

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO STEVE STRICKER

HON. THOMAS W. EWING
OF ILLINOIS

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE
OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY
OF OHIO

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, May 22, 1996, we the undersigned, Congressmen JOSEPH McDADE, MICHAEL OXLEY, JAMES CLYBURN, and THOMAS EWING, had the privilege of playing golf in the Kemper Pro-Am with Mr. Steve Stricker, the winner of the 1996 Kemper Open.

Mr. Stricker has been a rising star in the professional golfing ranks since joining the pro tour in 1990. With his wife, Nicki, at his side serving as his caddie, he won his first major tournament last Sunday.

Steve Stricker is a graduate of the University of Illinois, in the heart of the 15th Congressional District of Illinois, served by Representative EWING.

Steve Stricker's golfing ability is now a matter of record, and we expect many more great wins on the pro tour. What we also know is that Steve Stricker is a very personable gentleman. We found him to be an extremely polite and considerate young man. Matched with his wife, Nicki, the are, indeed, a great team and a credit to the golfing profession.

We congratulate Steve Stricker for a tremendous victory at the 1996 Kemper Open. We consider it an honor to have met and played a round of golf with such a fine athlete and fine gentleman.

THE MEDIA'S VETO

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, a recent study revealed that the members of the Washington press corps are predominantly liberal. In fact, over 90 percent of them voted Democrat in the last election. Despite these leanings, the media have defended themselves by claiming to be able to separate those opinions from their news coverage.

Quite to the contrary, U.S. News & World Report, of June 10, 1996, takes issue with that argument and provides a case study of how the media's left-leaning perspective often colors the manner in which stories are covered or not covered. The article explains how the Boston Globe, the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, and the Washington Post all overlooked Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN'S

statement that the procedure of partial birth abortions was too close to infanticide, and would vote to override the President's veto. I would like to submit this article for the RECORD and note that it ends by challenging reporters and the media to do some hard investigating. I also challenge the media to do so and hope that the American public recognizes the liberal filter through which they receive their news.

[From U.S. News & World Report, June 10, 1996]

ALL THE NEWS THAT FITS OUR BIASES

(By John Leo)

In a videotaped interview on May 2, Billy Graham told columnist Cal Thomas that he had privately met with President Clinton and criticized him for vetoing the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act. This story poked into a few newspapers. The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times gave it a line or two deep in round-up articles. A computer search failed to turn up any mention of it in the New York Times and the Boston Globe.

The same day, Democratic Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York told New York Post reporter Deborah Orin he would vote to override the abortion veto because partial-birth abortions are "too close to infanticide." All four of the above-mentioned newspapers skipped this story. Three weeks later, the New York Times quoted Bob Dole as agreeing with Moynihan—which must have mystified Times readers who don't also read the New York Post, since they hadn't yet been informed about Moynihan's stance. Even an editorial barb in the Wall Street Journal about the nonreporting of Moynihan's comment had no effect.

It's particularly strange for the Times to ignore an anti-veto stance by a hometown senator who has a prominent abortion-rights record. This is like Jesse Helms attacking the tobacco industry and getting no ink in North Carolina papers.

Of course, in the daily rush of breaking news, many stories fall by the wayside. But some stories are stronger candidates for the wayside than others. Among the sure-fire wayside candidates are reports that some hospitals have limited second-trimester abortions because nurses refused to attend the procedures; all stories about health violations at abortion clinics or the large number of antiabortion Democrats; and most stories about savage treatment of abortion protesters.

DEEP SENTIMENTS

Elizabeth Fox-Genovese of Emory University charges that the American press has underrepresented the depth of antiabortion sentiment in America. This is happening again with the partial-birth issue. Though the media keep representing opposition as essentially religious and Republican, a Gallup Poll shows that a majority of Americans support the ban (57 percent for it, 39 percent against). A more partisan poll conducted by the Tarrance Group for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops found that 55 percent of Democrats and 65 percent of those identifying themselves as pro choice supported the ban.

On the broader issue of abortion, Mary Ann Glendon of Harvard Law School has charged that by misrepresenting the sweeping character of *Roe v. Wade* for so long (despite its

famous trimester divisions, it actually allows women to abort at any time during the nine months of gestation), the media have effectively drained away a lot of potential reform sentiment.

And David Shaw, the Pulitzer-winning media critic of the Los Angeles Times, in his long, four-part 1990 series on media coverage of the abortion issue, concluded that reportage on this touchy subject has been uniquely biased across the board toward abortion rights. This was a very serious indictment, one that the media should have felt some obligation to address but didn't. Shaw's series was photocopied and passed around widely, but the media essentially gave it the silent treatment. Neither of the nation's two leading journalism reviews has ever written about Shaw's findings or taken up the bias issue on its own.

If he wished to return to the subject, Shaw would have a field day with coverage of the partial-birth issue. Much of it has stayed remarkably close to the arguments and position papers put out by the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League. Many have accepted at face value Kate Michelman's claim that anesthesia kills the fetus before the procedure begins. Few reporters bothered to add that the head of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Norig Ellison, says it isn't—"very little of the anesthetic given the mother ever reaches the fetus."

Honest reporting would also say flatly that abortion opponents are right to say that a ban on partial-birth abortions with an exception for "health" of the mother is no ban at all. The language is right there in *Doe v. Bolton* (1973), the case in which the Supreme Court defined health as any physical or emotional problem.

Is this procedure confined to serious genetic defects or cases of serious risk to the mother, as Clinton thinks? Well, no. Some news reports seem to take Michelman's argument at face value ("it's a lie" that the procedure is used when a mother's "depression" or an infant's potential cleft palate is cited as justification). The rest leave Michelman's claim unexamined and add a line like, "Foes of the procedure argue it is used to perform elective abortions."

But two leading practitioners of this procedure have said elective use is not unusual. Dr. Martin Haskell told an interviewer from American Medical News: "I'll be quite frank: Most of my abortions are elective in that 20-to-24-week range. . . . 80 percent are purely elective." And James McMahon said he had performed partial-birth abortions for an array of reasons, including depression and cleft palate. If antiabortion activists were making the sort of dubious and clearly false claims that are coming out of NARAL, the media would do some hard investigating. Why can't more reporters bring themselves to do it now?

SALUTE TO CALLE MAYOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. JANE HARMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to salute Calle Mayor Middle School in Torrance,

• 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.

CA, on being selected for a Department of Education Blue Ribbon School Award. Calle Mayor Middle School was 1 of only 266 schools in the Nation recognized for outstanding achievement by the students, teachers, and staff, and an education environment of the highest quality.

The Department of Education awarded Calle Mayor the highest rating in areas such as instructional leadership, curriculum, student environment, and parent and community support. Let me note that Calle Mayor's programs to introduce students to technology and computers will equip our next generation to fill the high-skill, high-wage jobs in an area I often refer to as the aerospace center of the universe.

I congratulate Calle Mayor principal, Mary Lou Ryder, Torrance schools superintendent, Arnold Plank, and school board trustees, Dr. William Blischke, John Eubanks, Gary Kuwahara, Heidi Ashcraft, and Beth Wilson. And I especially congratulate the students and teachers of Calle Mayor for setting an excellent example for other schools to follow. I am proud that Calle Mayor is located in the 36th Congressional District of California.

CONGRATULATING DOLLIE WOOD
WALKER ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dollie Wood Walker on her retirement and give her my personal thanks for her hard work in my Waco district office.

Dollie has served on my congressional staff for more than 5 years. During her tenure, she has helped me open my district office in Waco, TX, and has traveled with me throughout the 11th Congressional District of Texas. Dollie has worked tirelessly for the people of central Texas, assisting them with their Social Security and Medicare problems and needs.

Dollie has also been a vital link between me and seniors' organizations in my district. AARP chapters, NARFE chapters, hospice societies, and various groups in central Texas all know Dollie and have benefited from her work and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1996, Dollie will retire from Federal employment. On behalf of this body of legislators, I would like to congratulate Dollie Wood Walker on her retirement and thank her for her selfless service to me and to the great people of central Texas. Dollie is a one-of-a-kind person and her spirit and energy will be missed but never forgotten.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF S.
SGT. GERALD VON ALDRICH

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, tragedy never occurs softly. It has not been 2 months since that CT-43 airplane crashed on the outskirts of Dubrovnik, Croatia, simultaneously reintroducing us to all that is painful in this world, and all of its greatest promise. This was a na-

tional calamity, touching our highest leaders, reaching into every industry, every community, leaving an indelible imprint on the parchment that is our collective soul. Youth lost is painful. Youth lost in the service of a noble cause, while no less a shame, is at the same time liberating. By remembering those that are never to return is to give their lives meaning beyond their death. To hold their standard in front of us is the only fitting way to mourn their loss. It is the least we can do.

While rarely as dramatic as death, life occurs with equal regularity. March 10, 1967 was no exception, bringing Gerald "Jerry" Aldrich II into this world. A large baby at 10 pounds, he had an equal appetite for knowledge. Jerry was reading by kindergarten and, auguring the future, was already disassembling and reassembling his train engines, just to see how they worked. A quiet yet thoughtful young man, he knew the sting of loss intimately. His father succumbed to cancer in the spring of 1983 while Jerry was still at North Clay High School. Two years later he graduated in the top 10 of his class, and bypassed a science scholarship to enlist in the U.S. Air Force where he was trained as an aircraft mechanic.

"Jake," as his military friends knew him, enjoyed his new career. He completed his initial training at Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, TX, and soon moved to Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas. His next assignment took him to England. The year was 1991, and Jake served as the crew chief aboard an MC130E Combat Talon I aircraft out of Royal Air Force Base Alconbury. In July, Jake was promoted to staff sergeant. Germany was his next destination, first to Rhein-Main Base in Frankfurt, and finally joining the 76th at Ramstein Base. While abroad, he courageously served in Operation Desert Storm.

It was in Germany that Jake met his wife, Petra Shoemaker. They were married on January 11, 1991, in Germany, and also celebrated with an American ceremony that summer. This loving union was blessed with two sons, Timothy, three and Joshua, almost two. Jake was a devoted family man who spent every possible moment with his wife and children. They are joined in their grief by Jerry's mother, Hazel Wattles, of Louisville, brother, Mike Aldrich of Oak Harbor, WA, and sisters, Carolyn McKnelly and Sherry Roley of Effingham, IL, as well as the rest of his extended family.

Mr. Speaker, words often sound hollow in the face of such gravity, but those of his sister, Sherry, resonate. She remembers that Jerry was able to lead a life full of opportunity and new experiences. He saw both good and bad, and met many influential people in the many countries he visited. Yet he remained a down to earth person who lived for his family, work, and country. As she reminds us, let us never forget the six Air Force crew members who gave their lives on this seemingly uneventful flight. Let us never forget any other service person who has fought for our country and the freedom it represents. S. Sgt. Gerald Aldrich was laid to rest on April 19, 1996. He had an Honor Guard military funeral with family members and friends present in Frankfurt, Germany. I charge us all to raise his standard high, so that we may remember not only the circumstances of his death, but a life valiantly lived.

TRIBUTE TO COUNTRYSIDE POLICE
CHIEF CHARLES D'URSO ON HIS
25 YEARS WITH THE DEPARTMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a dedicated police officer who has spent a quarter century protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, Chief Charles D'Urso of the Countryside, IL, Police Department.

Chief D'Urso recently marked his 25th anniversary with the department. The term "working his way up through the ranks" is especially true in the chief's case: He started as a patrolman in late 1970, became a sergeant in 1980, made lieutenant in 1985, and was appointed chief in 1993. In Chief D'Urso's more than 25 years on the force, the department has gone from a one-room station to a state-of-the-art facility. Thanks in part to Chief D'Urso's leadership, the 27 police officers on the force are among the best trained and best equipped in the area.

In addition to the chief's professional success, he is active in his community, serving on the executive board of the Countryside Rotary Club. He is also a past president of the fifth District Chief's of Police.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Chief D'Urso on his 25 years as a police officer and wish him many more years of service to his community.

TRIBUTE TO FIRST CALVARY BAPTIST
CHURCH ON THEIR 10TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, the First Calvary Baptist Church will celebrate its 10th anniversary. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to celebrate this vital and thriving congregation.

The First Calvary Baptist Church was founded in 1986 by the Reverend Boise Kimber. From the beginning the church has overcome a number of obstacles. The church's first worship service was held on June 1, 1986. However, the church was without a formal place of worship and had to hold services at the Holiday Inn in New Haven. Services were then moved to the Yale University Dwight-Battell Chapel. On July 20, 1986, the church officially opened its doors to new members. The last service to be held at the Dwight-Battell Chapel was on August 24, 1986. Services were then temporarily moved back to the Holiday Inn. It was then that the congregation's prayers were answered and they were able to hold worship services at the Church of God and Saints of Christ.

The First Calvary Baptist Church has always made youth outreach an important part of its mission. The first Sunday school classes were held on September 14, 1986. The Youth in Action Program began on March 5, 1987. The program gave youth an opportunity to participate in topics that concerned the church and

community. The church also runs Bible study classes. This dedication to the education and participation of church youth is one of the foundations of the church.

In addition to reaching out to the young members of the congregation, the church has maintained a deep commitment to the community. In particular, the church has focused attention on a number of social problems and taken action to help those in need in the area. A food pantry is operated by the congregation and they also participate in the Food Share Program. The church also invites a variety of national figures to speak to the community on social issues. For example, speakers have addressed issues like unemployment, the welfare of children, and violence among youth.

There are a number of ways the congregation stays in touch with their spirituality and history. Every year revivals are held to, in the words of church members, "keep our souls regenerated and focused on the Lord." The church also holds an annual memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the many hardworking members of the First Calvary Baptist Church congregation on this anniversary. I am sure there will be many more anniversaries to celebrate as the congregation is sure to keep the church growing. I commend the First Calvary Baptist Church for its dedication to the community and its commitment to the spiritual well-being of its youth and congregation.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. LASZLO
OCSKAY, A RIGHTEOUS MAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago, I received a letter from Dan Danieli. He is a writer who had recently completed a report regarding the life of Capt. Laszlo Ocskay. The investigative nature of Mr. Danieli's work has conclusively verified the importance of Captain Ocskay's role in saving the lives of thousands of Jews during the Holocaust. I rise today to recognize the incredible life of Captain Ocskay and his heroic efforts.

Capt. Laszlo Ocskay performed an extraordinary humanitarian service for persecuted people during World War II that resulted in saving the lives of approximately 2,000 men, women, and children, mostly Jews, during the most vicious and murderous rampage of the Nazi in Budapest, Hungary.

Despite numerous injuries that technically made him unfit for duty in the Hungarian Army, Captain Ocskay voluntarily reactivated himself. He rejoined the war efforts with the goal of using his position as the commander of the Forced Labor Service Unit to save the lives of those who suffered in forced labor.

Testimonials obtained from numerous survivors of the Forced Labor Service Unit speak of his tireless efforts to improve their situation. He obtained food, medicine, and supplies for the Forced Labor Unit, which helped to boost the morale of the unit during the most catastrophic period from October 1944 to January 1945.

Captain Ocskay provided the manpower from within the Forced Labor Service Unit to

operate the International Red Cross "Section T" rescue unit which, in coordination with Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews in the last days of World War II, performed heroic rescues and supplied food and medicine to children's homes and orphanages. He put his private home in the Benczur-Street at the disposal of the Section-T unit, hid a group of Jews in that house and on occasion provided Raoul Wallenberg a base of operation from which to perform his daring deeds. Wallenberg himself found refuge in the house during the very last days of the Russian siege of Budapest and left from there for his last fateful meeting with the Russians, from which he never returned.

The post-war Communist political terror in Hungary made it impossible for any organized Hungarian effort to honor and recognize Ocskay's tremendous life-saving deeds. His aristocratic family background, the fact that he served in the Hungarian Army and his being an employee of an American corporation—Socony-Vacuum—made him subject to recurring harassment by the Hungarian Communists. He left for Austria and was harassed even there by the Soviets. As a result, no attempt was made in Hungary to honor or even to acknowledge Ocskay's heroic deeds of rescue.

After the war, Captain Ocskay chose the United States of America as his sanctuary. There he lived a simple life with his son George, daughter-in-law Ilona and granddaughter Elisabeth. He died in March 1966 and was buried in Kingston, NY.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to this righteous gentile who found sanctuary in our country, but no official recognition. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this extraordinary humanitarian who through his heroism, bravery and courage served as a symbol of light in a time of darkness and evil.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BERNSTEIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to my close friend, Helen Bernstein, who is this year retiring as president of United Teachers—Los Angeles. By an accident of geography, I have known Helen since she was 9 years old; her family happened to live a block from my family. Through the years I have been lucky to work with Helen on many issues, and to see our friendship grow stronger.

Anyone who knows Helen even casually knows how much education, teaching, and children mean to her. She has taught history at Sun Valley Junior High School, Olive Vista Junior High School, and Marshall High School. In addition, she was a counselor at Olive Vista and Marshall.

Helen's extracurricular interests offer further proof of her passion for children and education. She has been a board member of the Los Angeles Educational Partnership; a founding member of the Los Angeles Educational Alliance for Restructuring Now [LEARN] working group, and a member of the National Council for K-12.

Of course, Helen is best known as the three-term president of United Teachers—Los Angeles. Her forceful advocacy on behalf of public school teachers at the bargaining table has gained Helen the undying admiration of her colleagues.

