

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF EMILIO R.
JASO

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, one of the privileges that I have most enjoyed as a Member of the House of Representatives is the opportunity to offer assistance to the hundreds of veterans who reside in the 14th congressional district, and today I would like to recognize and pay tribute to someone who has devoted countless hours to this cause, Emilio R. Jaso, whose exemplary service as the Refugio County veterans service officer has earned him the respect and gratitude of area veterans.

Emilio Jaso was appointed to the veterans post in September 1988. A native of Refugio County, he retired from the U.S. Air Force with 20 years active duty and 10 years reserve duty of honorable service to our country. Mr. Jaso served one tour of duty in Vietnam and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with two Bronze Commendation Medals, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. In addition, he was awarded the Army Good Conduct Medal, Air Force Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Medal with one Bronze Star, Presidential Unit Citation, and the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

Known for his dedication, professionalism, and long hours of service, Mr. Jaso was presented the Outstanding Veterans Service Officer of the Year for the San Antonio Region in 1992. Furthermore, the past 2 years he has been selected the regional director for San Antonio and is considered to be one of the most respected county veterans service officers in the State.

Veterans service officers routinely provide an array of assistance to veterans, including compensation and pension matters, hospitalization insurance, transportation, education, GI home and farm loans, disability retirement, and military records. Mr. Jaso continues to provide all of these services and many more to area veterans.

Mr. Jaso also finds the time for a number of other causes. He is a life member of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6290 and was selected as the Outstanding Post Service Officer for the Department of Texas. He is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus Council 1651, charter member of the Refugio County Veterans Monument Committee, member of Disabled American Veterans Chapter 210, member at-large of the American Veterans [AMVETS]. Mr. Jaso is frequently called upon by local schools to speak on patriotism.

In recognition of his outstanding service to his country, Mr. Jaso has received certificates of recognition and appreciation from the Department Commander of the American Veterans [AMVETS], the chairman of Veterans Land Board for the State of Texas and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, Refugio County is truly fortunate to have a veterans service officer with experience, compassion, and integrity that Mr. Jaso brings to his job. Emilio Jaso embodies the highest ideas of both government service and civic responsibility, and he deserves our profound gratitude and respect. I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to this outstanding American.

GAO REPORT SUPPORTS GOALS OF
H.R. 2839

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last December, I introduced H.R. 2839, a bill to require the Secretary of HHS to implement an on-line prescription drug information management program for Medicare beneficiaries. This system, known as the Medicare Medication Evaluation and Dispensing System [MMEDS], would provide the tools and information to beneficiaries and their health care providers that are needed to reduce instances of adverse drug interactions, over-medication, and other problems related to prescription drug use that harm our Nation's retirees and disabled.

On June 11, 1996, the General Accounting Office issued report B-261530 which discussed the benefits of a similar system in the Medicaid program. The report shows that the Medicaid program has been a clear success and—I would argue—supports the development of such a system for the entire Medicare elderly and disabled population.

Following are portions of the GAO summary—positive findings which I hope will help us pass H.R. 2839 as a way to save money and lives:

It is widely accepted in the health care community that inappropriate use of prescription drugs can cause adverse reactions that can lead to drug-induced illness, hospitalization, even death. Such inappropriate use can also be expensive for the Medicaid program. Concerned about this issue, the Congress mandated that states establish utilization review programs to review Medicaid prescriptions before drugs are dispensed (called prospective reviews) in order to prevent potential adverse medical reactions. The legislation did not require that prospective screening be automated. However, 43 States plus the District of Columbia have implemented or plan to implement automated prospective drug utilization review (PRODUR) systems. In most instances, PRODUR systems are implemented concurrently with an automated screening capability for Medicaid eligibility since both depend on automated systems that offer real-time responses to inquiries. The five States in our review have this feature.

Automated prospective drug utilization review (PRODUR) systems increased patient safety and reduced Medicaid program costs in the five states whose systems we examined; all five states found the systems bene-

ficial and worthwhile. During a 12-month period ending June 30, 1995, these five states' systems alerted pharmacists to over 6.3 million prescriptions that had the potential to cause adverse medical reactions from drug therapy problems including drug-drug interaction, overutilization, and pregnancy conflict.² Over 650,000 (10 percent) of these prescriptions were canceled because of the potential serious risk to patients. According to state officials, pharmacists reviewed and eventually filled the other prescriptions on the basis of the pharmacists' professional judgment and/or consultation with the recipients or their physicians.

Along with increasing patient safety, these systems also reduced program costs by over \$30 million, according to state and contractor reports. Over \$5 million of this total was attributable to rejecting efforts to refill prescriptions before a large portion of the earlier prescription would have been consumed, potentially causing harm to the patient; the remaining \$25 million resulted from prescriptions that were denied due to patient ineligibility. While these direct benefits are significant, the major dollar savings, in all likelihood—though more difficult to document—are achieved through avoided hospitalization due to inappropriate drug therapy. On the basis of its review of studies related to drug-induced illnesses, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) indicated that 6.4 percent of hospital admissions nationwide can be traced to inappropriate drug therapy; some studies cite even higher rates for the elderly. Accordingly, avoided hospitalization could potentially save hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Savings could also accrue because PRODUR systems can help identify potential fraud, waste, and abuse.

