 1914.

We maintained our neutrality during the early years of the war, as the first truly mechanized war unfolded. It was a new kind of war

in which the horrors of submarine attack, lethal gas, and aerial bombing were first unleashed on a mass scale.

But when the United States declared war on Germany and the Axis Powers in April 1917, American history changed forever. It was in this conflict—America's first war on the European continent—that Art Lee distinguished himself.

Born in Seattle in 1894, Mr. Lee grew up in Ballard, where he finished high school. But the ink on his Whitman College diploma was barely dry when the left for Army officer's training in May 1917. Commissioned a lieutenant, he sailed for Europe in July 1918.

An infantry officer, Lieutenant Lee was in the American Expeditionary Force's 91st Division. With its men drawn largely from the Western States, it was nicknamed the "Wild West Division." They were part of the infusion of hundreds of thousands of fresh American troops on the side of Europe's democracies, the turning point of the war.

On September 26, 1918, the Battle of the Meuse Argonne began. Historians refer to this battle as "the beginning of the end" of World War I. Machine gun and cannon fire raged for days, during which young Lieutenant Lee led forces capturing strategically important Trossol Farm, contributing to an American victory.

Within weeks, the war ended. But before the Armistice was signed at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918, casualties were heavy. The 91st Division suffered 1,454 dead and 4,654 wounded, including Lieutenant Lee, shot in the knee.

For his bravery, Lieutenant Lee received the Distinguished Service Cross. France and Belgium both awarded him the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

After recovering from his wound at Camp Lewis—now Ft. Lewis—near Tacoma, Mr. Lee went on to a successful career in business and civic service, living for many years in Bellevue.

As our country paused November 11 to remember its veterans, we can be proud to count Mr. Arthur Lee among them. He symbolizes the patriotic tradition of sacrifice that has kept our country free. To you, Arthur Lee, and your fellow veterans, we say thank you.

TRIBUTE TO C. TOBIAS "TOBY"
JOHNSON

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's premiere public servants, C. Tobias "Toby" Johnson, who is retiring from 16 years of outstanding public service to the Sacramento County board of supervisors.

A California native, Toby Johnson has lived in Sacramento County since he was an infant. Following graduation from Sacramento High School, Mr. Johnson attended U.C. Berkeley, Sacramento State University, and Stanford University. He received B.A. and M.A. degrees in education and public administration and holds elementary and secondary teaching credentials and a school administrative credential.

Mr. Johnson's career in the field of education was long and successful. In 1949, he began teaching at Franklin Elementary in Sacramento, where he taught for 8 months before being drafted to replace the district superintendent, who had resigned.

In 1953, he moved to Marshall School. In 1956 Mr. Johnson became the principal of Arden School and in 1957, he was promoted to director of personnel for the San Juan district. In 1961, he became principal of Jonas Salk Middle School and in 1965, he was named principal of Mira Loma High School.

Mr. Johnson left California briefly in 1967 for a school post in Colorado but returned the next year to serve for a decade as principal and superintendent of the Arcohe School District in Herald, CA.

Since January 1, 1979, Mr. Johnson has served continuously as supervisor of the Fifth Supervisorial District in Sacramento County. The district is comprised of 569 square miles, has a population of over 225,000 and is very diversified with a full range of urbanized communities, as well as one of the largest farming communities in northern California.

In this capacity, he has become adept at budget management, personnel administration, and business management. Mr. Johnson has administered labor relations, project writing for State and Federal grants and school site development, planning and construction of facilities, and has had experience in community planning.

In addition to his stated supervisorial duties, Mr. Johnson also represents Sacramento County on the following boards and commissions: Local Agency Formation Commission, Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, Sacramento Area Council of Governments, Sacramento Transportation Authority, Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, Delta Protection Commission, Sacramento County Cable Commission, Solid Waste Authority, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, Sacramento-Yolo Port Commission, Mather Internal Study Team, and the Sacramento Public Library Board.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize the great leadership Toby Johnson has provided for so many years to the people of Sacramento County. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him success and happiness in all of his future endeavors.