At the same time, Helen has never been shy about countering the criticism of teachers and public schools expressed with greater frequency over the past few years. She has willingly put herself on the line.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Helen Bernstein, a champion of teachers' rights, public school education, and children. Her dedication and selflessness are an inspiration to us all.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF RODNEY
A. TRUMP

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the many achievements of Rodney A. Trump over his career with General Motors and the United Automobile Workers Union. I note with some sadness that Rodney will be retiring this month from his position as president of UAW Local 239 in Baltimore.

When we reflect upon the revolution that has taken place in the American workplace over the last generation—what has returned American manufacturing to its place of global leadership in quality and technology—we must look to leaders such as Rodney Trump. Rodney has worked hard to make GM's Baltimore plant the best truck assembly facility in the Nation. The tremendous success of the minivans produced there in recent years can in large part be tied to the professionalism and commitment to the product exhibited by the work force. Rodney ensured that his workers were always at the table and leading the revolution at the plant.

Rodney first arrived at Baltimore's General Motors plant on Broening Highway on February 11, 1965. Since that time he has served in increasingly responsible positions with the union at the plant, including: alternate committee person, district committee person, benefits representative, educational director, vice president, and president. Rodney has served as president of the local for the past 11 years.

Over the years, I have had the opportunity to work with Rodney on a number of issues and I value his guidance, honesty, friendship, and insights tremendously. In perhaps the clearest demonstration of his stature with his people, to walk through the Broening Highway Plant with Rodney would be a lift for even the most successful politician. His people rush to reach out to him, turn to him with questions and problems, point to their successes on the line—almost cheering—as he slowing makes his rounds on the plant floor. It is a real inspiration for those of us fighting for the American worker. I wish my colleagues could join me for one more tour with Rodney before he retires.

I would ask all Members to join me in wishing Rodney the best in a well-deserved retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS GRAND JUNCTION KNOWLEDGE BOWL TEAM

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Grand Junction High School's Knowledge Bowl for winning the State championship in Colorado, and going on to the national finals in Florida this month.

Team members were asked as many as 500 questions during the event at Fort Lewis College, and competed among 60 Colorado schools. The young scholars include Jacob Johnson, Sarah Smith, David Tice, Jeff Mohrlang, Jeff Hurd; alternates, Mark Richards, Elizabeth Buescher, Elizabeth Ryan and they were coached by Lorena Thompson.

In this day and age, it is heartening to see our youth aspire to intellectual excellence. Their success, as well as Custer County's success in taking second place, demonstrates the personal dedication of our youth in western and southern Colorado.

The Grand Junction team spent several hours a week practicing, and their hard work paid off handsomely. I congratulate them on their efforts, Mr. Speaker, and wish them the best of luck in the national championship. Even though they are now known as Team Colorado, they will always be Team Grand Junction to me.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in recognizing the hard work and dedication of these young people. I know they will make Colorado proud.

TRIBUTE TO F.E. (BUZ) SPOONER, CHUCK SHAW, AND RON RHODES

HON. HARRY JOHNSTON

OF FLORIDA

HON. MARK ADAM FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to congratulate F.E. (Buz) Spooner, Chuck Shaw, and Ron Rhodes for their long dedication to the students of Palm Beach County. For 38 years, they have provided over 55,000 students with the opportunity to visit our Nation's Capitol. It has been our pleasure to greet the thousands of students they brought to Washington, DC. Every year the patrols arrive and fill the seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, bringing their interest and excited enthusiasm to normally staid chambers. Their enthusiasm reminded all of us who work here of the awesome nature of the Capitol and what it represents.

We commend Buz, Chuck, and Ron for granting this opportunity to so many students over the years. One of the greatest problems in our country today is a lack of understanding and appreciation for our democratic system and the way we make laws and why. Introducing young people to the Capitol and educating them on the lawmaking process is a truly admirable pursuit that will serve our entire country as those same students become adults

who have the power to vote and affect change.

The efforts and dedication of Buz Spooner, Chuck Shaw, and Ron Rhodes are remembered and appreciated by our south Florida colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives and our predecessors, the Honorable DAN MICA and the Honorable TOM LEWIS. Most importantly, they are remembered by the students who will retain the experience and grow up to be citizens actively involved in the democratic process. We can only hope that others will take up the challenge and continue providing this service for future generations. It would be the best way to honor the legacy of these three men.

MANDATORY ASSESSMENT OF UNION DUES

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the Worker Right to Know Act, legislation which will make real the rights created by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Communication Workers of America versus Beck*. This legislation strengthens Beck and gives workers a procedural bill of rights so they will have the ability and the knowledge to stand up to unions and exercise their right to object to the payment of dues not necessary for collective bargaining. This legislation places workers on more even footing with unions who have the extraordinary power, bestowed upon them by the Congress, to compel employees to pay union dues as a condition of employment.

The Worker Right to Know Act is necessary because, under current law, unfortunately Beck does not offer employees a meaningful right to object to union dues payments not necessary for collective bargaining. The problems begin with the notice, or lack thereof, that employees have of their rights under Beck. A recent poll of union members conducted for Americans for a Balanced Budget found that only 19 percent of union members know that they can object to the use of union dues for political purposes. The National Labor Relations Board has taken few steps to address this widespread lack of notice and, in its recent ruling, some 8 years after the Beck decision, concluded that it was enough for the union to print a notice of Beck rights once a year in the inside of its monthly magazine. Although, why nonunion fee payers are expected to pick up and read the union magazine is less than clear. Further, both the Board and the current administration have steadfastly refused to require that Beck notices be posted in the workplace.

Employees who clear this initial hurdle of knowledge of their rights under Beck and want to object to the use of their union dues for political or social causes may be required to first resign their membership in the union. This is not an easy thing for many employees to do for a number of reasons. First and foremost, unions often either wittingly or unwittingly mislead their employees on the effect resignation from the union will have on their employment. Union security clauses often require membership in the union as a condition of employment, even though the courts have made it

clear that this is not allowed. Even for employees who find out the truth, many who object to the union's extracurricular activities may believe that union representation brings them benefits in the workplace and thus may be reluctant to resign. Some employees may also fear the reaction that union resignation may bring from fellow employees.

On top of these more personal reasons, once an employee resigns from the union they lose their right to have a voice in the myriad decisions made between the exclusive bargaining representative and the employer about the terms and conditions affecting his or her employment. In most workplaces, employees who are part of a bargaining unit that is represented by a union, but who are not union members, have no right to participate in the internal affairs of the union, for example, cannot vote in union elections, have no right to vote in decisions to strike an employer, and have no right to vote to ratify a contract offer of an employer. Under a union security agreement, a nonmember can be forced—as a condition of employment—to pay for the costs of union representation but can be denied participation in all decisionmaking with regard to what that representation entails.

If the employee is willing to accept these very real limitations on his or her role in the workplace, there are additional practical obstacles that dilute the meaningfulness of the employee's right to object to dues being used for political purposes. The procedural hurdles faced by employees include limited window period for making objections, annual renewal requirements for objectors, very specific requirements regarding mailing objections, objections must be made to multiple parties, and so forth. Further, the employee must rely on the union to determine what percentage of dues is used for purposes related to collective bargaining and thus how much dues the employee may be required to pay. And, the union may use its own auditors to make this determination. The employee may ultimately file a lawsuit or unfair labor practice charge to challenge the union's determination, but it is often months and years before the appropriate amount of dues is resolved. Keep in mind that, throughout this process, the employee may be required to pay the disputed amount on pain of losing his or her job.

Suffice to say there are not any easy answers for employees, whether they are union members or not, who want to take issue with the activities of the union that go beyond what may be a yeoman's effort by that union in representing employees in the workplace. It seems to me that we are talking about basic issues of fairness. Employees have a right to know why money is taken out of their paycheck, how money legitimately taken is used, and a realistic and available right to stop money from being taken out of their paychecks that is illegitimately used. This is exactly what the Worker Right to Know Act is designed to provide.

The Worker Right to Know Act provides that an employee cannot be required to pay to a union—nor can a union accept payment of—any dues not necessary for collective bargaining unless the employee first agrees to pay such dues in a signed written agreement with the union. The bill also provides that the agreement must include a ratio—certified by an independent auditor—of both collective bargaining and noncollective bargaining dues.

The legislation requires such agreements to be renewed annually and requires employers to post notices at their plants and offices advising employees that their obligation to pay dues only refers to dues necessary for collective bargaining.

The Worker Right to Know Act also increases the quality of the financial information available to workers by requiring unions to annually report their expenses to the Department of Labor by function classification in sufficient detail to allow employees to determine whether expenses were necessary for collective bargaining or were for other purposes. The bill also gives all employees paying dues to a union greater access to the union's financial records.

The Worker Right to Know Act will give all workers who pay union dues as a condition of employment the right to know how their dues are spent and the right to stop unions from taking money out of their pockets that is not used for legitimate collective bargaining purposes. I urge all my colleagues to support the legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT THOMPSON

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the distinguished service of Mr. Albert Thompson, an educator who has served the Buffalo City School District with distinction as Superintendent of Schools, on the occasion of his retirement.

Throughout his brilliant career with the Buffalo City School District, Albert Thompson dedicated his life to the enhancement of our city's schools, and proved himself to be strong voice in our community.

Mr. Thompson received his Master of Science in Industrial Arts Education from the State University College at Buffalo in 1964, and his Secondary School Administrator at Canisius College in 1970.

Aside from his steady involvement with the Buffalo City School Board, Mr. Thompson is a member of the Board of Trustees of Medaille College, member of the Board of Directors for the Greater Buffalo Opera Company, member of the Board of Directors for the Community Music School, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Junior Achievement of Western New York, as well as several other organizations. Albert Thompson has also served the State of New York as a member of Governor Cuomo's "Task Force on Creating Career Pathways for Youth in New York State."

In addition to the numerous awards he has received, Mr. Thompson has been invited to meet with President Clinton regarding education legislation.

With retirement comes many opportunities, several personal, many professional. May he meet every opportunity with the same enthusiasm and vigor in which he demonstrated throughout his brilliant career; and may those opportunities be as fruitful as those in his past.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Thompson family, his colleagues, friends, the Buffalo City School District, all of us who have served as educators, and indeed, the entire western New York community, to honor Superintendent Al-

bert Thompson for his dedication, hard work, and commitment to our community and its education.

RANCH A

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which will transfer property known as Ranch A to the State of Wyoming. The facility, constructed by the Annenberg family for \$600,000 in the 1930's, was acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] in the 1960's for a fish genetics research facility.

The USFWS research operations were terminated in 1980; fisheries development work continued until 1986. The agency then entered into agreements for the use of various facilities by Wyoming Game and Fish production, South Dakota School of Mines for a training seminar site, and Inya Kara Foundation for a troubled youths group home. The Wyoming Game and Fish discontinued their fish production at Ranch A in the early part of the summer of 1995.

Currently, USFWS has no operational activities at Ranch A and it is unlikely that USFWS will have use for the facilities in the foreseeable future. The Region 6 USFWS Director has recommended that the agency transfer ownership of Ranch A.

The concept of a transfer is endorsed by the State of Wyoming, Wyoming Gov. Jim Geringer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Ranch A Restoration Foundation, and State Representative Marlene Simons.

Representative Simons has been a driving force for the foundation since the onset of this issue. It has been because of her hard work that the reality of a transfer of this property may come to fruition.

The bill, as introduced, will direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey Ranch A to the State of Wyoming without reimbursement, all right, title, and interest of the United States. Ranch A consists of approximately 680 acres of land and includes property, buildings, artworks, historic light fixtures, wildlife mounts, draperies, rugs, and furniture.

The legislation assures the State of Wyoming will provide access to the property for institutions of higher education that will benefit not only Wyoming, but neighboring States as well.

STATEMENT REGARDING STUDENT-CENTERED HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Ajah Leas, Eli Stokes, Kyja Page, Ken Bramlett, B.J. King, high school students are Peoples Academy in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Our topic is: changing the education system. We don't have any great solutions, or anything, but we just want to increase the awareness of the fact that there's too much emphasis put on getting good grades, and having a good score. And the desire to learn is gone; or if it's not gone, it's not there very much, or whatever. The result of this is that students just go through school just playing the motions, getting good grades, having tests, memorizing and they're not necessarily learning anything; or discovering how they are self-learners, like what is the best way for them to learn, which they can carry with them throughout life.

Another thing that we think is that teachers seem bored. They're teaching the same thing again and again and again, and they need to teach something different, to put themselves into it, because it becomes monotonous; it makes learning more of a chore.

Along the same lines, we think that perhaps there could be more courses—there's a lot of courses out there that are trying to help teachers learn how to become better educators; but many times the teachers themselves don't have the desire to become better educated. If those teachers could, instead of going to classes and things like that and learning how, we could find the teachers that are considered good teachers, that actually want to help someone. I dare say, that the majority of people that become teachers don't necessarily become a teacher and say, "Well, I want to go out there and help better the education of our youth, and become better people. They say, "This'll be a good paycheck for me.

And that's another thing that is a real problem with the way the system is set up right now: that money and getting a good paycheck is how things are judged by, and if you want to become a doctor, or whatever, it's not because you want to help cure disease, it's because you want a BMW. And, if these things are taught in the school, then that's obviously how it's going to be presented, but if we could . . . help people understand what they would enjoy doing, and less emphasis on money. Perhaps trying to help people understand that, "Well, hey, money's not the only thing out there, you know, you've got to go to job 40 hrs./week, making \$50,000/yr., and hate my job, that's not something that's going to make your life happy. So, if we could change things, and help . . . people understand that you have to want to learn; you need to understand what you need to go out and learn about yourself. And this is going to help in the school system also, because if someone's enjoying what they're learning, they're going to actually go out and do it themselves; they're going to be interested. I dare say that some people, if not most people are here today because it's for a class; they have to be here for a class, not because they're interested in the political system, but because it's a break. And if that's going to the way things are, then nobody's going to be happy in their life; and that's a bigger issue than simply educating. (Applause).

We also feel that you shouldn't have as many required courses; you have a four-year English requirement to graduate, and had my 4th year of English, and just sat through my English classes—I couldn't wait until it was over, I didn't learn much of anything, I just got by. I think that there should be more elective classes that you can take, that you're interested in, so that you have more interest to learn. I think that would be better for the students. Along the same lines also, that it is a major problem how general the courses are. The general courses are made to expose us to a lot of things, so that we can try to find out what we enjoy. But instead, it actually decreases that, because the

system that's presented is looked at as something that's not enjoyable. So a kid—maybe he does enjoy reading, but perhaps the way it's presented isn't for him. So, he may go away thinking, "I'm no good at English, I can't get it right." But that's not necessarily the case. It may be that the system that the English is being presented [in] the problem. So you need to look at that, it's more than just looking at, "Well, he's just a bad student."

TRIBUTE TO MRS. GLENDA
GRAHAM-HARRIS

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a distinct honor to pay tribute to one of Miami's distinguished educators, Mrs. Glenda Graham-Harris. Her retirement from the Dade County public schools on June 8, 1996, will certainly leave a great void in our community.

She is the daughter of the late Rev. Edward T. Graham, the first African-American ever to serve on the Dade County Board of Commissioners and certainly one of Miami's pre-eminent civil rights crusaders. Mrs. Harris grew up in a family ambience consecrated not only to the insatiable thirst for learning and excellence, but also to the commitment of helping those who could least fend for themselves in their quest for equal treatment under the law.

Heeding the call of service, Mrs. Graham-Harris fully lived up to her father's vocation to serve others. She became an educator. Rising from the classroom trenches into the higher echelon of the Dade County public schools' administration, she was responsible for opening Miami's American Senior High School as its first principal in the mid-1970's. She subsequently exercised other principalships at Miami Shores Elementary School and at Westview Elementary, contributing her resourceful expertise toward the pilot testing of the extended school program and primary education program, two initiatives which now form part and parcel of the school system's curricular activities.

During her 40-year stint in the Dade County public schools, she was known for her unequivocal standards for exacting learning excellence and personal achievement both in the school environment and the homes of her students. Her tremendous success in motivating many a wayward innercity youth earned her the utmost respect and admiration of her colleagues. Her hallmark of excellence was defined by her genuine forthrightness in demanding utmost discipline in complying with her policy on homework and parental involvement long before they were adopted as school-based management activities.

She gained the enormous confidence of countless parents who saw in her as an excellent educator, entrusting her with the future of their children and confident that they too would learn from her the tenets of scholarship under the regimen of a no-nonsense discipline. Her unique approach to educating young boys and girls emphasized personal responsibility and balance accountability. In times of crisis crowding her students' quest for learning, her ever ready guidance and counsel

was one that verged on faith in God and faith in one's ability to succeed, despite all the odds.

During her tenure with the Dade County public schools our community was deeply touched and comforted by her undaunted leadership and utmost understanding of the high stakes involved in the education of our children. She virtually preached and lived by the adage that the quest for personal integrity, academic excellence and professional achievement is not beyond the reach of those willing and ready to work hard and pay the price.

This is the legacy of Mrs. Glenda Graham-Harris. I am indeed greatly privileged to have known her friendship and her contribution to our community's well-being through the acumen of her educational leadership and the timeliness of her professional insights. In the name of the many parents and guardians whose children were deeply touched by her exemplary commitment, I want to thank her and wish her good luck and Godspeed on a well-deserved retirement.

MSGR. ANDREW J. MCGOWAN
HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my close friend, Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan. Monsignor McGowan will be honored for his outstanding community leadership by Leadership Wilkes-Barre, an organization dedicated to fostering leadership in the Greater Wilkes-Barre area. I am pleased to be able to join Leadership Wilkes-Barre area in paying tribute to Monsignor McGowan on June 13.