The five states in our sample screened for different conditions and handled prescription cancellations differently. Consequently, reported numbers and types of patient safety alerts, prescription cancellations, and rates of savings varied. One state, for example, did not screen for pregnancy conflict. Three states automatically deny prescriptions with overutilization alerts, while the other two states place the responsibility with pharmacists to either deny or fill the prescriptions following such alerts. At present, states have no systematic way to share experiences and best practices. One approach toward accomplishing this would entail establishing a central clearinghouse at the state or federal level to collect and disseminate information. This would allow all states to make more informed decisions, offering citizens the best protection and states the most savings.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
120 SUPPORTING INDEPENDENCE
OF UKRAINE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge passage of House Concurrent Resolution 120, a measure which I am pleased to have cosponsored, supporting the

• 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.

independence and sovereignty of Ukraine and progress of its political and economic reforms. I commend Chairman GILMAN for his introduction of this important resolution and efforts to ensure its passage.

On August 24, Ukraine celebrated its fifth anniversary of independence. In doing so, Ukraine confounded the predictions of some Western analysts—made only a few years ago—that it would break up or soon return to Russia's orbit. Despite the considerable challenges Ukraine continues to face, this strategically important country has emerged as a stable state where political differences, while at times intense, are resolved peacefully and democratically. The most recent evidence of this is the Ukrainian parliament's adoption of a new constitution in June.

During the last 5 years, Ukraine has made significant progress both at home and abroad. On the international scene, Ukraine has exhibited stability in a volatile region. United States-Ukrainian relations are now on a solid footing and are stronger than ever. The United States is committed to helping Ukraine consolidate its independence through economic and political reform.

In 1994, Ukraine signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] at the OSCE Summit in Budapest and ratified START-I, and just a few months ago, on May 31, the last former Soviet nuclear weapons were removed from Ukrainian soil. While strengthening its ties with the West, Ukraine is also attempting to forge a constructive relationship with all its neighbors, especially Russia, while emphasizing its independence and resisting Russian attempts at greater CIS military and political integration. In fact, just last month, Ukraine's defense minister refused to sign a CIS statement on NATO expansion. In so doing, he underscored Ukraine's belief that every independent state has the right to make its own decision on entry into NATO consistent with OSCE principles. While outstanding problems with Russia remain, including the contentious issue of basing for the Black Sea Fleet, efforts are continuing toward their resolution.

The consolidation of Ukraine's statehood is also evident in the domestic arena. In June, the Ukrainian parliament adopted a constitution after years of wrangling, further stabilizing the political situation and paving the way to more vigorous reform efforts, particularly in the economic sphere. Also, tensions in Crimea have diminished in the last year and the new Crimean authorities appear to be more cooperative with the Ukrainian Government. Moreover, human rights, including minority rights, continue to be generally respected in Ukraine and the interethnic conflicts so common in many other countries of the region have not appeared in Ukraine.

In the past year, Ukraine has also witnessed the beginnings of an economic overhaul: Prices for many goods have been freed; the budget deficit has been reduced; and inflation has gone down. Just a few days ago, Ukraine's long-awaited new currency, the hryvna, was introduced.

Mr. Speaker, despite the positive developments I have outlined, Ukraine still faces serious challenges—economic ills; a crippling bureaucracy; corruption; the lack of a legal structure which hampers business and foreign investment; the growth of organized crime and

the lack of developed democratic institutions and civil society. House Concurrent Resolution 120 underscores the dependence of Ukraine's economic and social stability on its ability to build a stable market-based economy and a legal system based on the rule of law. This resolution, I am pleased to say, also addresses another major challenge for Ukraine, by urging Kyiv to continue its cooperative efforts with the G-7 to safely and expeditiously shut down the nuclear reactors at Chernobyl. Last May, the House unanimously approved a resolution that I introduced on the Chernobyl disaster which underscored the importance of G-7 efforts to assist Ukraine in closing down Chernobyl, and I am pleased that the international community has recently showed signs of greater willingness to assist Ukraine in this important endeavor.

Indeed, Ukraine's struggle toward political and economic reforms—to overcome the devastating legacy of Soviet rule—will be formidable. But this process, too, must be kept in perspective. Let us keep in mind that, historically, the Ukrainian people have shown a tremendous ability to overcome extremely unfavorable odds. As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have long tracked developments in Ukraine and supported the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom—well before Ukraine became independent. I am familiar with the tremendous sacrifices it took to achieve independence. Despite the fact that independence arrived peacefully 5 years ago, in 1991, it was hard won, and there are still some in Russia, including among the political elite, who have not reconciled themselves to an independent Ukraine. Throughout this bloody century, millions of Ukrainians sacrificed their very lives or well-being because of their commitment to freedom and independence. In short, you might say that the Ukrainian people, in achieving independence and maintaining and strengthening it over the last 5 years, have already beat the odds.

Mr. Speaker, I also think of how far Ukraine has already come since independence. Given that 5 years ago Ukraine in many respects had to start from scratch—lacking the necessary institutions and state structures—I am optimistic with respect to Ukraine's future and confident that the people of Ukraine will overcome any challenges that lie ahead. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 120 stresses the importance which this Congress attaches to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and urges continued United States assistance to Ukraine for its political and economic reforms. By providing this support, we will help the Ukrainian people to overcome the challenges that lie ahead and will be acting in a way that comports with both our national interests and our long-standing values.

HONORING IRWIN TOWNSHIP'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the community of Irwin Township, PA.

On Saturday, August 17, 1996, and Sunday, August 18, 1996, the citizens of Irwin Township will gather to celebrate their 200th anniversary. It gives me great pleasure to recognize Irwin Township on such a special occasion.

Irwin Township, a small township in the western part of Pennsylvania, extends for over 21,580 acres and has road mileage in excess of 42 miles. A small community, Irwin Township has approximately 1,200 residents.

Once a farming and oil well drilling community, Irwin Township today has many residents who are employed as millworkers in its surrounding communities.