GINO ARCONTI, FORMER MAYOR
OF DANBURY, CT

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay special tribute to the late Gino Arconti of the City of Danbury, CT. When Mr. Arconti passed away earlier this month, he left a legacy worthy of our recognition and acknowledgement.

Mr. Arconti was the son of Italian immigrants. After serving in the Army during and after World War II, Mr. Arconti returned home and rose through the ranks of city govern-

ment. Eventually the popular Mr. Arconti became mayor and served three very active terms. During his tenure as mayor, Mr. Arconti directed the construction of numerous city buildings, including the library and both the police and the fire headquarters. After his third term, Mr. Arconti decided to retire as mayor and spend more time with his family.

Mr. Arconti was also active in community service. As a dedicated member of the Parish, he chaired the building committee of St. Gregory the Great Church. Other Endeavors included serving as vice-chairman of the University Foundation of Western Connecticut State University, director of the Pope John Paul Center for Health Care, and campaign chairman for the United Way of Northern Fairfield County.

Gino Arconti was a principled and honest leader and a devoted father and friend. His concern for others and his endless energy will long be remembered.

IN HONOR OF DORA J. KAUFMAN'S
RETIREMENT FROM THE FARMERS
HOME ADMINISTRATION

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker I rise today to honor Dora J. Kaufman on her retirement from the Farmers Home Administration. Dora retired from the Flora County district office on September 29, 1994, after 39 years of dedicated service.

Dora began her career as a clerk in the Flora County office of the Farmers Home Administration. In September 1978, Dora was promoted to District Loan Technician, and later she was again promoted to District Loan Specialist.

Over the years Dora has received several awards for her superior work with the Farmers Home Administration. Dora's contributions toward the processing and servicing of rural rental housing loans helped make many rural area apartment projects a reality for senior citizens and young families in the 19th Congressional District. In addition, Dora was also instrumental in assisting with the financing of several essential community facilities such as rural health clinics, hospitals, and shelter workshops.

On behalf of the people of the 19th Congressional District, I want to thank Dora Kaufman for the many contributions she has made to our local communities and its citizens. Her work has truly had an impact on the lives of many over the years, and for that we are all grateful. In closing, I wish Dora and her entire family happiness and good health in the many wonderful years to follow her retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, today marks the last vote of Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY, a man who has represented the citizens of Rhode Island's 1st Congressional District since 1989.

He began his service to the people of Rhode Island as soon as he arrived in Washington by securing a position on the important Armed Services Committee. As a member of that committee, RON MACHTLEY worked to protect critical submarine construction jobs in both Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Most recently, RON MACHTLEY was involved in negotiations surrounding final passage of the Crime bill and took an active interest in health care reform. His work on these and other matters reflected an honest and sincere effort to improve the lives of all Rhode Islanders.

Those of us who have served with RON MACHTLEY know him as a devoted husband and father, as well as an active member of his church. On a personal level, I will always appreciate the courtesy he has shown to me, and despite our political differences, his willingness to work together to help Rhode Island.

Finally, as a graduate of West Point, I will miss serving with RON MACHTLEY because, as a Naval Academy graduate, he was always willing to place a bet on the fortunes of the Navy football team, and always accepted their defeat with grace.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish him and his family a healthy and prosperous future.

FTC PROPOSAL ON DISCLOSURE OF CREDIT SCORES

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Consumer Credit and Insurance of the Banking Committee during the 102d and 103d Congresses, I have devoted a considerable amount of time on legislation to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act. In this Congress, those efforts led to legislation which was passed by the House of Representatives sent to the Senate for final approval prior to adjournment in October. However, the Senate was unable to act on the legislation in October and it now appears unlikely that they will consider FCRA legislation during the lame-duck session.