Mr. Speaker, it is most fitting that Leadership Wilkes-Barre honor Monsignor McGowan, who is one of the most beloved and well-respected individuals in northeastern Pennsylvania. The monsignor has committed himself to the betterment of the lives of everyone in the Greater Wilkes-Barre area. He has freely shared his wit and wisdom which has helped everyone he has touched. Most importantly, Monsignor McGowan's spirituality has been always been a source of strength and faith.

Fifteen years ago, Monsignor McGowan joined several of his colleagues in establishing an organization that could effectively work for the betterment of the Wilkes-Barre community. Today that organization successfully operates as Leadership Wilkes-Barre. Committed to ensuring success for the organization, Monsignor McGowan served as its first board chairman. Upon being selected to lead Leadership Wilkes-Barre, Monsignor McGowan sought effective ways to improve community management. To accomplish this goal, the monsignor helped the organization to structure a year-long class for emerging and existing community leaders, who then educate officials about the needs of the communities in which they live and work. Its curriculum was heavily influenced by Monsignor McGowan's commitment to community growth, understanding of economic development, and an overwhelming compassion for the citizens of the region.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor McGowan personifies leadership in Wilkes-Barre and throughout

the Wyoming Valley. In addition to his support of Leadership Wilkes-Barre, the Monsignor is the director of Community Affairs and the bishop's representatives for hospitals and colleges in the diocese of Scranton, PA. He has received the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania Distinguished Service Award, and the B'nai Brith Americanism Award. Monsignor McGowan has been selected as an honorary fellow in the American College of Health Care Executives, and was chosen to receive the 1994 Award of Excellence of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania.

Currently, Monsignor McGowan serves the region as the vice chair of Allied Services Hospital Foundation and chairs the Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County and the Heinz Institute of Rehab Medicine. The monsignor is also a First Valley Bank board member and generously volunteers his time to serve on the executive committee of the Boy Scout of America, the Luzerne Foundation, and the Scranton Public Library. In addition to these and other organizations, Monsignor McGowan sits on the boards of King's and Marywood Colleges and the Catholic University of America.

Monsignor McGowan served as chairman of the board of the Kirby Center for Performing Arts, the Hospital Trustee Association of Pennsylvania and was a board member of the University of Scranton, College Misericordia, and Mount St. Mary's in Maryland.

The monsignor is probably best known for his masterful use of the English language. He is the most sought after speaker in northeastern Pennsylvania and serves as master of ceremonies for almost every prestigious event in the area. For more than 10 years he has been MC for the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce annual meeting, and has been at the dais of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's Day Banquets in both Wilkes-Barre and Scranton for more years than I can remember.

Mr. Speaker, I have always admired Monsignor McGowan for the charming wit and wisdom that he has shared with everyone. Even before being elected to Congress, I had the privilege of working with him for the betterment of northeastern Pennsylvania. Each time we work together, Monsignor McGowan demonstrates skillful and diplomatic problem-solving abilities. His leadership has taught me to be a more effective Member of Congress and a more compassionate and understanding individual. I am very grateful to have Monsignor McGowan among my closest personal friends.

Mr. President, I am extremely pleased to have been asked by Leadership Wilkes-Barre to participate in their tribute to Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan. I am very proud to bring the monsignor's distinguished community service record to the attention of my colleagues, and thank him for his dedication to the people of northeastern Pennsylvania.

HEALTH INSURANCE RELIEF FOR
RETIRED TEACHERS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Representative MATSUI and I are today introducing a bill to provide Medicare part A hospital insurance

buy-in relief for certain individuals who, through no fault of their own, were not able to participate in the Medicare Program and have received no help from their former employers in buying into the Medicare program in their retirement years.

The bill we are introducing is a less expensive variation of a bill we introduced last December 18, H.R. 2805.

The bill will help about 30,000 people, generally retired school teachers and other public servants, whose governmental unit did not participate in Medicare. For many of these retirees, their original health insurance plans have become insanely expensive or been terminated as the pool of insureds has shrunk. These individuals have been forced into the option of buying into Medicare part A. But the monthly premiums for those who buy-in on their own are now a little over \$250 a month or \$3000 a year. For many older retired teachers, this expense can easily eat up a third to a half—or even more—of their pension.

Our bill would provide that after a person has purchased on their own—without third party help—Medicare part A insurance for 5 years, they will have met their obligation and not owe any additional amounts.

Of the roughly 330,000 people who are buying into part A, approximately 300,000 receive help from their former employer or from another source. The 30,000 people who are strictly on their own are the people this bill would help. After 5 years of buy-in, these individuals will have contributed more to part A than the average worker in similar professions would have contributed in taxes. By limiting the payment to 5 years, we provide some measure of fairness and save these individuals from crippling costs as they grow older.

I want to take a minute to thank Mr. Harold Taylor of San Lorenzo, CA who has worked on this issue for years and has been an invaluable source of information. He has been a constant voice of conscience in trying to help older, retired teachers who are facing these extraordinary burdens.

I hope that when we next consider improvements to the Medicare Program, we can adopt this legislation to help a small group of individuals who are facing terrible financial burdens that are not their fault.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. BOYLE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert H. Boyle, a tireless environmental advocate who has pioneered the fight to save the Hudson River from environmental degradation. On Friday, June 7, the Pace University School of Law in White Plains, NY, will honor Mr. Boyle for his leadership in the fight to protect and revitalize the resources of the Hudson River by dedicating the Robert H. Boyle Environmental Advocacy Center in the new offices of the Pace Environmental Litigation Clinic.

Mr. Boyle's efforts to combat pollution in the Hudson River and bring polluters to justice span more than 30 years. In 1966, he founded the Hudson River Fishermen's Association, which went on to win the first prosecutions of

industrial polluters in the United States. Then, in 1983, Mr. Boyle founded the Hudson Riverkeeper Fund as a successor to the Fishermen's Association. Together, the Fishermen's Association and the Riverkeeper Fund have won nearly 100 cases against polluters in Federal court. The Hudson Riverkeeper Fund has also been a model for other areas in our country, with "keeper" programs established for Long Island Sound, New York Harbor, San Francisco Bay, and the Delaware River.

Robert Boyle recognizes that the Hudson River belongs to the residents of the State of New York. That is why he has dedicated himself to ensuring that those who pollute the River are held accountable. In addition to bringing polluters to justice in court, he has authored numerous publications on the Hudson, including "The Hudson River: A Natural and Unnatural History." Boyle has testified on environmental issues before committees in this body, and has won a number of awards, including the Outdoor Life Conservationist of the Year Award in 1976 and the 1981 Conservation Communication Award from the National Wildlife Federation.

I know I speak for many here in Congress—and citizens across the Nation—in expressing our gratitude for Robert Boyle's energy and commitment to protecting our environment.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2579

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of H.R. 2579, the Travel and Tourism Partnership Act of 1995. The tourism industry makes up an enormous part of our economy, and in fact, it is our Nation's second largest employer. This industry also generates a total of \$58 billion in taxes for our Federal, State, and local governments annually. The revenue generated by travel and tourism has made it our nations leading export. Additionally, the revenue that's been generated by domestic and international tourists has helped to ease the tax burden for American households. In past years the U.S. tourism industry has grown, while enhancing the economic prosperity of communities and cities from across the Nation, resulting in secure jobs and thriving businesses.

The travel industry has exploded worldwide, to the point where it now employs 10 percent of the global work force. And it continues to grow—at a rate 23 percent faster than the world's economy. In a competitive market like this, the United States cannot afford to fall behind in its attraction of world tourists. This was the impetus behind the establishment of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration [USTTA]—the promotion of the United States for the international traveler, as well as for the tourist at home. The marketing techniques used by the USTTA allowed this nation to dominate and remain competitive in the world market.

In April of 1996, however, USTTA was closed down in an effort to save money. However, the cost of our actions could be greater with the loss of some 177,000 jobs throughout the tourism industry, as well as the end of or-

ganized U.S. travel promotions efforts. Since 1993, there has been a huge decrease in international travelers inbound for the U.S., while at the same time, an increase in U.S. residents traveling abroad. The obvious result of these trends have led to a loss of revenue, a loss of jobs and a loss of our ranking in the world tourism industry. Clearly, since the closing of the USTTA our Nation has suffered a loss in tourism revenue while the rest of the world benefits in an increase in tourism.

New York State alone generated \$4.8 billion in tax revenue collected from international and domestic tourists, in 1993. Along with the revenue generated, there are 357,000 New York jobs that are supported by these tourists. Obviously, the tourism industry is an important source of revenue for the State of New York, collecting 11 percent of the \$58 billion generated in the United States overall from the international traveler.

Simply put, we need to attract international tourists back to the beautiful sites our country has to offer, while steering them toward use of U.S. companies. This is why I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2579—already cosponsored by a bipartisan group of 246 Members—to establish a U.S. National Tourist Organization. The organization will advise the President and Congress on policies that will increase U.S. competitiveness in the global arena, in the hopes of alluring the international tourist to the United States, and the American tourist back home.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE INSURANCE PROTECTION ACT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Victims of Domestic Abuse Insurance Protection Act." The purpose of this legislation is to protect those individuals who are survivors of abuse from being penalized by their insurance companies for injuries that they have not brought upon themselves.

Recently, it has come to light that some insurance companies routinely deny emergency room care, increase premiums, and refuse to issue insurance policies of all types to survivors of domestic violence. Denying insurance coverage and refusing to pay emergency room visits only compounds a victim's problems. Domestic violence is a national problem, and we should not allow discriminatory practices by insurance companies and their underwriters make a victim's circumstances worse.

Specifically, "the Victims of Domestic Abuse Insurance Protection Act" would prohibit insurance companies from denying, refusing to issue or reissue, canceling, or denying the payment of a claim based on incidents of domestic violence.

As the former Insurance Commissioner of North Dakota, I was taken-back when I learned of this practice, and while there is no record—to my knowledge—of denials or cancellations occurring in North Dakota—there is insurance discrimination of this nature occurring in other states.

In fact, the Pennsylvania State Insurance Commissioner surveyed company practices in Pennsylvania and found that 26% of the respondents acknowledged that they considered

domestic violence a factor in issuing health, life and accident insurance. This is terribly wrong. Domestic violence is not a "preexisting condition" and it is not brought on by a victim's behavior. It is brought on by the batterer and he or she is the one who should be penalized, not the victim.

Health care plans should not exclude or limit the ability of domestic abuse survivors to acquire health insurance—nor should insurance plans apply "preexisting condition" exclusions to conditions that result from domestic violence.

While it is encouraging that some insurance companies are beginning to change their underwriting practice as they become educated about domestic violence, I believe that a national solution is needed. Women who have survived the violence and the brutal beatings of domestic violence need the assurance that no matter what state they reside in they and their children will not be denied coverage based on a prior domestic violence situation. A situation that was not in any way their fault.

Case after case can be cited in which insurance companies denied insurance benefits to a victim of abuse. For instance, a woman in California was repeatedly turned down for health insurance coverage following a review of medical records which detailed beatings by her husband. In Minnesota, a women's shelter was told that it was considered uninsurable because its employees are almost all survivors of domestic violence. In the state of Washington, a child was twice denied health insurance because he had been sexually abused in a day care facility and a woman in the same state had her homeowner's policy cancelled. The letter of cancellation noted five claims over the last twelve years, specifically the letter pointed out the most recent one involving "a domestic violence situation of individuals that are living with" the insured. The angry ex-wife of the woman's boyfriend's brother damaged the door.

I have introduced this legislation today because I believe that denying insurance to victims of abuse only compounds the victim's problematic circumstances. Again, domestic violence is a national problem, and we should not allow insurance companies to make matters worse for victims by excluding them from insurance coverage. I am confident that this legislation will give victims the assurance they need that their insurance policies will be there for them in their time of need.

CONGRATULATIONS MR. AND MRS.
JOHN IZZO

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a very special couple, Frank and Ruth Izzo of Elizabeth, NJ. On June 8, Mr. and Mrs. Izzo will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

Frank Izzo served his country with distinction in Germany and France during World War II, as a member of the United States Army. Ruth Izzo worked for a pharmaceutical company for 13 years. The Izzos have two children, Marlene and Anthony. In the tradition of his father, Anthony dutifully served his country

in Vietnam and became a decorated veteran of that war. The Izzos have four grandchildren—Darla, Robert, Frank, and Christopher—from their daughter Marlene.

Mr. Speaker, it is my feeling that we can all look to this couple for inspiration. In a time when divorce rates are astoundingly high and society is suffering as a result of this, the Izzos show us that it is possible for married partners to work, raise children, and remain happily committed to each other. I would like to wish them many more years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, due to a commitment in my district, on Thursday, May 23, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall Nos. 192 through 195.

As a strong supporter of a clean minimum wage increase, I would have voted as follows: "aye" on rollcall 192, "no" on rollcall 193, "no" on rollcall 194, and "aye" on rollcall 195.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. THELMA SCOTT
NEWMAN

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Mrs. Thelma Scott Newman, who served our country and her community in ways too numerous to mention. Mrs. Newman passed into eternal rest on May 18, 1996, but she certainly will not be forgotten, neither by her family nor by the many whose lives she touched and enriched with her spirit and wisdom.

Mrs. Newman was born in rural Gonzales, TX, the first child of the late Jordan D. and Elizah Jones. I cannot mention Mrs. Newman's early life without remarking on the great obstacles that she and her fellow African-Americans faced and the struggles they undertook to overcome those barriers. But Mrs. Newman rose above obstacles and struggles and grew into a kind and loving woman who gave devotedly to her family, her country, and the community.

Mrs. Newman married Joseph A. Scott, Sr., and their union was blessed with a son, Mr. Joseph A. Scott, Jr. Additionally, she was blessed with two grandsons and two granddaughters, seven great-grandchildren, many nieces and nephews, and a host of other relatives and friends. She was extremely proud of her family, and her love for them is evident today in their many achievements and successes.

Mrs. Newman was the kind of person whose strong faith and love of her fellow man urged her to go above and beyond the call of duty in giving back to the community. She became a nurse and in that capacity she worked for the Federal Government for 43 years and took up the cause of healing the sick and comforting the afflicted. And she had a special gift for communicating with young people. She always

had the time to listen to them and give them her encouragement to work hard and succeed. Her ability, her faith, and her gifts are measured today in the lives of many young people who spoke to her, listened to her, and went on to achieve great things.

Even her years of rest and retirement, Mrs. Scott always had time for what was most important to her: Her family, her church, and her community, especially the young people. She worshipped and shared fellowship with the minister and congregation of New Light Baptist Church. She was a leader in the deaconess board of the church and a past president of the tithing department of the Eastern District Association. She gave her time and her love to the ideal neighborhood guild, the Greater San Antonio workshop, the United Home Owners' Improvement Association, the T.E.L. Guild, and the Mother's Service Organization. In recognition of all that she did for her community, the Thelma Newman Circle was named in her honor.

It was my great privilege to know Mrs. Newman personally. I can say without hesitation and with all my heart that Mrs. Newman was a source of inspiration and light to all who knew her. Her faith and her courage were very great, and she always looked for ways to uplift the downtrodden and lead the community. She will be missed by all those who knew her, but her example will live on in our hearts as a great American who stood as a strong and powerful voice for faith and pride and the values of the community.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAJOR FACILITY
PROJECTS AND MAJOR MEDICAL
FACILITY LEASES FOR DEPARTMENT
OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, FISCAL YEAR 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the authorization of major facility projects and major medical facility leases for Department of Veterans Affairs, fiscal year 1997 (H.R. 3376).

Channeling funds to modernize and renovate existing VA medical facilities is good policy. Furthermore, I firmly believe that the VA should employ strategic planning tools when allocating resources to VA facilities. However, I must point out that, if Congress does not compel the VA to enact the plan outlined in this bill, it simply becomes another ineffectual study. The bill before us today does not go far enough. H.R. 3376 requires the VA to develop a 5-year strategic plan for its health care system without compelling them to enact it.

For years, the VA has studied the problem of resource allocation and, accordingly, developed the Resource Planning and Management [RPM] system. The aim of the RPM was to better allocate resources among its medical facilities across the country. The RPM system classifies each patient into a clinical care group, calculates average facility costs per patient, and forecasts future workload. While the aim of the 1994 measure was on target, the

results continue to be unsatisfactory. According to the GAO (March 19, 1996), " * * * although RPM lets VA identify inequities in resource distribution, VA has, so far, chosen not to use the system, to help ensure that resources are distributed more equitably."

In an April 13 interview with Florida Today, Department of Veterans Affairs Under Secretary for Health Kenneth Kizer admitted what the veterans in Florida, Georgia, Arizona, Nevada, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, South Carolina, New Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska, New Hampshire, Colorado, Maine, and Vermont already know. In commenting about the current state of the VA health care system, Kizer observed, "Are resources equitably allocated in the VA now? The answer is no."

The facts speak for themselves. For example, between 1980 and 1990, my home State of Florida experienced an explosion of growth in its veterans population—a net increase of almost 350,000 veterans, or 96 veterans per day. In contrast, between 1985 and 1990, the VA's budget allocation in the southern region—which includes Florida—showed no increase.

Some States carry an unfair financial burden. While some may disagree about the cause of the veterans influx into various States, many agree, and the facts support, that some States shoulder the burden more than others. During debate of the fiscal year 1996 VA—HUD-independent agencies appropriations, Representative LEWIS of California also agreed and stated, in our colloquy on the House floor, that the committee "has long been concerned about the VA's resource methodology," and he recognized that there was an "uneven access to VA care."

In March, Senators GRAHAM and MCCAIN attempted to address this problem by offering an amendment to the fiscal year 1996 omnibus appropriations bill (H.R. 3019) which called for more equitable distribution of money based on where veterans live when they receive care. Unfortunately, this provision was stripped from H.R. 3019 in conference.