As with many small towns across this Nation, Irwin Township is also a community with strong religious ties. This is so much so that Irwin Township alone has seven churches within its boundaries.

With their 200th anniversary on August 17 and 18, Irwin Township has become an inspiration to all small communities throughout this country, and will continue to be as we enter the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Irwin Township, PA, on their 200th anniversary. Once again, I congratulate the community of Irwin Township and offer my best wishes for continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO EDITH MORRISON

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, today the south Florida community mourns the loss of Edith Morrison—an admired community leader, beloved wife, mother, and grandmother. I join with Edith's family and her many friends to mourn her loss and remember her positive impact on the south Florida community.

Upon moving to south Florida from New York, Edith immediately assumed a top leadership role in our community. Succeeding her husband Julius as president of the Sunrise Democratic Club, Edith was an outspoken public figure known for her honesty and integrity. Edith was known among her friends as a woman who always knew the facts of every important issue. Forever a jealous advocate of equal opportunity for all people, Edith knew when to be out front on an issue and when to exert quiet influence behind the scenes with the utmost dignity. Edith gave generously of her time, having served as president of the Sunrise Lakes Women's Club, active in local labor organizations, and as a lifetime member of B'nai B'rith.

Among her family, Edith is remembered as the loving wife of her late husband Julius, the mother of her two children—Marcie and Ross—and as the grandmother of four grandchildren. In life, she earned the highest respect and admiration of all who knew her. In death, she is remembered as a revered leader who gave unselfishly to her family and community. For all of us whose lives were touched by Edith, we will miss her dearly.

HONORING EMMITT WILLIAMS ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIRE-
MENT FROM THE DOWNEY UNI-
FIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my good friend, Emmitt Williams, an educator at South Middle School of the Downey Unified School District. Emmitt is retiring after nearly 40 years of dedicated service educating generations of our youth. A strong and reliable advocate for public schools, Emmitt has worked tirelessly to ensure that our youth are provided the best possible education.

Born in Emory and educated in Alba, TX, Emmitt earned his bachelor of science and masters of education from North Texas State College. He began his career as a teacher in 1957 at Alamo School, in the Dallas Independent School District. In 1958, Emmitt moved to California where he began teaching in the Downey Unified School District, at Spencer Williams Elementary, Downey Elementary, and later at South Middle School.

Dedicated to advocating for our children, schools, and teachers, Emmitt has held many positions within the Downey Education Association, California Teachers Association [CTA], and the National Education Association [NEA]. In the Downey Education Association he has been a faculty representative, committee chair, member of the board of directors and elected six times to serve as president. Also, he has been president of the CTA Southeastern Regional Resource Center [RRC]. In the CTA Southeastern Section he has been active as a member of the board of directors and vice president. At the State level of the CTA, he has held positions as a member of the board of directors, election committee, liaison committee, and the State council. Within the NEA, Emmitt has been a representative to three international conferences, a member of the board of directors, resolution committee, and three times chosen to be the chairman of the host committee.

Emmitt's years of unwavering commitment earned him the respect and admiration of his students, colleagues, and the community. He has received the Honorary Service Award, Continuing Service Award, and the Golden Oak Award from the Parent Teachers Association. Emmitt has also received the Award of Distinction from the Teacher Education Department at Tyler Junior College, local and State Who Awards by the CTA, Representative Teacher Citation from the Downey Masonic Temple, Teacher of the Year from the Downey Women's Club, the Christa McAuliffe Award, and the Southeastern RRC Gold Award.

While maintaining an active role in education, Emmitt has been a member of the board of directors for the Long Beach Playhouse, volunteer at the Long Beach Civic Light Opera and South Coast Repertoire, honorary life member of the Downey Kiwanis Club, member of the Downey Democratic Club, Hubert Humphrey Democratic Club, charter member of the Downey Historical Association, and chair of the Student Exchange Program and the Downey-Guadalajara Sister City Program. He has received the National

Town Affiliation Award from the American Municipal Association in Washington, DC, a Commendation of Outstanding Community Service from the city of Downey, and four student-sponsored youth awards from the Downey Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Speaker, on August 18, 1996, teachers, administrators, former students, and community members gathered to honor Emmitt Williams for his contributions to the field of education and to the community. It is with pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional man for his outstanding record of educational service to our young people.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL
RIVER

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2292 as reported by the Committee on Resources contains a number of provisions relating to three units of the National Park System in the State of West Virginia.

The primary purpose of these provisions are to make boundary modifications to the New River Gorge National River. In this regard, I would note that similar boundary modifications passed the House of Representatives on two occasions: in the 102d Congress as part of H.R. 4382 and in the 103d Congress as title I of H.R. 3252. At the beginning of the 104th Congress, I reintroduced these boundary modifications as part of H.R. 640.

In this regard, a provision of H.R. 2292 would modify the boundary of the New River Gorge National River to expand it by 8,768 acres. Of this total, one tract, known as the Ward estate property, accounts for 7,000 acres with an additional 800 acres of inholdings within that tract. This property is viewed as a critical addition to the national park unit, as it is located directly across from the Grandview area which is one of the most highly visited and scenic areas of the New River. It should be noted that there is no intention to acquire the 800 acres of inholdings. The remaining 968 acres consisting of willing seller property remnants of which 786 acres have already been acquired with the remaining 182 acres pending acquisition.

All in all, the proposed additions to the New River Gorge National River would enhance scenic or natural resources already included in the park unit, including peregrine falcon sites, as well as provide for better visitor access.