Toward the end of the 103d Congress, the Federal Trade Commission announced a proposal to amend its commentary interpreting the FCRA. The proposal would require credit bureaus to make certain credit score or risk

score disclosures under section 609 of the FCRA. Such scores are calculated using a formula or so-called scoring model which is designed, through statistical analysis of past experience with consumers, to assess the relative statistical significance of individual pieces of financial data. Risk scores are calculated by applying such formulas to pieces of information about a consumer's financial background to estimate the relative risk that the consumer presents in connection with a particular transaction or contemplated relationship. Mr. Speaker, because of my involvement with this issue, I believe that the FTC's proposal is inconsistent with the current language of the FCRA and with the conclusions we reached during our deliberations on amendments to it.

The current language of section 609 of the FCRA requires a credit bureau, upon request, to disclose to a consumer the nature and substance of all information the credit bureau has in its files on the consumer at the time of the request. Over the years that we have been considering legislation to amend the FCRA, there has been considerable debate and deliberation on proposed amendments to section 609. Those discussions have included proposals to require credit bureaus or others to disclose to consumers credit or risk scores which are calculated based on information contained in a consumer's credit bureau file. However, each time that such proposals have been considered, we discarded them. Such disclosures were rejected because they are largely unworkable, costly, and would not provide any meaningful benefit to consumers who already are entitled under section 609 to disclosure of each component of their files upon which such a credit or risk score might be based.

Accordingly, from the perspective of one who has been deeply involved in legislation to amend the FCRA, if in the unlikely event that it is deemed necessary and appropriate to expand section 609 of the FCRA to require credit bureaus to make credit or risk score disclosures to consumers, such a change should be implemented through a legislative amendment to the FCRA, not through a regulatory expansion of the FCRA as proposed by the FTC.

IN HONOR OF CONGRESSMAN BOB MICHEL'S RETIREMENT FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor House Minority Leader BOB MICHEL for the many years of dedicated services he has given the people of Illinois and the citizens of our Nation. He has not only served us as a great leader, but to many of his constituents and colleagues on both sides of the aisle he has been a good and trusted friend.

When I was elected to the House of Representatives in 1988, 32 years after Congressman BOB MICHEL was first sworn into office, BOB welcomed me with open arms to the Illinois congressional delegation. BOB has worked diligently with my colleagues and me

in continuing to make the State of Illinois a great place in which to live and work. Serving with BOB over the past 6 years has been an honor which will remain an important memory of my time in this Chamber.

I would like to extend best wishes and good health to BOB and his entire family in the many years to follow his retirement. His service to the people of this country will remain an example to us all as we continue to lead our Nation into the future.

TRIBUTE TO LATINOS ORGANIZATION FOR LIVER AWARENESS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the Latinos Organization for Liver Awareness, Inc. [LOLA], nonprofit organization dedicated to reaching out to Hispanics about the dangers of liver disease and the dire need to support those who suffer from it.

Liver disease claims the lives of 26,000 people every year. The need for organ donation is very great, as is the need for counseling, education, and support for families that must contend with the trials of liver transplant. Amongst those families is that of Debbie Delgado-Vega, the young woman in my district—herself in need of a liver transplant—who founded and chairs this organization.

Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, December 8, LOLA will hold its first benefit breakfast in the Bronx to raise funds for the vital services it provides. I ask my colleagues to join me in praise and support of LOLA and its life-saving work.

SALUTE TO ALEX FIORE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the only remaining original member of the Thousand Oaks city council, Alex Fiore, who is retiring after 30 years of service to the city and its citizens.

The city of Thousand Oaks has come a long way since its incorporation in 1964, and Alex Fiore is the one person who can truly claim to have been there every step of the way. He chaired the incorporation committee in 1964 and won one of the original council seats after spending \$37 on his campaign.

He first won re-election—something to which he would soon become accustomed—in 1966 by receiving more votes than any other candidate. In 1971, he began meeting with residents outside the Janss mall every Saturday and listening to their concerns—a practice that continued through his retirement.

Thousand Oaks would be a very different place today were it not for the ceaseless and tireless efforts of Alex Fiore over the years. I believe it would not be as successful a city or as beautiful a community without Alex Fiore's

contribution. I first met and worked with Alex while serving as the mayor of Simi Valley and I appreciated the chance to help further the causes of our respective cities and of East Ventura County together.