Requiring the VA to develop a plan to reallocate resources makes good sense—which is why I support H.R. 3376. Nevertheless, it does not go far enough. Congress needs to do more than ask for additional resource reallocation plans and, instead, compel the VA to implement those in which they have already invested. That is why on April 25 I introduced legislation (H.R. 3346) which would require the VA to develop a plan to link the allocation of its resources to facility workloads. This measure would require the VA to operate within the new 22 veterans integrated service networks [VISNs] and based on the RPM system—in which the VA has already invested a great deal of time and money. Moreover, H.R. 3346 would require the Secretary to implement the plan within 60 days of submitting it to Congress.

While the provisions in H.R. 3376 relating to resource allocation differ slightly from H.R. 3346, they are certainly a movement in the right direction. But, I urge Congress to go wholeheartedly in that direction and give our Nation's veterans the health care they deserve. Addressing the chronic under-funding and fiscal inequities which exists in veterans' health care should be one of our utmost responsibilities.

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. HOWARD D. GRAVES

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of Lt. Gen. Howard D. Graves, 54th Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point is announced with deep appreciation for and pride in his distinguished career of more than 35 years.

Lieutenant General Graves has concluded his career by making important contributions in the arena of strategic defense of the Nation as well as in the all-important area of developing military leaders for the next century. His outstanding leadership, his wisdom, his clear vision for the future, and his strength of character, all contributed to General Graves exceptional impact on the American profession of arms. His creativity and enthusiasm supported an outstanding performance of duty throughout a career that reflects the highest traditions of the U.S. Army.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1961, he began a career that took him through numerous and challenging command, staff, and academic positions, culminating in his assignment as Superintendent of the Military Academy. Those assignments have included overseas tours of duty in the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, and Germany; plus several tours of duty in Washington, DC. They have been among the most demanding positions in the U.S. Army, and his performance has been uniformly exceptional, representing the finest of the commissioned officer corps.

Selected as a Rhodes Scholar while at the Military Academy, General Graves earned a master of arts degree in international relations from St. Johns College, Oxford University in 1994. During his first active Army assignment, he commanded Company A, 307th Engineer Battalion, 1st Brigade, 82d Airborne Division in 1965 to 1966, for which he was cited for his professionalism and leadership during ground combat against an armed enemy in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. His successful command led to selection as operations officer and later Assistant Chief of Staff of the 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC, from 1966 to 1967.

General Graves was chosen to return to Oxford University in 1968, where he began work on a master of literature degree in modern history.

Subsequently, he was assigned as operations officer of the 8th Engineer Battalion (Airmobile), and later assistant division engineer, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in the Republic of Vietnam. While in that combat environment, General Graves was cited for his exemplary professionalism and initiative, and his professional competence and outstanding achievement. Subsequently, General Graves was selected to attend the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS, and was next assigned to the faculty of the U.S. Military Academy from 1970 to 1973, working as associate professor, executive officer, and assistant professor of the Department of Social Sciences.

Demonstrating his extraordinary ability, General Graves was assigned to Washington,

DC., as Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense from June 1974 to November 1975. During that period he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and selected to command the 54th Engineer Battalion, V Corps, U.S. Army Europe from 1976 to 1978, earning praise for making that battalion the best in the 130th Engineer Brigade. Following battalion command, he attended the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA, and continued serving as special assistant to the deputy commandant of the War College.

From February 1980 until June 1982, General Graves commanded the 20th Engineer Brigade, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, NC. Then, from July 1982 to July 1983, he served as assistant division commander (Support), 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, KS. In July 1983 he became Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA until July 1984.

Promoted to brigadier general, he was assigned to Washington, DC, in July 1984 in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, where he served as Deputy Director, Strategy, Plans and Policy Directorate, with additional duty as Assistant Army Operations Deputy, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Cited for his significant contributions on critical and sensitive issues of national security policy, national military strategy, and Army plans and policies, he demonstrated totally selfless service and his complete dedication.

General Graves exceptional ability led to his selection as Vice Director of the Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where he served from August 1986 to October 1987. He was promoted to major general and assigned as Commandant, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA, in 1987. While there, he contributed to the Army and the Nation by initiating important improvements in the curriculum and by developing and mentoring the Army's senior leaders.

In July 1989, General Graves was promoted to lieutenant general and named Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In that position he was principal advisor to the chairman and served the Nation in the highest level diplomatic negotiations before, during, and after Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, working closely with the Secretary of State. He was recognized by all who worked with him for his loyalty, leadership, personal integrity, and professional competence.

As a result of a career of exceptional service to the Army and the Nation, he was selected to be Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, an assignment that has demanded gifted leadership, intellect, and character. With his guidance, the Military Academy staff continued to develop and improve its performance, while General Graves has been instrumental in influencing critical support from and promoting positive relationships with West Point's diverse constituencies, including Congressional and Department of Defense leadership, outside organizations, graduates and friends of the Academy, and parents of cadets. His success in achieving economies and efficiencies, particularly in moving forward the multimillion dollar revitalization projects so critical to the future of the facilities master plan, has helped to ensure the continuation of the Academy's role as the world's premier leader development institution. His energetic, personable, and cooperative approach has created a spirit of trust, reflecting

his belief in honor and consideration of others as bedrock leader values.

Lt. Gen. Howard D. Graves is dedicated to excellence and service to America in the profession of arms. Throughout his long and distinguished career, he has truly personified the excellence, spirit, and dedication of the soldier-scholar. His faithful service, integrity, firm commitment, and outstanding contributions to our Army and the Nation are a legacy of great value.

Lieutenant General Graves' many friends and fellow soldiers join together in wishing him peace, happiness, and continued success in all his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday June 5, 1996, due to a series of canceled and delayed flights, I regrettably missed a series of rollcall votes which occurred as I was returning from the Third District of Colorado.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 214, I was inadvertently detained and was not recorded.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
GAYLORD, MI

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to announce the 50th anniversary of organization of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Gaylord, MI. Lutheran services have been held in Gaylord and the vicinity since July 16, 1933. Pastors from neighboring towns such as Boyne City and Cheboygen led the congregation until 1946 when Rev. Elmer Scheck settled in Gaylord and became a permanent pastor for the church.

On March 3, 1946, the congregation adopted a formal constitution affiliating their membership with the Confessional Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. Along with the formal constitution came the need for a permanent building. The white log church, as it came to be known, was erected in 1947-1948 for \$10,000 plus donated labor. The congregation eventually outgrew the white log church and a new building was constructed in 1973-1974. In 1994 an addition was built to house the Sunday school classrooms and the congregation remains in the renovated building today.

In 1979, Trinity Lutheran Church began a preschool. Although most of the students are

not from the congregation the school promotes a positive Christian emphasis and atmosphere for its students and their families.

Over the past fifty years many pastors have served the Trinity Lutheran Church of Gaylord. In 1994, the congregation built a new addition and named it after the Rev. Richard T. Noffze who was an interim pastor throughout the years at Trinity Lutheran. The current pastor is Rev. James F. Haenftling.

From each member of this congregation, past and present, to each pastor, from Reverend Noffze to Reverend Haenftling, the one thought that has prevailed as the Trinity Lutheran Church grew is found in Romans 12:5: "So in Christ, we who are many, form one Body."

The many citizens of the Gaylord community have provided 50 years of spiritual guidance and community fellowship to form one body, the Trinity Lutheran Church. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Trinity Lutheran Church on this, their golden anniversary.

REPRESENTATIVE SHERWOOD
BOEHLERT RELIEF FOR DAIRY
FARMERS

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 181, which calls on Agriculture Secretary Glickman to authorize the release of 200 million dollars' worth of grain reserves. This should bring some much-needed relief to farmers from across the country whose livelihoods are threatened by the worst drought in more than 100 years, coupled with the lowest livestock prices in 20 years.

One generally thinks only of the Midwest and South, when there is a severe drought and low cattle prices, but in my neck of the woods—the Northeast—we are among the first to feel the effects of these disasters.

It is my dairy farmers who must import most of their feed grain from the Midwest and South. When supplies are tight, as they are now, my farmers must pay incredibly high prices, if they can purchase feed at all.

Also, most people don't realize that a majority of hamburg comes from dairy cows, not beef cattle—and this process represents more than 20 percent of the dairy farmer's income. So when the livestock prices are so low, and feed prices are so high—dairy farmers face a double hit.

As chairman of the Northeast Agriculture Caucus, and a Member who proudly represents more than 2,700 dairy farmers, I would like to thank Mr. Barrett and the Agriculture Committee for introducing this bill, and I urge its adoption for the good of our Nation's farmers.

TRIBUTE TO THE SCHOOL FOR
STRINGS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments of New York's first and largest Suzuki-based music school, The School for Strings, on its 25th anniversary. The school, which is located in my district, is celebrating this momentous occasion with a soldout Carnegie Hall concert on June 14. I would like to commend the School for Strings for its commitment to the musical education of New York's children. With the School for Strings, the musical opportunities previously offered solely to child prodigies are offered to many other youngsters, including those who cannot afford lessons. The music education provided by the School for Strings is not limited only to students—of equal importance, the school provides a program for training teachers. The comprehensive offering of musical programs that the School for Strings provides to New York citizens has been consistently excellent, and I would like to recognize the tremendous contribution the School for Strings has made to music and its vital role in education.

THE POSTAL SERVICE AND THE
CITY OF EAST ORANGE—PART-
NERS IN PROGRESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, an extraordinary partnership between the city of East Orange and the post office that serves its residents.

The people of East Orange are just proud of their heritage as one of the cleanest cities in America. Unfortunately, as in so many other communities, buildings and structures in East Orange have become the targets of senseless disfigurement by thoughtless vandals leaving an unwelcome trail of graffiti.

Mayor Cardell Cooper and Postmaster Henry Smiley have joined forces to help bring the sparkle back to East Orange. Their joint effort, part of a larger citywide project to eliminate graffiti, will result in the repainting of all 260 mail collection boxes in that city. The Postal Service will be providing free paint and brushes. Participants in the City's General Assistance Employability Program will do the painting.

While this project will have mail and relay boxes looking as good as new, the Postal Service' East Orange Service Team is planning beyond that. Local residents and businesses will have the opportunity to "Adopt a Box," receiving a special certificate and the supplies necessary to keep the mailboxes they adopt free of graffiti.

Fifty gallons of blue and green paint may not sound like much, when spread over a city that is home to 75,000 people, but it can make a big difference. A single coat of paint can make a shopper feel welcome, a visitor feel at

home, and a prospective resident come back and take a second look.

One of the goals of the Postal Service is to be a good citizen in every community it serves. Besides contributing to a record 91 percent on-time delivery performance in the local area, Postmaster Smiley and his staff and taking a leading role in helping to make their community a better place to live. The partnership between the city of East Orange and the U.S. Postal Service is a solid example of the benefits of this type of cooperation.

OROVILLE, CA, A 1996 ALL-AMERICA CITY FINALIST

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Oroville, California, has been named a 1996 All-America City Finalist by the National Civic League and;

Whereas, only 30 cities in the United States were designated as All-America City Finalists and only three cities were so designated in the State of California and;

Whereas, Oroville has traced its "can do" spirit from the rough-and-tumble days of the California Gold Rush to the glorious development of our Nation's railroads, to the timber boom and creation of an agricultural marketplace, to the building of Oroville Dam, the largest earth-filled dam in the United States, which created Lake Oroville with its 167 miles of scenic shoreline and;

Whereas, the citizens of the Oroville community will be taking their "can do" spirit and pride to Ft. Worth, TX to bring back the title of being one of the 10 All-America Cities in the United States for 1996;

Now, therefore, I Wally Herger, Member of the United States House of Representatives, consider it an honor and privilege to pay tribute and recognize this fine community and commend them upon their efforts in making Oroville an "All America" city each and every day of the year, and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting them as an All-America City finalist for 1996. From the nuggets of the Gold Rush era to the energy and enthusiasm of the people of the 1990's, Oroville has been and will continue to remain for years to come the "city with a heart of gold."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 16 and Tuesday, April 17, 1996, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall votes 116 through 120.

I would like to state for the record, had I been able to, I would have voted "no" on 116 and 117, and "aye" on 118, 119, and 120.

SUPPORTS NAMING NEW NURSING FACILITY IN HONOR OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Pennsylvania Senator John Heinz and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3376, which will name the new nursing care facility at the Aspinwall VA Hospital in his honor. An advocate for the elderly and a defender of Pennsylvania's interests, John Heinz was an asset for the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania. He built a well-deserved reputation as one of the State's most popular public officials.

Henry John Heinz III was born in Pittsburgh, the only son of H. J. Heinz II and the great-grandson of industrialist Henry J. Heinz, who founded H. J. Heinz Co. in 1869. The Heinz family is often credited with helping transform Pittsburgh.

John Heinz was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated from Yale University in 1960, and received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School in 1963. A scholar with natural business acumen, John Heinz graduated in the top 10 percent of his Harvard class. After business school, he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and spent 1 year on active duty and 5 years in the Air Force Reserves.

After working for a number of years in the family business, John Heinz ran for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1971. Heinz served for nearly 20 years in the U.S. Congress, 5 in the House and 15 in the Senate, with interests and influence ranging over a wide field of complex subjects including trade, tax, health care, and pension policy.

Despite his privileged upbringing, John Heinz spent much of his time in Congress working on behalf of steelworkers, the elderly, and the disabled. His mostly blue-collar constituents approved of his candid, grassroots style despite his enormous wealth.

John Heinz worked in Congress to improve the lives of Americans. His interest in health care for the elderly found an outlet on the Aging Committee, which he helped establish in the 1970's. As ranking minority member of the Aging Committee, he focused national attention on abuses in nursing homes and fraud in the Medicare Program. He also spearheaded a successful effort to strengthen Federal regulation of health insurance for the elderly. Constantly working on behalf of his constituents, one important legislative accomplishment was crafting trade legislation to adopt a more assertive policy on imported steel and other items that had an unfair advantage when competing with the products of Pennsylvania. Always concerned about the strength of American families, one of John Heinz' last major initiatives in the Senate was an unsuccessful effort to require the Pentagon to ensure that no single parents or couples with children be deployed to the Persian Gulf.

The late Senator John Heinz III was a scholar, a patriot, and a dedicated public servant. He was a strong advocate for the citizens of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting H.R. 3376 so that we may pay a fitting tribute to John Heinz by naming the new nurs-

ing care facility at the Aspinwall VA Hospital in his honor.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF SCHOOL LUNCH

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the National School Lunch Program celebrated its 50th anniversary. This is 50 years of providing children with the nutrition they need to do well in school.

As a former educator, I could tell the difference between those children who ate lunch and those who did not. Those who did not were not as engaged in the educational process. They were hungry, they were tired and they just didn't focus.

Mr. Speaker, this is a program which many said we wanted to eliminate. But that was never our intention. If it was, I would not be up here today, commemorating its 50th anniversary.

This program has proven its value over and over again. The goal of House Republicans was to provide States and local school food service providers with the flexibility they needed to provide nutritious, healthy meals which students would eat. We weren't trying to eliminate it, we were trying to make it better so additional children would participate. Currently only 50 percent of low-income children participate in the program and 46 percent of middle- and upper-income children participate. There was certainly room for improvement.

Last week the President signed into law a bill which I authored and which I hope will provide school food service workers with some of the additional flexibility they need to encourage more children to participate in this program. "You can't teach a hungry child," and, considering only 50 percent of low-income children participate in the program, we have a long way to go before we insure these children are well-fed and able to receive the education they need to succeed in life.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment school food service workers throughout the United States on their commitment to feeding our Nation's children. Their dedication is outstanding.

I take this opportunity to wish the National School Lunch Program a happy 50th birthday and wish it many, many more years of success in providing nutrition to schoolchildren throughout the United States.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT BULOW

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor an outstanding individual on his retirement from 27 years of outstanding service to the community of Morley, MI. Mr. Robert Bulow has served the students of Morley Stanwood High School for over 25 years as a teacher, athletic instructor, administrator, confidant, and friend to the many people whose lives he touched. In addition to his service to the people of Michigan,

Bob served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps for 4 years, including a year of service in Vietnam.

During his career, he taught shop and drafting classes for 17½ years and spent the last 10 years teaching American Government and history. He was a class sponsor for 3 years. Bob served as president of the Morley Stanwood Education Association for 16 years and helped negotiate teacher contracts for 22 years.

Bob's accomplishments in high school coaching are quite extensive. He coached the golf team for 12 years and the tennis team for 11 years. He coached junior varsity girls basketball for 12 years and his 1987–88 team had a perfect record of 20 wins and no losses. He coached the boys ninth grade basketball team for 7 years, and the boys eighth grade and boys varsity basketball teams 1 year each. Bob also coached junior varsity softball for six seasons and varsity softball for eight seasons. His softball team won their district tournament in 1993. Combined, that means Bob was at the helm of a school sports team for 50 seasons. Bob is a member of the Michigan Sports Sages, an elite club of people who have been active in school sports their entire careers.

It is work such as Bob's that inspires us all to achieve the best we can, and to promote these qualities in others. Mr. Speaker, I know you will join my colleagues and I in honoring the work of Mr. Robert Bulow and the legacy of service and commitment he has left for us all.

RETIREMENT OF DR. JOHN N.
ARRINGTON

HON. BOB FILNER
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader from California's 50th Congressional District. Dr. John Arrington has dedicated his life to improving the educational and social well-being of children throughout the San Diego Unified School District. With his retirement on June 10, we will lose his presence on school campuses throughout San Diego, but not his continuing leadership in the community.