The pending legislation would also provide for a minor boundary modification to the Bluestone National Scenic River to include 40 acres of riverfront land that were inadvertently excluded when the river was designated in 1988.

Aside from these boundary matters, the legislation would reaffirm the State of West Virginia's jurisdiction over fish and wildlife resources within the New River Gorge National River, as well as over fish stocking activities there. This is a conforming amendment as a similar provision is contained in the enabling legislation for the neighboring Gauley River National Recreation Area.

Further, the bill would conform the act which designated the New River Gorge National

River with provisions applicable to the Gauley River National Recreation Area in two other respects. First, it would extend to the National River a provision in the National Recreation Area's enabling legislation authorizing the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of West Virginia to maintain and improve existing roads and public rights-of-way within the boundary of the National River to the extent necessary to facilitate and improve reasonable access. Second, the amendments would extend to the National River a provision in the National Recreation Area's enabling legislation authorizing the acquisition of remnant lands in order to minimize the payment of severance costs.

Also in the way of technical and sundry amendments, the bill would amend the enabling legislation for the Gauley River National Recreation Area by providing for the upstream river boundary to revert to its original location in the event construction on a proposed hydroelectric power facility is not commenced within the time required in its license. The enabling legislation established the upstream boundary at the foot of Summersville Dam, but provided for an automatic downstream boundary adjustment in the event a hydroelectric power facility was licensed for the area within a prescribed period of time. The facility was licensed, however, no provision was made in the enabling legislation to readjust the boundary upstream in the event the power facility was never constructed.

The Gauley River National Recreation Area is also affected by this legislation by a provision which provides river access for non-commercial recreation users within the National Recreation Area at a place known as Woods Ferry. Currently, the only public access to the area is located at its upstream boundary, with all other access sites being privately owned primarily by commercial whitewater outfitters. This situation poses an access problem for the general public, including private boaters. The Woods Ferry site, located in the middle section of the Recreation Area, is ideal because and access road is already in place and it is owned by willing sellers to the National Park Service.

A final provision of this bill would amend the designating legislation for the Bluestone National Scenic River to authorize the Secretary to negotiate a memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreement with the owner of a tract of land outside of the boundary of the scenic river or to acquire the tract with the owner's consent, in order to provide upstream access to the scenic river.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this bill to the House.

A HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY
FOR \$25,600: THE NEED FOR H.R.
3342

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we need national health insurance reform.

I recently received a letter from a man in the Midwest which reported the following example of the need for reform. Three years ago, his wife's COBRA health insurance continuation

policy expired. As required by law, the insurance company had to offer conversion to an individual policy—but the law does not specify at what price that policy has to be offered. The company made an offer almost every family in America would have to refuse—\$25,600 per year.

Why so much? The wife had been sick but not seriously so.

She has been without health insurance for over 3 years now. It will be 2 more years before she will be eligible for Medicare. The husband is already on Medicare.

Kennedy-Kassebaum will not help in this type of case. There is no guaranteed issue for individual policies. For those who have been out of the work force for a while, it offers no protection.

The family's plea is not to raise the age of eligibility for Medicare: "Now her only hope is to have reasonable access to Medicare by her 65th birthday in July 1998. If you take that away, a major medical occurrence would ruin this family."

Mr. Speaker, Kennedy-Kassebaum was a small first step. Let's step forward and fill in the remaining gaps in health insurance. I've introduced legislation, H.R. 3342, which would make COBRA health continuation rights permanent after age 55. Anyone, for whatever reason, would be able to buy COBRA group rate insurance after age 55 and until they reach age 65 and Medicare eligibility. This type of legislation would provide some meaningful help to families who cannot afford the cost of individual policies.

DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to ensure that the name of Devils Tower National Monument remain unchanged.

For more than 100 years the name Devils Tower has applied to the geologic formation in my State and has since appeared as such on maps in Wyoming and nationwide. The name was given to the monument by a scientific team, directed by Gen. George Custer and escorted by Col. Richard Dodge in 1875, and is universally recognized as an important landmark that distinguishes the northeastern part of Wyoming. The monument has brought a vital tourist industry to that portion of the State due to its unique character and structure.

According to a July 17, 1996, release by the United States Board on Geographic Names, the National Park Service has advised the board that several Native American groups do intend to submit a proposal, if one has not already been submitted, to change the name of the monument. On September 4–6, 1996, the Superintendent of Devils Tower, Deborah Liggett, is scheduled to give a presentation at the Western States Geographic Names Conference in Salt Lake City, UT, giving the Native American perspective.

During a July 1, 1996, meeting with Ms. Liggett she gave me her assurance that she had no intention of proposing a name change

for the monument, and made it clear to me that on one else was in the process of initiating a name change. The legislation that I am introducing today on behalf of the State of Wyoming will ensure that the name of the geological formation, historically known as Devils Tower, remain unchanged.

It is my belief and the belief of hundreds of people from around the region that the name change will only bring economic hardship to the tourist industry in the area. I cannot and will not stand idly by and allow that to happen. I commend this bill to my colleagues and urge them to join me in cosponsoring it.

THE BEDFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very important addition to the community of Bedford, NH. After years of planning, fundraising and hard work, the dream of having a public library in the town of Bedford has become a reality. On June 23, 1996, the Bedford Public Library opened its doors to the people of the surrounding community.

The Bedford Public Library offers more than just a place where an individual can go to read, or a child can go to research his or her school project. This facility also offers the Bedford community a common place to gather. On the lower level visitors will find a coffee shop, an art gallery and two community meeting rooms.