Alex has attended 1,400 city council meetings over the years and has spent an estimated 8,000 hours seated in his chair on the council dias. Thankfully, he leaves that chair of his own free will and with a truly incredible record of service and achievement to look back on.

Among his many accomplishments are the formation of the Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency, the introduction of a city water conservation program, a strong record of service to senior citizens and on housing issues. He was also the city's leading financial advisor, playing an indispensable leadership role in compiling the city's budget each year and scrutinizing even petty cash expenditures with an unparalleled level of scrutiny.

Finally, and most recently, Alex played a critical role in the creation and the opening of the city's Civic Arts Plaza—a premier facility that will serve Thousand Oaks and the entire county as a source for first-rate cultural events and entertainment.

We are saddened by the departure of Alex Fiore from the Thousand Oaks city council but heartened by the fact that he has left much in the way of achievement and progress for us to remember him by.

I wish Alex, Katy, and the rest of his family all the best in the future.

THE WAR IN BOSNIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the latest reports out of the United Nations designated "safe haven" of Bihac indicate that the Serb forces have intensified their attack and have seized nearly half of the region. Entire villages have

reportedly been razed or put to the torch by the Serbs. More than 180,000 civilians in the region, mostly Moslems, are at risk and food supplies have been virtually exhausted. The blood bath in Bihac highlights the utter failure of the international community to effectively confront aggression and genocide which have ravaged Bosnia for the past 3 years. The humanitarian nightmare continues unabated and the prospects are bleak. Not one nation can raise its head today from the weight of political indifference and shame. Not one, Mr. Speaker.

The United Nations, the guarantor of the protection of civilians in Bihac and in safe havens elsewhere in Bosnia, cannot even ensure the safety of its own personnel. An estimated 400 U.N. peacekeepers are currently being held hostage by Serb militants. Beyond Bihac, convoys of desperately needed food and fuel to Gorazde, Srebrenica, and Zepa continue to be blocked by Serb forces while the airport in Sarajevo remains closed.

The United Nations and NATO have basically deemed themselves irrelevant in the face of this latest Serb onslaught as diplomats ponder further concessions to lure the emboldened Serbs back to the bargaining table. Absurd. You can be certain that such an exercise will only embolden the Serbs in their efforts of ethnic cleansing and in creating a greater Serbia.

If they had any doubts about the intentions of the world community, they should have none now—the international community will do nothing to save Bosnia.

Mr. Speaker, the on-going war in Bosnia violates virtually every one of the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, the U.N. Charter and all norms of human decency. But there is one principle which the nations of the world are violating—and that is the right of Bosnia to defend itself against aggression. In effect by not lifting the arms embargo we have sentenced the people of Bosnia to a slow, brutal death. We have done little to stop the deaths and yet have taken effective steps to deny them the dignity and right to defend their

families, their homes, their communities, and their country from extinction.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we, in this House, should bow our heads in a moment of silence upon the death of a nation and of the principles which the community of nations committed itself to uphold.

IN HONOR OF GERALD R. BOYLE ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE DECATUR SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 29, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Gerald Boyle of Latham, IL. On January 3, 1995, Gerald is retiring after 20 years of dedicated service as director of the Decatur, IL Social Security office.

In 1961, Gerald Boyle began his career with the Social Security Administration as a claims representative in Chicago. He diligently served the agency in various positions until he was named district manager of the Decatur office in 1975.

Prior to his many years with the Social Security Administration, Gerald Boyle served for 3 years in the U.S. Navy. In all, he has given our Government 37 years of service, and for that accomplishment he should be very proud. Over the years he has also been an active member of the Latham Volunteer Fire Department, the Knights of Columbus, and the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church.

On behalf of the people of the 19th Congressional District, I would like to congratulate him on his many years of dedicated service to our Federal Government and the hundreds of people he has served over the years. I wish Gerald, his wife, Madonna, and his entire family best wishes and good health in the many years to follow his retirement.