Those of us in the educational community are well aware of the commitment to educational excellence that John has shown throughout his distinguished career. He has also been an active participant in helping to improve living conditions in his community, notably as a leader and officer of the Southeast Kiwanis Club.

John began his educational training by earning his bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee University in 1963. He received his master's degree in school administration from San Diego State University in 1974, and his Ph.D. in school administration from U.S. International University in 1977. He also received training from the Howard University School of Law in 1967, and he earned a counseling credential from San Diego State University in 1972.

John has distinguished himself as a teacher, counselor, and administrator for nearly 30 years, serving as district administrator, vice-principal, and principal in the San Diego Unified School District.

Nationally recognized for his work, John has been honored by the Administrators Association, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Kiwanis International, the Association of California School Administrators, and the Parent Advisory Task Force.

As he retires from a sterling career in education that was marked by vision, creativity, and strong leadership, I joined his family and friends in congratulating him on nearly 30 years as an inspiration to us all.

MEMORIES OF A CONGRESSIONAL
PAGE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Albert Anness of Waukesha, WI, served as a congressional page in the House of Representatives during the first session of the 81st Congress. His experience as a page was the beginning of a lifetime of political involvement and activism.

Recently, Mr. Anness wrote a particularly touching vignette about a unique and special moment during his service as a page. Below is his story, which I think we will all find very interesting.

CHANCE MEETING

(By Albert R. Anness, House Democratic
Page, Spring 1949)

In the story I am about to tell, I was alone. The only footsteps were mine; no human voice was within earshot. Solitude was my only companion.

It was past mid-afternoon as I passed through the Rotunda of the Capitol and neared the House of Representatives. The statue of Will Rogers stood gazing down upon the House Chambers. The large doors by which President Truman had recently entered to deliver his State of the Union message were now closed. The House Chambers were quiet and dark.

I don't remember why I was in the Capitol Building that afternoon. The House stood in adjournment and besides being assigned to the Ways and Means Committee, I had no floor duties. I was probably running some long forgotten errand.

Turning left, I began walking down the corridor toward the Democratic cloakroom door. I was heading for the underground passage returning to the New House Office Building.

Walking down the corridor I recall the sunlight streaming thru, the large window was beginning to lose its brilliance as evening began its resolute march to darkness.

As I neared the cloakroom entrance, my solitude was broken by the arrival upon the scene of the only other participant in my story, Congressman Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts. The Democratic cloakroom door opened and out he stepped. This was a little surprising, because, at the time, he was the Republican Minority Leader.

In a corridor usually bustling with activity, Congressman Martin and I were totally alone. He was a friendly man of medium height with jet black hair that belied his age in the mid-sixties. Congressman Martin was also the last Republican Speaker of the United States House of Representatives until Newt Gingrich, forty-six years later in 1995.

We barely had said hello, when he stumbled and began falling down the cloakroom stairs. If I had not been passing at that pre-

cise moment, he would have had a very nasty fall on the marble floor. As it happened, he fell harmlessly into my arms escaping injury. Congressman Martin thanked me and went on his way. This happened more than forty-six years ago, but it will forever remain indelibly in my memory.

RECOGNITION OF SEYI FAYANJU'S
VICTORY IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY BEE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a very worldly young man. One of my constituents, Seyi Fayanju of Verona, recently won the National Geography Bee.

Since the age of 4, Seyi has been attracted to geography. His knowledge of our world spans the globe, from the new republics in the East to the obscure islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic. This remarkable youth has not only accumulated a broad wealth of geographical facts, but he continues to expand his awareness with a zeal that is truly admirable.

Seyi has been recognized by his teachers at the Henry B. Whitehorne Middle School as one of the most gifted and well-rounded pupils they have ever taught. His talent for geography comes naturally. He continually impresses his teachers and peers with his ability to rattle off the capitals of far off places and identify the most remote mountain ranges and bodies of water.

This intense level of geographical understanding enabled Seyi to succeed at the State level and then go on to represent New Jersey in the national competition. The questions for the geography bee were prepared by the National Geographic Society. Seyi received a rare and perfect score in the finals to become the winner of the national contest.

Mr. Speaker, the National Geographic Society began this competition back in 1989 in response to the public's frustration with the lack of geographical knowledge of our youth. Seyi Fayanju has answered the challenge of the public and we are proud of his achievements. I commend this exceptional student on his academic feat and hope that his accomplishment will spark the desire of other students, nation-wide, to take interest in the unique and wondrous places our great world has to offer.

CONGRATULATIONS MR. AND MRS.
JOHN MALONE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a very special couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Malone, formerly of Elizabeth, NJ. On Sunday, June 23, 1996, John and Elizabeth Malone will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary by renewing their wedding vows at St. Walburga Monastery in Elizabeth, NJ.

John Malone served the city of Elizabeth for 36 years as a firefighter before retiring from the force in 1985. Elizabeth Malone worked

with the telephone company before retiring in 1986. This couple managed to raise four children in the process, who have since given them six grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is my feeling that we can all look to this couple for inspiration. In a time when divorce rates are astoundingly high and society is suffering as a result of this, the Malones have shown us that it is possible for married partners to sustain their respective careers, raise a family and remain happily committed to each other. I wish them many more years of happiness.

AMERICAN GI FORUM RECOGNIZES
NAT BENITEZ

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, throughout our Nation's history the men and women who have served in our Armed Forces have been responsible for providing and securing the blessings of liberty for all Americans. Admirably serving our Nation have been many Hispanic Americans who have come together as members of the American GI Forum to effectively represent the concerns and interests of Latino veterans and their families in many issues.

This weekend the American GI Forum of Michigan is holding its 35th Annual State Convention, which is being proudly hosted by the Flint Frank O. Barrera Chapter. At the convention the members will be learning more about the experiences of one veteran whom I am proud to have as a constituent, Mr. Natividad "Nat" Benitez of Gagetown. Nat Benitez was awarded the Bronze Star for bravery under fire for holding his position against superior enemy forces on April 15, 1945.

His bravery was reported by the Cass City Chronicle on March 20, 1991, which recounted the event. With two flanking positions having been knocked out, leaving him alone to defend the line, Nat Benitez exhausted his supply of ammunition and hand grenades, crawled out of his foxhole under intense mortar, grenade and rifle fire, crawled through an exposed position to get more ammunition, and then returned to his original position to continue to hold the line. Even though he was the only soldier holding this position, the next day it was discovered that there were 23 dead members of the enemy force around his position.

Today, more than 50 years after his harrowing and heroic exploits, Mr. Benitez continues his profound respect for members of our military, understanding all too well the risks that they each take, especially when in actual combat. He knows how hard it is to lose a friend, who can be taken in a split second by enemy fire. He knows that training is not enjoyable, but it is essential to survival. He knows what it is to risk all for one's country, and how important it is that our veterans be treated fairly for all that they have done.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Nat Benitez in his recognition by the American GI Forum of Michigan, and in wishing all of the members of the Forum a most successful convention.

HUDSON ELKS LODGE WORKS FOR
FLAG AND COUNTRY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, back on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress of the United States adopted a resolution that gave us the stars and stripes that are our American flag. This June 14, 1996, the Hudson Elks Lodge will celebrate the 219th annual Flag Day to the day.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you why it is so important that organizations like the Elks Lodge No. 787, serving Hudson, NY, take the time to recognize Flag Day and the American flag. It's because our flag is unique and so is Flag Day. To my knowledge, no other nation has a holiday like it. No other nation has a special day when its people gather, as those will gather with the members of the Hudson Elks Lodge, to honor the flag as a special symbol.

And that, Mr. Speaker, is what makes our flag and Flag Day unique, it represents a unique Nation—the strongest, freest, greatest Nation on Earth. No other flag is anchored so securely in the hearts of a people like Old Glory is in ours.

Let's stop for a moment and consider why that is. It's because of civic organizations and people like those in the Hudson Elks Lodge who continually remind us of the importance of our flag. It's because of their efforts to raise public awareness of the flag and all that it stands for that Old Glory commands the devotion, respect and reverence that it does.

That's why, Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to address the members of the Hudson Lodge as Brother Elk. The Elks are devoted to promoting pride, patriotism and volunteerism and do more than anyone when it comes to those goals. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have helped to relight the fire of patriotism in every American citizen and through their voluntary acts on behalf of the community, they have helped to reach our young people in whose hands the future of America depends.

But Mr. Speaker, I owe my Brother Elks in the Hudson community and around the country another expression of my personal gratitude. That's because they stood beside me, and the overwhelming majority of Americans, who wanted to see Old Glory, our most visible and beloved symbol, protected by the Constitution, our most sacred and beloved document. I'm referring of course to the constitutional amendment to prevent the physical destruction of our flag that passed overwhelmingly right here in the House Chamber, only to be defeated by just two votes in the Senate. As long as lodges like those serving the city of Hudson continue to impress upon our fellow Americans the significance of our flag and what it means to America, I'm confident we can ultimately afford it this ultimate protection it so richly deserves.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that you and all Members of the House join me in tribute to the Hudson Elks Lodge for all they have done to spread appreciation for the American flag and our country throughout their community. For those efforts, they are all truly great Americans.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL HEIDEMANN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor an outstanding individual on his retirement from 30 years of outstanding service to the community of Morley, MI. Mr. Paul Heidemann has served the students of Morley Stanwood High School as a teacher, music instructor, administrator, confidant, and friend to the many people whose lives he touched.

During his career, he has taught elementary and secondary instrumental music and directed the junior high and high school bands. He has organized the Flag Corps and helped with public address equipment for shows and presentations. He has organized the band boosters. Each year he oversees graduation ceremonies. Paul has also been an unofficial computer consultant for the school, lending his expertise since the first Commodore 64 made its appearance in the classroom back in the mideighties.

Paul's volunteer help in ushering Morley Stanwood community schools into the computer age has been tremendous. He has done so much behind the scenes, always willing to help each staff member with computer problems, even visiting their homes to help with home personal computing.

His musicianship is outstanding. Paul was named best musician in the first Big Rapids Pioneer People's Choice Awards. He plays in the West Central concert band and Ferris chamber orchestra and is organist at the United Church in Big Rapids. He has served as secretary of the Michigan School Band and Orchestra Association for the past 4 years.

It is work such as Paul's that inspires us all to achieve the best we can, and to promote these qualities in others. Mr. Speaker, I know you will join my colleagues and I in honoring the work of Mr. Paul Heidemann and the legacy of service and commitment he has left for us all.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY INTERDONATO
FOR SERVICE TO CITIZENS WITH
DISABILITIES

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Nancy Interdonato, executive director, of the ARC of York County, and wish her well as she pursues new career opportunities.

During the 6 years Nancy served at the ARC, she was an outspoken advocate for all individuals with disabilities. She fought tirelessly to ensure those with disabilities were integrated into the community, truly making the organization an "arc" between individuals with disabilities and the community. She served as a valuable resource in developing public policy and spearheaded numerous Federal, State, and local efforts aimed at ensuring quality of life and quality services. I was pleased to have the opportunity to work closely with her on several occasions.

Ms. Interdonato worked to address the multiple needs of individuals with mental disabilities and their families. Her numerous accomplishments include the planning and structuring of a group home and development of after-school recreation and summer camp programs. She was also instrumental in forming a coalition to meet the transportation needs of ARC clients.

Nancy's efforts went beyond serving those in the disabled community. She was also largely responsible for updating and improving the facilities and working conditions for employees of the ARC of York County.

Whether in her role as advocate or administrator, I believe Nancy will be remembered most in York County for her ability to raise public awareness and promote positive public relations by reaching out to the entire community. She constantly attempted to educate the public and gain the support of those outside the disabilities community.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of the 19th Congressional District, I wish to thank Ms. Interdonato for her years of service and dedication to improving the lives of families in York. She will be truly missed.

TRIBUTE TO THE LAKE HURON
METHODIST CAMP AND RETREAT
CENTER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this coming Sunday, June 9, 1996, the Lake Huron Methodist Camp and Retreat Center, in my home State of Michigan, is celebrating its 50 plus years anniversary and rededication ceremony. I have been fortunate to have been associated with this outstanding facility located in a gorgeous setting on the western shore of Lake Huron.

July 8, 1945, was opening day at the Lake Huron Methodist Camp. From the very beginning, the founders of the camp were dedicated to providing the youth of our society with a camping experience on the banks of Lake Huron. Often it was the very first time they had ever seen a lake. To see these youngsters dash off the bus and rush towards the lake, still is a rewarding experience for anyone who contributes to the work of the camp.

Originally, the land on which the camp is located was a part of the Levi Hillock farm. The Young Women's Hebrew Association purchased 15 acres in 1925 and developed an all girls' camp. For a number of years the Port Huron district camp met at Simpson Park Campgrounds, but in 1942 some of the camp leaders indicated a desire to have a permanent camp of their own. Today, the United Methodist Church is the sole proprietor of the camp and retreat center. Among those who have used the camp are the Baptist Women of the thumb area, and a group associated with 4-H leadership training. The camp has a hosted a program I have sponsored for over 10 years, the Congressional Student leadership Summit, where High School students learn about the legislative process.

As the community prepares to celebrate the anniversary, I applaud the capable managers of the camp, Dick Cay and his wife, Kathryn. The Huron Camp is a valuable project that

has demonstrated a strong commitment to young people and community groups. I urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the Lake Huron United Methodist Camp and Retreat Center. May the next 50 years bring continued fruitful service to the youth of Michigan.

TRIBUTE TO FROEBEL ASTOR
"FRO" BRIGHAM

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a close friend and longtime fixture of the San Diego music community who died May 31—Froebel Astor Brigham, known simply as Fro.

Fron, whose musical career spanned more than half a century, will be greatly missed by more than three generations of music lovers in my hometown of San Diego. A patriarch of the area jazz scene since the 1940's, Fro dazzled everyone who listened with his smooth sounding trumpet, which featured a mouthpiece given to him by jazz legend Louis Armstrong.

Following his arrival in San Diego in 1945, Fro became a must-see on the local jazz circuit. He and his Preservation Jazz Band were soon playing before some of the highest political and civic officials in San Diego. In the last two decades of his illustrious career, Fro's performance schedule was as consistent as the high quality of his playing—Fridays and Saturdays at Pal Joey's in Allied Gardens, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Patrick's II downtown.

His talent, of course, earned him numerous honors. He won two San Diego Music Awards. He was honored in 1993 at the Catfish Club as the Granddaddy of San Diego jazz. He was recently honored at a special tribute at Pal Joey's. So moving was his trumpet playing that Lady Bird Johnson once flew him to her ranch in Texas to perform

Not surprisingly, Fro became as well known for his contributions to the community as for his music. He led a volunteer drive to collect donated bread and sweet rolls from supermarkets for distribution to the needy. He delivered food to the hungry one or more times every week. And he was a board member of the Corrective Behaviors Institute, a center for at-risk children.

Fro served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1945. He was a groundskeeper for the San Diego Parks and Recreation Department for 30 years until his retirement in 1979.

One thing he never retired from was his music, which was his most effective means of communication. Indeed, as an African-American, Fro was recognized as having broken ethnic music barriers that long existed in San Diego. His contributions to the art of music and to the San Diego community will not be forgotten.

STOP THE FRIVOLOUS USAGE OF
THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today legislation to limit the frivolous usage of the Social Security number.

In March, I was contacted by a constituent of mine who went to apply for a credit card at a local wholesale club. The application required him to list his Social Security number. When he refused, the store threatened to deny his application.

In my judgment, this situation is unacceptable. The Social Security number was designed by our Government for one simple use: To follow workers throughout their employment history in order to ensure that they received the Social Security benefits due to them upon their retirement. Over the years, the Federal Government's usage of the Social Security number has expanded to other legitimate uses like taxpayer identification and welfare benefits distribution. Congress has provided for each of these expansions with specific language in statute.

Meanwhile, the use of the Social Security number in the private sector has run rampant. Citizens are now asked or required to give the number to get grocery store check cashing cards, to apply for credit cards, or even to make golf tee time reservations. It is time to limit these frivolous uses of what should be strictly a Government identifier—not a national ID number.

My legislation will restrict use of the Social Security number to bona fide Government, tax, and related purposes. It bans companies from buying or selling marketing lists that contain Social Security numbers and prohibits the private sector from requiring customers to divulge the number as a condition of doing business.

Exceptions are made for current Federal uses of the Social Security number, as well as State usage for drivers licenses, motor vehicle registration, welfare benefits, and tax purposes. In addition, my bill preserves the ability of companies to use the number for taxpayer identification. This is important for banks that must report interest income to the IRS, payroll companies withholding taxes, and a limited number of other groups.

The provisions of my bill will be enforced by the Office of Management and Budget, which currently polices Privacy Act violations, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my legislation addresses a problem that has been ignored for too long. I look forward to working with Social Security Subcommittee Chairman BUNNING and the rest of my colleagues to enact this bill.

THE MONTCLAIR KIMBERLEY
ACADEMY BLUE RIBBON AWARD

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure I rise today to recognize the

Montclair Kimberley Academy's recent achievement in receiving the U.S. Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Award.

The Blue Ribbon Award gains its prestige from the intense competition it generates. Nearly 500 public and private schools throughout the United States, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico were nominated for this honor. Montclair Kimberley Academy is 1 of 161 secondary schools and only 9 independent schools to receive this award.

The schools were judged by a panel of 100 recognized school educators and local leaders. These individuals evaluated the schools on the basis of several criterium dealing with the academic accomplishments and dedication of both the students and teachers.