In addition to these amenities, the library has one of the finest children's learning centers in New England. The learning center is furnished with a puppet theater, a craft-activity area, a reading center that includes a section for the reading and hearing impaired, and Camelot, a reading castle. Also, included is the computer and reference center. Each computer is connected to the Internet and has CD-ROM access for state of the art sound and picture collections.

This library would not have been made possible if it was not for the vision of one special person, Ms. Francis Wiggin. Ms. Wiggin established a goal more than 35 years ago and with help of the trustees, the Bedford Lions Club, the Bedford Rotary Club, the Bedford Garden Club, the town and the people of Bedford, she is responsible for the creation of this beautiful library.

I am extremely proud of this community-wide effort and would like to congratulate all who have devoted their time and effort to such a great cause. I wish the people of Bedford the best of luck with their new community facility.

THANK YOU, BOB FERGUSON, FOR YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last De-

cember 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Bob Ferguson, my administrative assistant—for everything he's done for me and my constituents in the 16 years that he has worked in my office.

From the day I first took my oath of office, Bob has managed and overseen the operations of my Washington office. I have relied on his experience and counsel on personnel, budgeting and administrative matters, as well as advising me on various legislative issues throughout my 16 years in this institution. More recently, in my final term in the House, Bob has served as my legislative director, personally handling social issues, welfare reform, Government reform, energy issues, clean air legislation, private property rights and endangered species legislation. The fact is that Bob has served on Capitol Hill longer than I have.

He came to my office from the Senate Republican Policy Committee, then chaired by Senator John Tower of Texas, where he served as a staff economist. In that position, Bob conducted research and formulated position papers on economic policy. In 1980, he assisted in the development of the economic policy plank of the Republican platform as a staffer to the Republican Convention Platform Committee, also chaired by Senator Tower.

Following the Presidential election, Bob served as a member of the Reagan administration transition team for the Department of the Treasury—helping to develop economic policy papers, and helping to fill key positions in the Treasury Department.

From 1977 to 1978, Bob had served on the staff of the House Republican Study Committee, working closely with our former colleague, Jack Kemp, on a variety of supply-side economic initiatives.

In addition to his work on my staff, Bob is an extremely active member of his church, the Church of Latter Day Saints. He is devoted to his lovely wife, Carol, and to his children Robby, Alecia, and Michael.

Bob is well-known as an avid fan of Brigham Young University football, and is also known as an enthusiastic gardener. More recently, he has begun a new hobby, beekeeping.

I have depended on his advice and counsel throughout my years in Congress, and appreciate this opportunity to express my gratitude for everything he has done for me over the years.

Bob Ferguson is one of those hard working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know he has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank him for the dedication, loyalty and professionalism he has exhibited throughout the years it has been my privilege to know and work with him.

Bob has yet to make a definite decision about what he wants to do when I retire from office. But I am confident that the skills and the personal qualities he has demonstrated in my office will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to Bob Ferguson for his years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution.

TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERATION
LIFE INSURANCE OF AMERICA IN
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Federation Life Insurance of America in the State of Wisconsin, in recognition of its 25th National Quadrennial Convention, held on September 1, 1996.

From its incorporation in Wisconsin in 1913 to the present, the Federation Life Insurance of America has remained an active and successful fraternal organization. Second and third generations of Americans of Polish descent, as well as members from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds, continue to enjoy the benefits of Federation Life's sound fiscal management and strong commitment to service. As a fraternal organization, Federation Life sponsors a variety of social and cultural activities, contributing to a strong sense of community and good quality of life.

Congratulations to Federation Life Insurance of America on its 25th national convention. I commend Federal Life's service to its members and their communities and extend my best wishes for a bright and successful future.

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF
NINETY SIX, SC

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to and congratulate the town of Ninety Six, SC, which is having its 1996 centennial celebration on Friday, September 6, 1996.

The town of Ninety Six, located in Greenwood County has a distinctive history dating from the mid-1700's. During colonial times, the trading settlement began to grow around the 96th milepost on a trail from the Lower Cherokee capital, Keowee, thus giving this town its name.

Noted for its historical significance, Ninety Six played an important role in the Revolutionary War. It was the site of the first revolutionary battle in the South on November 19–21, 1775. The British overtook this settlement and fortified it as an important strategic fort. This settlement existed until after a second battle for the area that was ultimately won by the British. Shortly after the attempted siege of the fort, the British abandoned the area. The town grew and was renamed Cambridge after the College of Cambridge which was built after the Revolutionary War. During the 1800's, the village became a ghost town. In 1852, the town assumed its original name, when the second railroad in South Carolina was built through the area.

Ninety Six is also historic in the States rights debate. In 1856, 10,000 citizens came out to honor Congressman Preston S. Brooks with a dinner in vindication of his assault on Charles Sumner of Massachusetts on the Senate floor for a speech insulting to South Carolina and Senator Butler of South Carolina.

Today, Ninety Six is comprised of a population of 2,200 with industry ranging from retail firms to manufacturing plants and textiles. Located near Lake Greenwood and Ninety Six National Park Historic Site, Ninety Six provides many opportunities to enjoy this area's natural beauty.

It is my pleasure to honor this historic town and its people on this day.

IN HONOR OF REPRESENTATIVE
JIM BUNNING

HON. FRANK WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise in support of our colleague, Representative JIM BUNNING, who was recently inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY.

Jim has earned the respect and admiration of many across the country through his hard work and dedication to excellence. These trials have not only helped Jim during his tenure in the House, but throughout his long and distinguished major league baseball career. In the House, Jim has been a leader in preserving Social Security, and his fair-minded style as chairman of the Social Security Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee has earned him deserved praise from both sides of the aisle. His determination and diligence is admired by all.

Of course, his legacy to the sport of baseball is well known. As a pitcher with the Philadelphia Phillies, he was a fan favorite. The Phillies recently celebrated his accomplishments with a JIM BUNNING Day at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia. Jim won 224 games throughout his big league career and tossed two nohitters as well. He has never backed down from a challenge, whether from an opposing hitter or an opponent in Congress, and I know we are all proud of Jim upon his induction to the hall of fame.

I wanted to submit for the RECORD a copy of an outstanding editorial which recently appeared in the Winchester (Virginia) Star in my congressional district. This editorial, written by Adrian O'Connor, does a wonderful job of summing up how much JIM BUNNING has meant to the game of baseball and, more importantly, to our great Nation.

A PITCHER SPEAKS, BUNNING EXPOUNDS ON
BASEBALL, AND LIFE

COOPERSTOWN, NY.—He is, frankly, of another time, when Jesuits were Jesuits and still Soldiers of Jesus, and major league ball players were grown men still enthralled with a little boy's game. But, much like another Republican of some renown, Patrick J. Buchanan, Jim Bunning refuses to merely wax nostalgic about the past, his Age of Innocence; he years to re-create it on a modern stage.

Which, in our mind, especially with regard to baseball, would not be all that bad a thing.

In a riveting, albeit lengthy, speech upon his induction here Sunday to baseball's Hall of Fame, Mr. Bunning, the flinty hurler turned politician, leveled his rhetorical sights on all hands involved in what he deems the shameful sully of our National Pastime. To quote John Adams from the hit musical "1776," he "has such a desire to knock heads together." And for good reason. In his view, both owners and players are doing their darndest to destroy a timeless game.

Thus, to the owners, Mr. Bunning said, "Get your house in order. Figure out how you want to share your revenue without going to the players and asking them to foot the bill."

To the players, he added, "Look beyond your contractual obligations. Conduct yourselves as gentlemen. No one player is bigger than the game. Treat the fans with dignity and respect."

And, finally, to both the owners and players, he stated, "Get a commissioner, a real commissioner with restored powers of the commissioner's office prior to 1950 . . . For over four years, baseball has been rudderless. For God's sake, and for the game's sake, find a rudder."

Fans and media alike here last weekend could be forgiven for assuming that Mr. Bunning would not object if he were suddenly cast in the role of "rudder." After all, he has witnessed the game from a variety of perspectives—as hard-nosed Hall of Fame Pitcher, as player representative for a dozen years, and, after his retirement, as a player agent. However, he maintains he has no desire to play powerless wet nurse to the owners, to "28 bosses with such egos." However, if the hue and cry became such, as it did in 1920 when Kenesaw Mountain Landis was extended the task of cleaning up the game, that the office of commissioner was reconstituted (with teeth), then who knows? Perhaps Jim Bunning might be interested.

Until then, he can serve as an advocate for the game—and, by example, for a way of life lost in the modern shuffle. Educated by Jesuits in the pre-Vatican II days, Mr. Bunning, the father of nine, is unabashedly Catholic and conservative, and unabashedly blunt about his beliefs. He is, he says, a product of his father's public-spiritedness—"Get involved," he always told me—the uncompromising moral approach of the Jesuits, and his wife Mary's prayers and dedication to the homeplace.

But yet, the Kentucky congressman is also a product of that little boy's game he played so superbly. "My life in baseball prepared me well," he told the Induction Day crowd. "I learned that if you set goals high enough, keep trying to achieve them, and work hard, you can do anything you want to do . . . You can overcome your shortcomings with hard work and perseverance."

Advice tendered in Cooperstown, yet well worth hearing in most every city and town the nation over.

SUPPORT THE ANTITERRORISM
PROVISIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule that will permit us to bring a number of modest antiterrorism provisions to the House floor under suspension of the rules. These proposals will provide a short-term response to concerns raised from the bombings

at Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center, Saudi Arabia, and the involvement of terrorism in the recent explosion at Centennial Olympic Park and, possibly, TWA flight 800.

We remain vulnerable to random, cowardly attacks; and we have a duty to reassure our citizens that we will ensure domestic tranquility and protect every American's civil liberties. The terrorist's goal is to undermine free society, and we must not capitulate by infringing upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of our citizens.

The President met with congressional leaders to discuss initiatives to combat terrorism. President Clinton supported a number of overreaching provisions that would have slowed the progress of its passage in the House. These proposals included increasing the wiretap capability of Federal law enforcement officers and mandating taggants. These proposals were controversial because of concerns about the serious constitutional questions they raised. We were able to delete from the bill the more troublesome suggestions, and we have before us a bill that will receive overwhelming support from the House.

We have already appropriated increased funds and passed an antiterrorism bill in this Congress. However, the President has asked us to pass additional provisions before we go home for the District work period. The House wanted to act before the August recess on the provisions generally agreed upon by a consensus of the House, and the Suspension of the Rules process is the procedure that permits us to achieve this goal. The rule instituting a suspension of the rules procedure is not the best possible situation; but it does require two-thirds majority for passage, it expedites the passage of the bill, and it assures that these important measures will pass the House before our August adjournment.

I am pleased that the bill urges the President to secure multilateral sanctions against international terrorist states, creates a commission to review all aspects of this Nation's terrorism policies, and requires the implementation of past legislation freezing the assets of foreign terrorist organizations and removing aliens convicted of a crime. We also reaffirm our disdain for the misuse of Federal power by including an important provision that increases the penalty for criminal violations of the Privacy Act from a misdemeanor to a felony, increases the minimum penalty for civil violations of the Privacy Act, and increases the punishment for unlawful disclosure of wiretap information from 5 to 10 years.