The Montclair Kimberley Academy has been providing sound education to its students for over 100 years. Since its meager beginning as a one-room schoolhouse of only 35 students, the academy has been dedicated to a curriculum focusing on individual attention and the freedom to develop personal initiatives. Over the years, this center of learning and culture within my district has seen many considerable changes. A strong school spirit and a loyal alumni had a great deal to do with building this school into such a proud institution. Today, the Montclair Kimberley Academy spans three campuses and educates over 1,000 students from kindergarten through grade twelve.

The true strengths of the Montclair Kimberley Academy are the special relationships between the faculty and students and the welcoming and productive learning environment it provides. Working together, the students and teachers of the academy affirm their commitment to the words on the school seal: knowledge, vision, and integrity. This Blue Ribbon Award is a tribute to the teachers for their hard work and dedication to personalized attention and to the students, whose curiosity and motivation is matched only by their achievements. It is my hope that the Montclair Kimberley Academy's long traditions of excellence in education will provide a shining example to other schools, both public and private, so that they too, might rise to new levels of academic excellence.

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN MICHAEL
TRAYNER, M.D.

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Dr. Edwin Michael Trayner, on his completion of service as president of the Bergen County NJ Medical Society. Dr. Trayner is a dedicated and talented physician whose skill is well respected by colleagues and patients alike. He has served the medical society with distinction and I am pleased to extend our congratulations to him on this occasion.

Indeed, the medical community has been fortunate to have a person of his outstanding accomplishments to serve the public.

Dr. Trayner, who holds undergraduate and medical degrees from Columbia University, began his career as an intern at Roosevelt Hospital in New York in 1956. He did postgraduate work at Harvard Medical College in

1957 and 1958, then returned to New York for residencies at the Bronx Veterans Hospital and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He held a teaching appointment at Manhattan Eye and Ear until 1993 and performed a fellowship in ultrasound of the eye there from 1968 to 1975.

Dr. Trayner, who is board certified in ophthalmology, has his home and private practice in ophthalmology in Tenafly. He is affiliated with Englewood Hospital, where he is a former chief of ophthalmology, Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck, and Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. Trayner is a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the New York and New Jersey Academies of Medicine, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Medical Society of Bergen County and the New Jersey Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, of which he is a former president.

Dr. Trayner's service to the Bergen County Medical Society dates to 1963, the year he became a member. He served as a member of the executive board from 1990-94, as president-elect in 1995, and president in 1996. He has provided exemplary leadership that has helped establish the Bergen County Medical Society as one of the most respected groups of medical professions in the region.

During these recent years, when health care issues have risen on the congressional agenda, Dr. Trayner has been a reliable and valued resource to me and the New Jersey delegation. We greatly value the contributions to the debate of Dr. Trayner and the Bergen County Medical Society.

Our Nation enjoys the world's highest standards for modern health care, which is vitally important to every citizen. Dr. Trayner has exemplified the highest professional standards. We express our deepest gratitude to Dr. Trayner and physicians like him who see that the highest quality of care is maintained. Best wishes to Dr. Trayner as he continues his exemplary service to his patients and the Bergen County community, and to his wife, Rita, and their three children, Dr. Edwin M. Trayner Jr., Elizabeth L. Monz, and Andrew J. Trayner.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AT
HOME AND ABROAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today one of my constituents from Northern Telecom [Nortel] participated in a congressional panel discussion on corporate responsibility at home and abroad convened by my colleague from Illinois, Representative LANE EVANS. Megan Barry, who is Nortel's senior ethics advisor and is based in the company's Nashville facility, participated on this panel. I would like to commend Megan and Nortel for the fine standard they have set in pushing for ethics in business practices and I commend to you and all of my colleagues, her remarks:

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME AND
ABROAD

(By Megan Barry)

Good morning. My name is Megan Barry and I'm here today representing Northern

Telecom, Nortel. Nortel is an \$11 billion global corporation with 63,000 employees around the world. We build, design, and integrate digital networks for information, entertainment, education and business. In the U.S. we have over 22,000 employees at major facilities such as Raleigh, NC, Dallas, TX, Atlanta, GA, Santa Clara, CA, Nashville, TN, Sunrise, FL, McLean, VA. Nortel is very honored to be included in these discussions today.

All of the companies that are represented here today are being recognized for something "exceptional"—for example, Pfizer is here because they provide low income individuals access to prescriptions.

So why is Nortel here? I'm actually here today to talk about what some might consider to be the "unexceptional." I'm here to talk about the day-to-day ins and outs of just being an ethical company.

Unlike a lot of multinationals, we, at Nortel, have an established Business Ethics function. Our function is set up to deal with everyday ethical issues that confront our employees, our suppliers and our customers.

We do this in several ways, but the key piece that has made our function so successful has been the adoption and distribution of our International Code of Business Conduct. We call our Code, "Acting with Integrity."

Before 1995, Nortel had a Code of Conduct—but guess who wrote it? Lawyers. The old Code tended to be more rule-based and had a lot of "thou shalt not" phrases. We felt that it was very important to move towards a more value-based approach. We wanted to provide a "working document"—one that gave our employees help and guidance. So we did something pretty radical—we asked our employees what they wanted to see in a new Code. With the help of the International Business Ethics Institute, we conducted over 35 focus groups in the U.S., Canada, Caribbean and Latin America, Europe and Asia Pacific. We also invited all 63,000 of our employees to read the draft versions of our Code and give us input and ideas. The overall response was amazing. This gave our employees a voice in the process and a true sense of ownership of the completed Code.

This approach also helped us write a document using international language that crosses all of our locations. For example, we use Questions and Answers throughout the Code to make it more readable. One of our focus groups from Europe pointed out a true "North Americanism" for us.

In one question, we ask, "Do people really get dismissed for violating Nortel's ethical standards?" In one of our original drafts, we had asked, "Do people really get terminated for violating Nortel's ethical standards?" The Europeans were horrified. As one focus group member said, "When you say we terminate them—do you mean we kill them?"

Of course the answer is no, you don't get killed for violating Nortel's Code, but yes, you can be dismissed for violating our Code.

It took us a year and many drafts before we had the Code as you see it today. It is something all of us at Nortel are proud of. It addresses a wide range of important ethical issues. For instance, the Code makes it clear that Nortel does not and will not condone the use of enforced labor or child labor. It strictly forbids the reproduction, distribution or alteration of copyrighted materials without the permission of the copyright owner or authorized agent.

But does having a final Code mean its over? Of course not. As I said earlier, we want our Code to be a "working document." Nothing in our business stands still for long and our Code can't either. From the calls our office receives daily, there are already new and emerging issues that we need to address. For example, the Internet raises a whole

host of ethical questions for all of us. And although we are learning along with everyone else, we were one of the first companies to actually put our Code on the Internet (<http://www.nortel.com/english/ethics/>). We want everyone—our shareholders, our customers, our employees, our suppliers and the communities where we are located—to know what we stand for.

At Nortel, we believe that as a multinational, we have a responsibility to act honestly and responsibly wherever we operate in the world. Putting together a Code that speaks to all our employees globally is helping us to create a Nortel culture where we are upholding high ethical standards and acting with integrity in all our operations.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ASCENSION OF HIS MAJESTY
KING BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ TO
THE THRONE OF THAILAND

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, June 9 marks the 50th anniversary of the ascension of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej to the throne of Thailand. He is the longest reigning Monarch in his country's history. The King's work in social and agricultural development throughout Thailand is well known. The many innovative, pioneering projects he has created are evidence of His Majesty's unselfish willingness to see that all Thai people come into the age of modern technology.

The King has made major contributions to the stability, security, religion, culture, performing arts, and social welfare of his people. In Thailand he is known as King Rama the 9th of the Chakri Dynasty. In the United States he is known as the Thai Monarch who was born in Massachusetts, and is a loyal friend and ally to the United States.

Today I wish to send my sincere warm regards to his Majesty on his 50th anniversary. I wish him health, happiness, and peace.

FELIZ CINCUENTA ANIVERSARIO A
LA LEGION POSTAL AMERICANA
500

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many Americans fought to preserve democracy in World War II, including the many Mexican-Americans who bravely fought for their country. On June 29, the Hispanic Americans of American Legion Post 500 in Saginaw, MI, will be celebrating the post's 50th anniversary, having been chartered on April 20, 1946.

Many of the veterans of World War II formed a Latin American club for Veterans in November 1945, to provide an opportunity for these brave individuals to recount their experiences, to renew old ties, and to develop new alliances for the future. With many of these individuals having come to Michigan from other areas to take advantage of work opportunities, the club was an excellent way of maintaining their contacts with the Hispanic culture. In

1946, a temporary charter was granted to Latin American Legion Post 500, with Valentino Gallegos as the first post commander.

The members of the post honored their fallen colleagues by renaming the post after the first four Mexican Americans from Saginaw killed in the war: Pvt. Louis Martinez, killed in action in France, June 12, 1944; Pfc. Julian Garcia, killed in action in Guam, 1944; Pfc. Sifred Nerio, wounded in France, July 1944, and subsequently dying in a British hospital on August 1, 1944; and Pvt. John Reyes, a paratrooper killed in action in Italy, October 18, 1944. The approximately 1,000 veterans from World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Desert Storm who have been members of the post since its inception have a proud heritage that is worthy of recognition.

There has been a greater awareness in recent years of many Americans who fought for their country in World War II and in other battles, and failed to receive adequate recognition for their service and sacrifice. Posts like American Legion Post 500—the only Hispanic American Legion Post in Michigan—were vital in promoting the special needs of Hispanic veterans, particularly at times when there may not have been as much recognition of their contributions and sensitivity to their needs as their should have been.

Mr. Speaker, these Mexican-Americans deserve our thanks for all that they have done over the years. I ask that you and our colleagues join me in offering them our thanks, and in wishing them the very best for the 50th anniversary of Martinez, Garcia, Nerio, Reyes American Legion Post 500. Les deseamos ontros 50 años con mucho exito y mucha salud.

THE SHAMELESSNESS
SURROUNDING MEDICARE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there does come a time when partisanship must be put away and the well-being of those we are sent to represent must prevail. Such an instance is the ongoing Medicare debate. Partisanship has no place in this debate, because the health care of our seniors and of future generations is at stake.

On that note, I wanted to draw your attention to an editorial printed in one of my district's newspapers. In the editorial, some very disturbing figures and statistics are pointed out. These figures and what they mean are clear to everyone. When Medicare outlays are more than its revenue, the system needs to be changed.

The editorial points to a veto by President Clinton of last year's balanced budget. This budget would have saved \$226.7 billion in the Medicare Program through 2002, which would have preserved the entire Medicare Program until at least 2010. Clinton was faulted in the editorial as "shamelessly play[ing] on the fears of senior citizens * * * to score political points against Republicans," and "Clinton needs to stop feeding the fears of seniors for political gain and make substantive changes to this entitlement program." In a matter that is so critical to our seniors, we should expect more of

the President. This partisan bickering must stop now and sound solutions to the Medicare Program must be developed. I would urge the President to join with the Congress to begin to solve the problems of Medicare.

STOP PLAYING POLITICS AND FIX MEDICARE
NOW

Those in charge of the federal Medicare program say the hospital fund will be nearly \$29 billion in the red by 2001 if the system isn't changed.

Medicare trustees also reported yesterday that Social Security will go broke by 2029 if that program is not adjusted.

President Clinton insists that Republicans and Democrats are not that far apart on numbers that would extend the life of the Medicare system.

He says bankruptcy could be avoided.

We have heard that line before. The fact is, deep-seated political differences virtually assure that a solution to this pressing problem is not going to be reached before November's presidential election.

The statistics are sobering, if not downright frightening.

By 2002, the hospital fund will owe \$86 billion more than it has, and by 2006, the red ink could grow to more than \$400 billion, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Clinton last year vetoed the balanced budget bill passed by Republicans, which was projected to save about \$226.7 billion in the Medicare program through 2002.

Under the Republican plan, the program would move more senior citizens away from expensive fee-for-service plans into less expensive managed-care programs.

The plan would also set up medical savings accounts that would include a high-deductible catastrophic insurance system.

Congressional Democrats immediately accused Republicans of trying to unfairly gut the coverage that senior citizens now have under Medicare.

Clinton shamelessly played on the fears of senior citizens in this regard to score political points against Republicans in the bitter federal budget battle this year.

Medicare's hospital fund actually started spending more last year than it took in through the payroll tax, but it had a \$134.3 billion surplus to dip into.

Social Security's financial problems are not as acute yet because the system still takes in more than it pays out.

While Social Security has been getting the most attention, it is the 30-year-old Medicare program that is clearly in the most trouble.

Medical costs for an ever-increasing aging population have escalated at an alarming rate. They will continue to do so.

The problem will be even greater in 2010 when the first of 76 million baby boomers turn 65.

Spending will continue to exceed revenues, eating up the surplus and running growing deficits by 2001 unless the system is changed.

This is a crisis that can no longer be mired in partisan bickering.

Clinton needs to stop feeding the fears of seniors for political gain and make substantive changes to this entitlement program.

Seniors are simply going to have to learn to put up with less doctor choice if the system is to survive.

Republicans, meanwhile, need to make sure that those who can pay for part of their benefits do so, instead of letting the rich off the hook.

The political risks in making any radical change are daunting. But the numbers say they must be taken.

TRIBUTE TO FRED JAEGER

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor an outstanding individual on his retirement from 28 years of outstanding service to the community of Morley, MI. Mr. Fred Jaeger has served the students for over 25 years as a teacher, athletic instructor, director, confidant, and friend to the many people whose lives he touched.

During his career, he taught both math and science in both the high school and junior high school. He was a class sponsor for 9 years. He directed class plays for 3 years, timed football games for 18 years, announced at basketball games for 8 years, and performed in 13 country music shows.

Fred has enjoyed quite a coaching career. He coached grade school boys basketball for 6 years, junior high school boys basketball 3 years, junior high school girls basketball 8 years, and assisted boys track 5 years.

Then Fred found his niche with the girls track team. In 18 years of coaching girls track, Fred's teams won seven league championships and four regional championships. Twice his girls finished third in the State in class C. In dual meet competition his teams won 118 meets, while losing only 31. He was twice named Coach of the Year by the Michigan Interscholastic Track Coaches Association. In 1990, he began the Cross Country Program at Morley Stanwood and in 6 years, his girls have won two league championships. He was named regional Cross Country Coach of the Year in 1994.

It is work such as Fred Jaeger's that inspires us all to achieve the best we can, and to promote these qualities in others. Mr. Speaker, I know you will join my colleagues and I in honoring the work of Mr. Jaeger and the legacy of service and commitment he has left for us all.

A TRIBUTE TO P. KIRK PANDELIDIS, M.D.

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I recently attended a celebration marking the retirement of Dr. P. Kirk Pandelidis. His life is one of those immigrant success stories that make America great. I would like to share his achievements with my colleagues.

P. Kirk Pandelidis, M.D. has been a dedicated member of the medical community of York County, PA for over 30 years. But his story begins in Athens, Greece where he was born and lived for 28 years. Dr. Pandelidis received his secondary and undergraduate education in Athens. In addition, in 1952, he received his doctorate in medicine at the University of Athens. He faithfully served in the Army of his native country from 1952 to 1955 in the capacity of lieutenant of the Medical Corps.

In 1955, after his military service, Dr. Pandelidis moved to the United States as an intern of the Touro Infirmary in New Orleans,

LA. After two residencies in Massachusetts and Connecticut, he came to Philadelphia where he served as a resident at the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital. Here he became a licensed doctor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1962 Dr. Pandelidis moved to York County where he served as a psychiatrist with honor and distinction for over 30 years.

Dr. Pandelidis is a highly respected leader in his field. In his impressive career, he served as medical director of the York County Mental Health Center and chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at York Hospital. He also published numerous studies and served as president of the York County Medical Society and the Central Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society.

In addition to being a devoted husband and father, Dr. Pandelidis is highly regarded for his leadership and service to the community. He was president of the board of his Greek Orthodox church and was involved in the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Historical Society of York.

I am proud to have the opportunity to honor Dr. Pandelidis' distinguished service in medicine and the community of York. For all he has done, I ask that you join me, Mr. Speaker, in recognizing my constituent Dr. P. Kirk Pandelidis.

HONORING PRESIDENT HUNTER RAWLINGS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute to recognize the visit to Washington of the new president of Cornell University, Hunter Rawlings, and his wife, Elizabeth. President Rawlings succeeded Frank H.T. Rhodes in 1995 to become the 10th president of Cornell University, located in Ithaca, NY.

President Rawlings was formerly the president of the University of Iowa and held many positions at the University of Colorado at Boulder in addition to serving on many professional boards and associations. He is already a well-known figure to Cornell students, especially since he stands 6'7" tall, and brings an extraordinary record of accomplishments to Cornell.

On June 15, the president will attend a picnic in his honor hosted by the Cornell Club of Washington at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kiplinger. I am glad to see that President Rawlings is interested in meeting Washingtonians and look forward to continuing close links between the university, its president, our own Washington institutions, and the high-level research functions of the Federal Government. I wish him well in his tenure as Cornell's president.

FATHER HEINDL CELEBRATES 60 YEARS OF MINISTRY

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Elmer William Joseph Heindl as he celebrates 60 years of ministry. Father Heindl is a remarkable man of faith who has devoted his entire life to the service of God and his parishioners.

Father Heindl began his career as a priest in 1936. Shortly after he responded to the calling from God, he dutifully responded to the calling of our country by serving as an army chaplain in World War II to comfort and care for our troops. He came home after 7 years of service as the most decorated chaplain to serve in World War II. His dedication to veterans is exemplified by his continued service as chaplain to several veterans groups both in the Rochester area and across the country.