We can also utilize new products to further protect our airports. To date, the investigation into the recent crash of TWA flight 800 in New York has not yet recovered conclusive evidence that the plane was brought down by an explosive device. However, the incident renewed concerns that this Nation has not elevated its security measures at domestic airports to keep up with advancements in technology. This legislation enables domestic airports to aggressively search for and prevent explosives from causing destruction through enhanced explosive detection procedures and baggage screening.

I support the rule that will bring this bill to the House floor today under suspension of the rules. This is an important bill that has wide bipartisan support, and I support its swift passage.

IMPACT AID AMENDMENTS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1996, the House passed H.R. 3269, amending the Impact Aid Program to make technical changes and address several issues which have arisen since the program was last modified during the 103d Congress.

The Senate has now amended this legislation and returned it to us for further consideration. Several of the Senate amendments take the approach of the House-passed legislation—they either correct problems with current law or address issues which have arisen since its enactment in the 103d Congress. For example, the bill contains a provision which allows heavily impacted districts to use prior year, rather than current year data when they apply for impact aid benefits. This provision will prevent the long delays—19 to 22 months after funds have been appropriated—such districts currently experience in receiving impact aid dollars.

However, there are other amendments which provide special fixes for individual school districts.

I would like to reiterate the statement I made when H.R. 3269 first passed the House in May. All the special changes we made to impact aid over the years of its existence, in the long run, were harmful to the program. They gave it a bad reputation as a pork program and affected its appropriations. While I will not object to enactment of this legislation because it contains provisions which will benefit a large number of school districts affected by a Federal presence, I do want to go on record indicating that I will be very reluctant to accept such changes in the future.

THIRD ANNUAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN DAY PARADE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1996, the residents of Connecticut will participate in the third annual African-American Day Parade. The parade is an opportunity to celebrate and dramatize the dynamic history of African-Americans, as well as to salute the outstanding achievements of African-Americans in the fields of education, science, music, history, arts, and sports. This year's theme will be "The Celebration of African Children."

The parade, which was conceived by the late Isabell Mendes Blake, Jackee Bryant, and the Honorable Carrie Saxon Perry, high lights the significant contributions made by African-Americans during the growth and development of the United States and Connecticut. The parade features marching bands, concerts, speeches, and entertainment.

Congratulations are in order for the members of the African American Committee, Inc.: Jackee Bryant, Ernestine Brown, Ula Dodson, Phyllis Lewis, Louis Martin, William Turner, James Turner, Mona Holden, Barbara Ann

Williams, Ron Harris, Louise Cooper, Ebony Adams, Nelson Bank, Alvin Bingham, Michael Fothergill, Valerie Joyner, Leslie Manselle, Jonis Martin, Hazel Patrick, Mattie Reynolds, Bonnie Rowe, Matthew Steele, Roma Williams, Clarice Webb, and Andrew Woods.

We are proud to have these individuals as members of our community. Their work and efforts help strengthen our community and are something that we can all be proud of.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 402 on H.R. 447 I was unavoidably detained on an airplane flight that was badly delayed by mechanical problems and by weather conditions. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes." I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 402.

CONGRATULATIONS DR. RANDALL C. MORGAN, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commend Dr. Randall C. Morgan, Jr., a decorated physician who has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life for African-Americans, as well as all Americans. On July 31, 1996, Dr. Morgan was installed as the 95th president of the National Medical Association [NMA].

Dr. Morgan announced that the theme of his 1-year term as NMA president would be "NMA Development for the 90's." The goals of this agenda are to enhance the organization's membership, image, and financial development.

Our Nation's oldest and largest minority physician organization, the National Medical Association, was founded in 1895 to represent the interests of more than 22,000 African-American physicians. The organization's mission to improve the health status of America, particularly black Americans.

Dr. Morgan's family has lived in Gary, IN for three generations. Dr. Morgan graduated from Gary Roosevelt High School, Grinnell College, Howard University Medical School, and the Northwestern University Medical Center.

Dr. Morgan has practiced medicine in his hometown for over 20 years. With the assistance of his late father, Dr. Randall Morgan, Sr., he founded the Orthopaedic Centers and served as its president until its affiliation with the Indiana Hand Center in 1966. Dr. Morgan currently has offices in Gary, Hobart, Merrillville, Portage, and Valparaiso.

Dr. Morgan has enhanced his professional skills by being certified by several organizations. These organizations include: Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery; Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery; and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Moreover, Dr. Morgan is licensed to practice medicine in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and California.

Dr. Morgan has shared his expertise with many professional organizations of which he is a member. These memberships include: American Medical Association, since 1974; National Medical Association, since 1975; Indiana State Medical Society, since 1976; Lake County Medical Society, since 1976; Indiana Orthopaedic Society, since 1977; Illinois Orthopaedic Society, since 1977; International Arthroscopy Association, since 1981; Arthroscopy Association of North America, since 1981; Mid-America Orthopaedic Association, since 1982; Clinical Orthopaedic Society, since 1986; and board of directors of Banc One Merrillville, since 1986.

Dr. Morgan's success has been recognized by several prestigious institutions. In 1992, he received an honorary doctor of science degree from Grinnell College in Grinnell, IA. In 1986, Dr. Morgan was named "Physician of the Year" by the National Medical Association, northwest Indiana chapter. In 1972, Dr. Morgan was recognized as "Orthopaedic Resident of the Year" by Northwestern University in Chicago, IL.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Dr. Randall Morgan, Jr. for his dedicated service to the medical profession. He, his wife, Karen, and their children Sharon, Laura, and Carla, can all be proud of his commitment to improve the quality of life for the residents of Indiana's First Congressional District. Dr. Morgan, like his father, is a true pioneer in his profession.