Upon his return from World War II, Father Heindl served in a number of parishes in upstate New York until his retirement in 1980. Well into his retirement, Father Heindl remains active in the parish of Saint Charles Borromeo in Rochester, NY. He spends a great deal of time visiting with the children in Saint Charles Borromeo School. In 1994 Heindl House was dedicated on the Saint Charles property as the home for the Saint Charles preschool program and the site of the Saint Charles before school after school day care program.

Father Heindl is to be commended for his selfless dedication to all of his parishioners throughout his 60 years of ministry. The Rochester community is proud of him and honored that he chooses to spend his time working in the Saint Charles Borromeo Church. I believe Father Heindl and his lifetime commitment to the spiritual fulfillment of others warrants the recognition of all of my colleagues as well.

ISSUES FACING THE POSTAL SERVICE

HON. JOHN M. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 20, 1996, a column in the Washington Post discussed many of the issues facing the Postal Service today.

This guest column was written by David Ginsburg, a member of the former Kappel Commission on postal organization; Murray Comarow, its executive director and later the senior assistant postmaster general; Robert L. Hardesty, a former chairman of the Postal Service Board of Governors; and David F. Harris, former secretary of the Postal Service Board of Governors as well as the Postal Rate Commission.

While, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, I do not embrace their conclusions that yet another commission is the appropriate vehicle at this time to address postal reform, I believe their column is an excellent summary of the issues surrounding the need for postal reform today. It will be helpful for anyone wishing to educate themselves on the challenges facing the Postal Service.

DELIVERY FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE

The U.S. Postal Service is in deep trouble. It is losing market share to competitors in five out of its six product lines: packages, international mail, correspondence/transactions, expedited mail and publications. The only market share growth has been in advertising mail. By the end of this century, the Postal Service estimates that a third of its customers will have stopped using the mail to pay their bills.

And the intensity of the technological assault increases daily. Faxes, e-mail and expanding use of 800 numbers are cutting into postal markets at a rising rate. Already, more Americans order merchandise through 800 numbers than through the Postal Service.

In 1994 electronic messages grew 122 percent. Add to that the growth of alternative delivery networks and the loss of catalogue business to competitors such as UPS and FedEx. These challenges will not go away; they will increase.

To make matters worse, the money the Postal Service has invested in modernization has had little impact on productivity. Twenty-eight years ago, 83 percent of the Postal Service's total budget went to wages and benefits. Today, after the expenditure of billions of dollars for automation, there has been a substantial increase in the number of employees. Labor costs are still 82 percent of the budget. It costs more to process a piece of mail today than in 1991.

To stay alive the Postal Service may have no choice but to cut back on service and close thousands of facilities. This in turn could lead to further losses, as dissatisfaction mounts. The American people may well be left with a postal service that has nearly a million employees and yet whose only significant function is to deliver advertising mail and greeting cards.

What's to be done?

Bear in mind that the U.S. Postal Service is an arm of the government. It has been called "quasi-government" and sometimes "quasi-private," but it is not "quasi" anything. It is a 100 percent federal government entity to which Congress has granted limited independence and certain powers, such as collective bargaining and the right to use the money it collects. And even while Congress gave the Postal Service its "independence" a quarter of a century ago and transformed it into a "businesslike," self-sustaining government corporation, it interposed a number of obstacles that would make it impossible even for a team of the best business executives in the country to run the Postal Service efficiently. Among these constraints:

THE POSTAL RATE COMMISSION (PRC)

Headed by five commissioners appointed by the president, it is the only government agency whose primary job it is to set rates on prices for another government entity. Thus pricing authority is divorced from management responsibility and also, substantially, from market considerations. Not only is the Postal Service not free to set prices for its services—without PRC approval it cannot even determine what services it will offer.

When a business determines that it needs to raise its prices, it is free to do so immediately—before it starts losing money. With the Postal Service, it takes about five to six months to prepare its rate case; the PRC then has 10 months in which to issue a recommended decision.

BINDING ARBITRATION AND LABOR RELATIONS

The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) calculates that the Postal Service has 860,625 employees. Of these, the Postal Service bargains over the wages and benefits of 760,899,

represented by four unions. If there's an impasse, the law mandates binding arbitration. The consequence? Of the 32 cents you pay for a first-class stamp, 26 cents is paid to postal employees. The rest goes for post offices, vehicles, automated equipment, etc.

In arbitration, one person with no responsibility for the consequences decides how much should be paid to clerks, carriers and others, as well as their health benefits and their grievance rights. In effect, the arbitrator determines how much you pay for stamps.

Another labor issue turns on that phrase in the statute that speaks of compensation for postal employees "comparable to . . . compensation paid in the private sector." This was clearly intended to refer to compensation for similar work. Yet the postmaster general in 1971, pressed by mailers who feared an unlawful strike, agreed to interpret the phrase to mean comparable to wages in other highly unionized industries unrelated to the sorting and delivery of mail. That interpretation, plus concessions on COLAs, layoffs and part-timers, laid a foundation for subsequent arbitrators' awards resulting in today's average pay for clerks and carriers of more than \$45,000 a year including fringe benefits. Most private-sector employees doing similar work make far less.

Grievance procedures are further barriers to efficiency. Any union employee dissatisfied with his wages, hours or other aspects of his job, may initiate a complex 14-step procedure. The GAO reported that in 1993, 51,827 such grievances were appealed beyond local management-union levels. By 1995 that number was up to 73,300.

LEGISLATIVE CONTROLS

The law requires a complex and lengthy procedure before the Postal Service can close a small, inefficient post office. William J. Henderson, the Postal Service's chief operating officer, estimates that 26,000 small post offices cost more than \$4 for every dollar they take in, and asserts that other ways are available to provide better service. We certainly do not suggest that all these 26,000 post offices should be closed, but in clear cases, postal managers should be able to move decisively.

There is also congressional resistance when postal management undertakes money-making activities. This is especially true with respect to competitive activities and experimental rates. Postal Rate Commission approval, even for experimental rates, can take months. Most business mailers support the concept of a postal service with more freedom to set rates and introduce new products and services. Some believe it should be allowed to make a profit, to negotiate prices, to innovate and to reward customers who prepare the mail efficiently.

Congress has also disregarded its own mandate for an efficient, self-supporting postal service by using it as a "cash cow," milking it over the years for \$8.3 billion for deficit reduction a disguised tax on postal customers.

Why can't these obstacles be removed by legislative action? Some could if there were a consensus among the mailers' groups and labor—and in Congress. But experience has shown, as Sen. Ted Stevens, chairman of the Postal Affairs Committee acknowledged, that these groups are too diverse to develop such a consensus.

And even if a partial legislative solution were possible, it would be only patchwork. It wouldn't speak to the future of the Postal Service and its ability to master change. Only a nonpartisan, blue-ribbon commission, free of administrative and other constraints, is capable of doing all that now needs to be done.

There is precedent for just such a commission. In 1967, in the wake of a massive mail

stoppage in Chicago, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed a Commission on Postal Organization (headed by Frederick R. Kappel, then board chairman of AT&T) to look at the post office. In June of 1968, the commission announced its finding that "the procedures for administering the ordinary executive departments of Government are inappropriate for the Post Office."

The Kappel Commission recommended that the Postal Service be turned into a self-supporting government corporation; that patronage control of all top jobs, all postmaster appointments and thousands of other positions, be eliminated; that postal rates be set independently of Congress; and that the postmaster general be named by a presidentially appointed board of governors, which would also become the Postal Service's policy-making arm.

The commission's proposal formed the basis of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. Despite flaws, that act saved the Postal Service from disaster—at least for a while.

Now the time has come for another commission. To be credible, it should be made up primarily of leaders of business, finance and labor with no special connection to postal matters. Among the basic questions it needs to consider:

Should universal service, whether or not at uniform prices, be required by law?

Should any part or all of the Postal Service be spun off to the private sector?

Should the postal monopoly on letters (and some advertising mail) be rescinded or modified?

What is to be done about binding arbitration, postal unions' right to strike, the comparable pay provision, work rules and grievance procedures?

How do we speed up and simplify the rate-making process?

Should private deliverers have access to residential mailboxes? (At present they do not.)

Should nonprofit organizations, ranging from local charities to the AARP, continue to pay less than other postal customers?

Should the Postal Service be permitted to bid against private companies for major contracts? (It was precluded from bidding for the governmentwide contract for expedited delivery that was awarded to FedEx.)

Is a part-time board of governors still an appropriate body to direct the Postal Service?

These and other matters the commission will deal with are controversial and do not lend themselves to quick legislative solutions or patchwork solutions. The sooner a first-rate nonpartisan commission gets to work on them the better. Time is running out on the U.S. Postal Service.

MISS WENDY GUEY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an extraordinary seventh grader who has achieved an amazing goal. Miss Wendy Guey, of Palm Beach Gardens, has captured the eye of America and the championship title of the 69th Annual National Spelling Bee.

It is wonderful to see how pure determination is still alive in our society. Wendy has been striving toward winning the national spelling bee for many years; however, the time was not right. Instead of being discouraged, Wendy persevered to finally reach the

championship level. The only obstacle between Wendy and her lifelong goal was the word "viviseulture." No matter how difficult the words were, Wendy held tough and her hard work finally paid off on Thursday, May 30, 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say how proud I am of Wendy for this special accomplishment in her young life. Wendy is a gifted role model for youngsters as one who never gives up, and, in the end, is successful.

Wendy has been aided by many individuals along the way. I would like to thank Wendy's parents, Ching and Susan Guey for their constant love and support. Also, I commend the educators and staff at the School of the Arts for the encouragement they gave Wendy throughout this journey. Wendy Guey is an extraordinary gifted young lady, and her success is exemplified through her work ethic. Without her focus and determination, the title of 1996 Spelling Bee Champion might still be a dream for Wendy Guey.

TRIBUTE TO THE WALDWICK, NJ,
PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Waldwick, NJ, Public Library on its 40th anniversary.

The library has been a centerpiece of the Waldwick community for four decades, serving not only as a repository of books but as a meeting center and sponsor of a variety of civic and cultural activities. The anniversary is being marked with a week-long celebration including a picnic, baking contest, children's activities and a musical performance.

The celebration of the library's anniversary and, indeed, the history of how the library came to be are evidence of why Waldwick is one of Bergen County's premier communities. Waldwick is a community where residents take pride, neighbors help one another and citizens work together for the betterment of the borough. There are few better places to live and raise a family.

Following in the tradition of this long-held community spirit, the Men's Club of Waldwick opened the borough's first public library in a basement room of the Waldwick Grammar School in 1941. Showing ingenuity and resourcefulness, members of the club built shelves from lumber salvaged from the old Franklin Turnpike school and filled them with donated books.

A decade later, the men's club and the Waldwick Women's Club joined with the parent teachers association, veterans' groups and other residents in a community-wide effort to raise funds to build the current library. Fundraising activities included 200 volunteers canvassing the town to sell bricks, and three town residents who won \$875 by appearing on a television quiz show. The \$19,000 building, constructed in part from sandstone blocks salvaged from the old Bamper Hotel (perhaps "waste not, want not" should be the library motto), was dedicated June 24, 1956. Henry Spies was the first present of the board and Grace Sutherland the first librarian.

The first addition to the library, made possible by funds raised by the Women's Club

and Lion's Club, was dedicated in 1965 and put into service as the children's room. Further additions were made in 1972 and 1980, providing space for the library's growing collection and a multi-purpose room used for storage, meetings and library programs. The Friends of the Library was organized in 1971 to finish the new wing.

Today the library is completely computerized and houses a collection of more than 40,000 books, videotapes and audio recordings, with an annual circulation of more than 85,000. The Friends sponsor a model railroad exhibit each year at Thanksgiving and other cultural activities.

Whether it be a tiny small-town library, or the all-encompassing Library of Congress, libraries are among the most important public facilities our communities offer. They are a center for continual learning for everyone from children just learning their verbs and nouns to retirees who finally have the time to read the volumes they didn't get to in earlier years. As Thomas Carlyle said, "The true university * * * is a collection of books." The citizens of Waldwick owe much to the founders and supporters of the Waldwick Public Library.

H.R. 3540, THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, last night, I voted against Mr. BURTON's amendment that reduced the development assistance available to the Government of India. Previously, I have supported amendments linking foreign aid to India's human rights record. In fact, I have consistently supported human rights in the Punjab and Kashmir states. However, this amendment provides no such connection. I am concerned about the human rights violations occurring in India. And, yes violations are still occurring, but the amendment is not the best way to address the current situation in India. This amendment would damage the progress in addressing human rights violations in India, its growing economy, and United States relations with India. I admire Mr. BURTON's intent, but I could not support the amendment.

SUNSHINE FOUNDATION CELEBRATES 20 YEARS OF SERVICE AND 21,000 DREAMS

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in 1976, Bill Sample had a dream. Today, that dream is marking its 20th anniversary and 21,000 special children have had their own dreams come true because of him.

Twenty years ago this November, Sample, then a Philadelphia police officer, was assigned to protective duty at a children's hospital. Among the patients were a large number of chronically and terminally ill children suffering from such afflictions as cancer, cystic fibrosis and kidney disease.

Sample came to know many of the children as well as their families who had been drained financially and emotionally. Sample reasoned that the couldn't do anything to make the children physically better, but, just maybe, he could make some of their dreams come true.

From this idea was born the Sunshine Foundation, the first such "dream makers" organization. Today, the expanding organization, made up almost entirely of volunteers, has its home base at the Sunshine Foundation's Dream Village in Loughman, Florida, minutes from Orlando. Sunshine Foundation has 29 chapters from coast to coast.

In 1990 the first Dream Village opened on a 21-acre site just minutes from Disney World. The Dream Village is a unique facility, specially designed for Sunshine's children. It includes a spacious community room (complete with game room, fireplace and other amenities), a fully handicapped-accessible playground and swimming pool, an orange grove and seven individually designed family cottages.

In all of the seven cottage, each of the children's bedrooms has been decorated with an animated "fantasy theme" which adds to the magic of the experience.

The Sunshine Foundation has brought a ray of sunshine to children afflicted with a variety of conditions including cancer, cystic fibrosis, leukemia, AIDS, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy and heart defects. The foundation recently decided to include children who have been physically and/or sexually abused.

When the Sunshine Foundation provides children with their dream to visit central Florida attractions, they are accompanied by their immediate family. The children and their families are housed at the Dream Village with all expenses paid for by the foundation.

Dreams are limited only by the children's imaginations. These have included meeting celebrities, special vacations, gifts of computers, as well as attending such events as the Super Bowl and World Series.

In order to accommodate larger numbers of less seriously ill children, the Sunshine Foundation established "Dreamlifts." To date, 47 Dreamlifts on 59 chartered planes have taken more than 8,000 children from special schools, hospitals and institutions all over the country to Disney World or Disneyland. Sunshine provides transportation, admission, meals and souvenirs.

In 1981, the Sunshine Foundation added one more ingredient to its "dream" program. Children with Hutchinson-Gilford Syndrome, better known as Progeria, and their families were flown to the United States from all over the world for a reunion. Progeria is an extremely rare affliction characterized by premature aging.

This assembly enables the children to interact with their peers and reduces their sense of isolation while allowing parents and siblings an opportunity to share experiences and mutual concerns. To date, Sunshine has sponsored 14 annual reunions and has another one scheduled for this month.

On its 20th anniversary, the Sunshine Foundation has a record to be proud of: answering the dreams and wishes of more than 21,000 chronically and terminally ill children from all 50 States and many foreign countries.

Mr. Sample's dream of helping terminally and chronically ill children to realize their dreams has become a reality through the

good work of the Sunshine Foundation. I commend the Sunshine Foundation of 20 years of unselfish giving.

TRIBUTE TO MARY ANN ROBERTS

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute my constituent, Mary Ann Roberts of Jonesboro. Mary Ann, who is the owner and operator of Roberts Little Ones Day Care Center in Jonesboro, has been selected the 1996 Small Business Person of the Year for the State of Georgia by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Her selection as the Georgia Small Business Person of the Year is well deserved. She is a testament to the can-do, entrepreneurial spirit of America where everyone has the opportunity to turn their dreams into reality.

In 1974, Mary Ann and her husband, Jack, borrowed \$25,000 on their home to make a downpayment on a small day care center in Forest Park, GA. At that time, there were 57 children and 5 teachers. Over the years, Mary Ann and Jack expanded their business venture to where today the Roberts have 5 day care facilities with over 175 employees.

And her experience and expertise in owning and operating day care facilities have opened new business ventures for her. As a consultant, Mary Ann has helped 14 clients obtain over \$10 million in SBA-backed loans to establish day care centers that employ over 525 full-time workers.

The success of Mary Ann Roberts Little Ones Day Care Centers stand as an outstanding example of what can be achieved through hard work, determination, dedication, and commitment.

I join with the people of the Third Congressional District and the State of Georgia in congratulating Mary Ann as she is honored as the 1996 Georgia Small Business Person of the Year in national ceremonies this week in Washington. I wish her every success in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF CAMPAIGN
SPENDING LIMIT LEGISLATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would bring a much needed reform to our current campaign finance system. Spending on campaigns has spiraled out of control in recent years. It has become common for candidates running for Congress to spend millions of dollars to win an election. In the 1976 election cycle, \$115.5 million was spent. In the 1990 election cycle, \$445 million was spent—that's an increase of 360 percent. In 1994, the average House race cost more than \$516,000. You will find few who don't believe that something must be done about this.

My bill offers a solution. It would limit spending to \$600,000 per House race. This legisla-

tion will become effective once spending limits are deemed constitutional. This could happen once a constitutional amendment is passed or the Supreme Court reinterprets Buckley versus Valeo. In conjunction with this bill, I will cosponsor a House joint resolution to amend the Constitution to allow spending limits.

In some districts this new limit may not make much difference, but in others it will drastically limit the ability of wealthy individuals to "buy" their seat while putting an end to the money chase. This is a desperately needed step in overhauling our current campaign finance system and helping restore the faith of the American people in their elected officials.

Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have joined my colleagues in their calls for comprehensive legislation to rework our present campaign financing system. I will continue to work hard to see that we adopt meaningful reform measures during this session. My bill is a step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to support my bill and by doing so send a strong message showing they support reform of the flawed system under which we currently operate.

H.R.

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

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS.

Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) A candidate for the office of Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress may not make expenditures with respect to an election for such office, which, in the aggregate, exceed \$300,000."

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 1 shall apply with respect to elections occurring after 1996.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PERRY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the privilege of again attending the commencement exercises at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, just outside of my own congressional district.

The commencement address this year, delivered by our Secretary of Defense, the Honorable William Perry, was an especially eloquent review of the grand traditions which have made our Military Academy the envy of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the Secretary's cognizant and extremely relevant remarks with our colleagues by inserting them into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

COMMENCEMENT REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WILLIAM PERRY, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT

In 1915, a young cadet known for his pranks and football prowess was graduated from West Point. He was ranked 61st in his class and was hoping for a respectable career as an

Army officer, perhaps even reaching the lofty rank of colonel. This cadet never imagined that he would rise to the rank of General of the Army, lead the largest combined military force in history, become Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, and eventually become the President of the United States.

That West Point graduate was, of course, Dwight Eisenhower. He was one of America's greatest soldiers, but he was equally famous as a statesman and a leader. You cadets may have some difficulty relating to Eisenhower as a role model. It is not likely that any of you will become President, and I hope that none of you will have to lead our military in a world war. But as you enter the Army today, you can expect a military career more diverse and more challenging than Cadet Eisenhower could ever have imagined in 1915.

I will illustrate my point by describing the careers of a handful of cadets who were graduated from West Point during the Vietnam War, and who are now leaders in the US Army. They were graduated one generation ahead of you. They believe in and lived out the West Point motto: DUTY (all of them saw combat in Vietnam)—HONOR (all of them proved their bravery in Vietnam)—COUNTRY (all of them worked to rebuild the morale and capability of the Army after Vietnam). Their hard work and dedication was vindicated in the Army's stunning victory in Desert Storm, and today they are creating a new security structure for our Nation in the wake of the Cold War.

Like Eisenhower, they are building coalitions with nations all over the globe. Like Eisenhower, they serve as role models for other military leaders. And like Eisenhower, they are first of all, warriors and leaders. But they have been required to be more—they are also warrior-statesmen, warrior-technologists and warrior-managers. And so will you be.

Before you toss your hats in the air and depart, let me tell you about some of those cadets who tossed their hats in the air 30 years ago. You will be required to deal with many of the same challenges they dealt with, and you could find no better role models.

Whatever else is required of you in your Army career, you will first of all need to be a warrior. And you could find no better role model than Barry McCaffrey. Barry became one of America's greatest warriors. He led forces into combat in Vietnam, where he was grievously wounded. In Desert Storm, General McCaffrey's 24th Infantry Division led the famous left hook that caught the Iraqi army by surprise, and led America to one of its most convincing battlefield victories ever. He then went to SOUTHCOM at a crucial time and seized the opportunities presented by the ascendancy of democracy in our hemisphere. General McCaffrey's attributes—are key to success on today's battlefield. Now he is putting those same skills to work as a civilian, leading America's war against drugs.

Besides being warriors, many of you will be called on to be statesmen in the same mold as Eisenhower, Marshall and MacArthur. You could find no better role model of a warrior-statesman than Wes Clark. Wes left West Point in 1966 a Rhodes Scholar. He became a great warrior—but he has also become a great statesman. General Clark was commanding an Army division when we brought him to the Pentagon to help bring an end to the tragedy in Bosnia. He was part of the diplomatic team that was driving into Sarajevo last August on the Mt. Igman road when an armored vehicle carrying five of his colleagues slid off the treacherous road and fell into a deep ravine. Wes left his vehicle, ran down the ravine and pulled two survivors from the APC before it exploded. He then

pulled himself together and went on to Sarajevo to conduct what proved to be a critical negotiation with President Izetbegovic. It was the warrior skills that Wes brought to the diplomatic field that contributed to the cease fire between the warring parties, and finally to a peace agreement which was militarily enforceable. Because of the skills of this warrior-statesman, the killing in Bosnia has stopped and the threat of a wider war in Europe has been dramatically reduced. This past week, Wes Clark was nominated by President Clinton to take over the command of SOUTHCOM just relinquished by Barry McCaffrey.

During the Cold War, the U.S. had technological superiority, which allowed us to maintain deterrence with smaller forces than the Soviet Union. But during Desert Storm, we had technological dominance, which allowed us to achieve a stunning victory, quickly and with minimal casualties. Now that we have experienced dominance we like it. And we plan to keep it. Some of you will be warrior-technologists responsible for sustaining that dominance. You may even end up reporting to Paul Kern, West Point '67, who is currently my senior military assistant. Paul is what I mean when I talk about a warrior-technologist. He was an engineering instructor at West Point. And he was decorated for combat both in Vietnam and Desert Storm. US News and World Report called him the only "ace" of Desert Storm. His tanks destroyed more than a dozen Iraqi aircraft that were trying to take off from Jalibah Airfield to escape the lightning thrust of the 24th Division's advance. This month, General Kern will assume the role of warrior-technologist when he takes command of the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Hood. Under his leadership, the 4th ID will become the test-bed for the Army's Force XXI—the battlefield of the future. The technologies he will test promise to revolutionize how we fight on the ground and ensure that we remain the world's dominant land force well into the next century.

Today's Army, while smaller than in the recent past, is still a corporate giant, so some of you will have to be warrior-managers during your career. The regular Army, National Guard and Army Reserves represent a giant personnel and resource management challenge far greater than that faced by any of our major industrial corporations. Investing wisely in people, equipment and training, and balancing scarce resources requires decisions that will affect the capabilities of the Army for decades to come. When you leave here today, you will be officers in an Army guided by a warrior, Denny Reimer, West Point class of 1962, who is also a superb manager. In 1990 Denny was the Deputy Chief of Staff busily planning the post-Cold War drawdown of the Army, when suddenly Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. In the face of this drawdown, Denny managed to provide the necessary forces for Operation Desert Storm, while still maintaining the quality and readiness of the U.S. Army.

Because of the success of these efforts, the U.S. Army is rightly recognized as the world's best Army. In fact, armies all over the globe use the U.S. Army as a model. So today, when you become an officer in the U.S. Army, whether you want to be or not, you will become a role model. A classic example of this is Dan Christman, Class of '65, another warrior, who returns to West Point this summer as the new Superintendent. Just as General Graves has been a role model for every cadet that passed through these gates the past five years, so too will General Christman. Dan Christman is used to being a role model because for four years he has served as a role model for soldiers of the new

democracies of the old Soviet bloc. As Military Representative to NATO and on the Joint Staff, General Christman has been a key architect of our efforts to help show the militaries of these nations how to operate in a democracy. He helped to create NATO's Partnership for Peace program, in which old enemies that used to train to fight against each other in war, now train together in peace. On Monday, I will be at the L'viv training range in Ukraine, along with the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish defense ministers, participating in a Partnership peace-keeping exercise. A primary benefit of these exercises is that officers trained under the old Soviet system are exposed to American officers and NCOs, and see first hand how a first class military operates in a democracy.

These multinational training exercises are excellent training, because anytime you go into combat, you are likely to be part of a coalition operation, and you will have to build strong bonds with your foreign counterparts. George Joulwan, Class of '61, has become an expert at building strong bonds. It was General Joulwan as SACEUR, the Supreme Allied Commander of Europe, who put together IFOR—the multinational coalition that is helping bring peace in Bosnia. He had to forge an alliance of 16 NATO nations plus 18 others, including nations from the former Warsaw Pact, and even Russia. I can only imagine what General Eisenhower, the first SACEUR, would think if he saw a Russian general sitting with General Joulwan at NATO headquarters reviewing their operational plan for deployment in Bosnia. I traveled all over the world—Moscow, Geneva, Brussels, even Kansas—to negotiate the Russian participation in IFOR with my Russian counterpart, Pavel Grachev. But it would never have happened if George Joulwan and General Shevtsov had not been able to sit down and hammer out a practical military agreement, warrior to warrior. General Joulwan's ability to put together this historic coalition will not only give peace a chance to endure in Bosnia, it will cast a long shadow over the security in Europe for years to come.

I have talked today about the diverse tasks being performed every day by officers in the U.S. Army. But whatever you are called on to do, you will be expected to be a leader—a leader of the world's best soldiers. Leading the American force in Bosnia is General Bill Nash, West Point Class of 1968. As commander of the 1st Armored Division, General Nash will tell you that peacekeeping is a mission that every Army officer must be prepared for. For decades, the 1st Armored Division was trained and ready to fend off a Soviet assault through the Fulda Gap. But in the summer of '95, when a peacekeeping mission in Bosnia seemed imminent, General Nash started up the first large-scale peacekeeping training program in our Army's history. He set up a training range in Germany which simulated all of the hazards our troops would face in Bosnia: contending armies, paramilitary forces, bad roads, mines, black marketers, and even CNN reporters. Every unit slated to go to Bosnia was sent to train at that range. The results were stunning. When D-Day arrived, 20,000 troops, their weapons and supplies were moved into Bosnia. They were confronted with terrible winter weather, they faced the possibility of armed resistance and the reality of three million uncharted land mines. They made this move in record time and with no casualties, and they inspired respect everywhere they went.

Ten days after General Nash started moving into Bosnia, I went to Bosnia to visit our troops. General Shalikhshvili, General Joulwan, General Nash and I all went from Croatia into Bosnia by walking across the

pontoon bridge the Army's combat engineers had just built over the Sava River. Responsible for its construction was General Pat O'Neal, who's here today to see his son, Scott, graduate. Building that bridge turned out to be a problem of epic proportions. General O'Neal's team ended up having to build the longest pontoon bridge in history, because Bosnia was experiencing the worst winter and the worst flooding of the century. As we neared the middle of the bridge, we met some of the combat engineers who had built it. They were dirty, cold, and exhausted—but very proud. One of them, a sergeant first class, came forward and told us that his enlistment was up, and that he wanted to reenlist. So, we swore him in for another 4 years in the U.S. Army, right there in the middle of the Sava River bridge. After all he had been through—bitter cold, soaking rains, snow, flooding of biblical proportions, the danger of land mines—this NCO still wanted to reenlist. That is an example of "true grit." That is the sort of soldier you will soon lead.

Well, I have told you today about some of the Army's leaders who were cadets here just one generation ago. They are leaving you one hell of a legacy. I have also told you something about the talent and dedication of our NCO corps. You can be proud to lead them, and you should follow General Reimer's guidance about these great NCOs—that is, you should "give a damn." I think you can sense how proud I am of the leaders and the NCO's in our Army today. I hope you share my pride because you are about to become officers in the best damned Army in the world. And your country is counting on you to sustain its quality and morale.

All of you have challenging careers to look forward to. But, as you face the challenges of being a warrior, a statesman, a technological innovator, a manager, a coalition builder and a leader, you must never forget that you are more than an Army officer, more than the sum of your service. You are also private citizens, members of a community, a family, an extension of your friends and loved ones. Maintain perspective, strike a balance in your life, be considerate of others, reserve a share of your heart for those you care about and who care about you. They say a soldier fights on his stomach—but a soldier also fights with his heart. The hopes and prayers of your families, of all Americans, and of freedom-loving people everywhere march with you.

In the stairway outside my office at the Pentagon hangs a favorite painting of mine. In the painting a young serviceman is praying with his family just prior to his departure on a foreign deployment. Under the painting is the passage from Isaiah in which the Lord asks, "Whom shall I send? And who will go for us?" And Isaiah responds, "Here am I. Send me."

At this critical point in our history, your Nation has asked, "Whom shall I send? Who will go for us?" And today, you have answered, "Here am I. Send me."

Your Nation is grateful. Your families are thankful. And I could not be prouder.

THE BURTON AMENDMENT TO H.R.
3540

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, last night here on the House floor we witnessed an extraordinary

sight. The pending business was the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], which would have singled out India for special criticism.

What was extraordinary was that there was literally a line of Members—on both sides of the aisle—waiting to speak against the amendment. Not only was the overwhelming majority opposed to the Burton amendment, but the depth of their feeling was so strong that they felt the need to speak out publicly.

I was one of those who came to the floor last night expecting to speak. However, in the interests of maintaining the schedule, I deferred until now.

Let's look at what is happening in India. We recently had free and fair elections, which has led to the peaceful transfer of power. We have seen steady progress by India in improving its human rights record. We have seen steady progress in the opening up of Indian markets to American products. Now that there is a new government in India, we should ask ourselves what sort of message should we send to them about recent events there.

How did the Burton amendment propose to respond to this progress? By singling out aid to India for special treatment and doing so in a way that would reverse the trend that has got us to where we are today. This is a nation with a population of over a billion people—a nation forced to deal with a multitude of ethnic groups and miles of disputed borders. Despite all these hurdles, India has maintained its democratic tradition, and has continued the difficult challenge of implementing broad economic reforms.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House has acted so decisively in expressing support for the continued evolution of Indian society.

A SERIOUS CASE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ETHNIC ALBANIANS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the serious case of ethnic discrimination and violation of human rights involving the effort to establish the University of Tetova in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Almost 2 years ago Professor Dr. Fadil Sulejmani filed formal documents with government officials in order to establish the University of Tetova in the city of Tetova in western Macedonia. Albanian intellectuals sought permission to establish the University because

ethnic Albanians in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia face severe limitations in their efforts to receive a higher education. Ethnic Albanians comprise as much as 40 percent of the population of the country. The 1991 Yugoslav census reported that ethnic Albanians made up 20 percent of the population of the Republic of Macedonia, but Albanians and other specialists, including the United States Helsinki Commission, suggest that the proportion is considerably higher.

Only two universities exist currently in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—the Universities of Skopje and Bitola—and only 2 percent of Albanian young people are admitted to study at these two institutions. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, in the past Albanian young people had the opportunity to study at universities elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia—Pristina, Zagreb, Ljubljana, and other universities. With the collapse of the former Yugoslavia, these opportunities are no longer available to ethnic Albanians from Macedonia. Clearly, finding additional opportunities for higher education for ethnic Albanian students is vitally important, and the establishment of the University of Tetova was intended to fill this important gap.

What was the response when Professor Sulejmani attempted to establish a university for ethnic Albanians? The government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia failed to respond to the filing of formal documents for the establishment of the university. Government officials refused to discuss the issue with Professor Sulejmani—despite repeated requests for dialogue. Because the government refused to consider the establishment of a university or even to discuss the matter with Albanian academic leaders, the university opened on December 14, 1994. The government responded by sending several hundred police officers, bulldozing one university building, jailing the faculty for 24 hours, and conducting a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the students.

Mr. Speaker, just a few months later in February 1995, a delegation of Americans, including former Congressman Joseph DioGuardi of New York and Ms. Shirley Cloyes, visited the University of Tetova. They were joined by Mihajlo Mihajlov, a prominent anti-Communist dissident in the former Yugoslavia and now living in the United States. Just hours after the American delegation departed from Tetova, Albanian police authorities arrived at the buildings where the university was seeking to function. In the violence which they provoked, one individual was killed and twenty-eight others were wounded. Some twenty-five leading professors and students were arrested and imprisoned. Those who were imprisoned in this unnecessary show of force were subsequently

released, but their travel documents were seized by police, and authorities refused permission to the Albanian academic leaders to travel and the professors and students remain subject to intimidation.

Mr. Speaker, the action of the government in these cases is a cause of serious concern to me. The ethnic Albanian population of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs to have access to higher education, and Albanian academicians have sought to follow proper procedures in creating educational opportunities through establishing the University of Tetova. The government is using force and intimidation in an effort to repress the ethnic Albanian population of that country.

Mr. Speaker, I can speak with some authority about the intransigence of the government officials on this issue. Three months ago, I invited Dr. Sulejmani, the Rector, and Professor Melaim Fejziu, the Vice Rector, of the University of Tetova to meet the Members of Congress to discuss this issue in Washington. Since the passports of both of these individuals were confiscated by government authorities, I also wrote to Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov requesting that the travel documents of these two Albanian academicians be returned to them so they could travel to the United States for meetings with me and other Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks after my invitation was received, I had a response from Dr. Sulejmani and Professor Fejziu expressing their interest in meeting with me and my colleagues in the Congress here in Washington. They expressed regret, however, that their passports had not been returned and said that they have been given no information about when they might be returned.

I have not even had the courtesy of a response from the President of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. I know he has been recovering from an accident, but his staff presumably still functions, the Foreign Ministry presumably is still in operation. I am appalled and outraged that the government has failed to respond to my request and has even failed to give me the courtesy of a reply.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is firmly and unequivocally committed to human rights, to the full exercise of civil rights by all peoples, and we are equally committed to opposing discrimination on the basis of ethnic, religious, racial or other grounds. I sincerely urge the government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to moderate its policies and permit the University of Tetova to go forward. I commend the outstanding effort by Dr. Sulejmani and his colleagues, and I invite my colleagues to join in applauding this endeavor.