TRIBUTE TO CALEB RICHTER-TATE

HON. BILL BARRETT

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I have received the following script by Caleb Richter-Tate, a fine young Nebraskan. Caleb is the Nebraska winner for the Voice of Democracy broadcast script-writing contest, conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ladies Auxiliary. I believe his statement serves as a challenge to all Americans.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL (By Caleb Richter-Tate)

"Good morning. This is your wake-up call."

When I'm on vacation, it is very enjoyable for me to be awakened by a pleasant-voiced individual on the other end of the phone. If I choose to answer my wake-up call, I'm alerted to the beginning of a new day and I'm awake to see what it has to offer.

Throughout the day our lives are filled with a variety of calls—people call us to breakfast, bells call us to classes, sirens call our attention to misfortune or danger, and telephones call us to relaxation or to business concerns. If we are fortunate, we are able to answer these varied calls. But like the person on vacation, we can only respond to the demands of our various calls if we have first answered our wake-up call.

In a similar manner, every day America sends all of us a wake-up call. If we choose to answer it, we are awake to the demands and challenges of local, state, and national concerns. If we ignore the call, we sleep through events and situations that we are never able to influence simply because we weren't even aware of them.

Early in our nation's history, Americans chose to answer our country's wake-up call. For George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson, that call awakened them to the challenges of American independence. Almost a century later, William Tecumseh Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant, and Abraham Lincoln answered the call that summoned them to preserve Americans' unity. And early in the 20th century, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and Henry Ford heard and answered the call to industrialize America.

As long as there is an America, she will be issuing wake-up calls to her citizens so that we may answer and rise to the challenges of the day.

As we step toward the 21st century, we need to shake off our sleepy complacency and answer America's present-day call—the call is to educate ourselves, the call is to improve our society, and the call is to reestablish our national morality.

Just as the wake-up call received by a vacationer enables him to begin a day of sightseeing and adventure, we must answer the call from America that alerts us to the fact that an educated citizenry is crucial for us to remain a world-power in the 21st century.

We must focus efforts on keeping students in school, on providing advanced educational opportunities for those who are qualified, and on harnessing the advances in technology toward the benefit rather than toward the destruction of mankind.

Secondly, we need to answer the call from America reminding us that our society still has problems to be solved. We cannot drift back to sleep and close our eyes to the issues of drug abuse, homelessness, and prejudice. Only if we are wide awake to these problems will we ever have a chance to solving them.

Finally, perhaps the most important wake-up call we can answer is the call from America asking us to reevaluate the condition of our own national morality. Have we become a country of people who care more about the amount of money in our bank accounts than we do about the welfare of our neighbors? Have we become a country of people who spend more money on recreation than we do on charity? And have we become a country of people who credit our successes and stature to ourselves rather than to the God who has given them to us?

For over 200 years citizens of our country have answered America's call to wake-up and respond to whatever challenge has faced us. Again, America calls us. She asks us to waken to the challenges of education, of improving our society, and of reestablishing our national morality.

As a person on vacation choosing to answer or not to answer your wake-up call, you make a decision that affects only you and your plans for the day. But as an American, choosing to answer your country's wake-up call affects all of your fellow citizens not only for today, but perhaps for a lifetime, or perhaps even into that hopeful future we wish to create.

When you receive America's wake-up call, answer it.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to commend the Federal Trade

Commission on its job of protecting the American consumer from unscrupulous businesses and people who would defraud them of their hard earned money. Today, we reauthorize the FTC to continue the good work it has done on behalf of Americans since its creation in 1914.

As many of you know, The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] is an independent agency with a mandate to protect the public against unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent advertising and marketing practices. I believe that everyone agrees that this is one function that the Federal Government has a duty to perform on behalf of the citizens it serves.

The keystone of the American economy is the free enterprise system, which works, and works well, but only as long as it is not corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. When our economic system is hindered by monopolies or unjust actions, then people suffer and we are all harmed.

I rise to salute this agency and the excellent work it has done to protect the American consumer's right to make informed choices about the products, goods and services in the free market. And I urge every colleague of mine to support this bill and the principles it embodies.

A TRIBUTE TO THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF LONG ISLAND

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Korean War Veterans Association of Long Island, an organization dedicated to honoring the dedicated courage and selfless sacrifices of America's war veterans during the Korean conflict.

History has sometimes chosen to shine a less prominent light on the Korean war, but the sacrifices and heroic efforts of its veterans were just as important as those made in America's other conflicts. Because of the Korean War Veterans Association [KWVA], their sacrifices are recognized and honored more than ever before. Korean war veterans stand tall among all veterans, proud of all they have done to keep Democracy strong.

This Sunday, September 8, 1996, the central Long Island chapter will honor those who lost their lives during the Korean conflict when it dedicates a commemorative stone bearing the KWVA's logo during a ceremony at Calverton National Cemetery. Thousands of veterans and their families will be on hand to support the Central Long Island Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association.

The Central Long Island Chapter of the KWVA was founded in 1989 by Bob Morga, to raise funds for a national monument in Washington, DC, which was dedicated on July 27, 1995. Central Long Island chapter members also worked to build a war memorial on Long Island, which was dedicated in June of 1992 at the Armed Forces Plaza in Hauppauge. Among those who helped make the Long Island memorial a reality was the late Suffolk County Legislator Rose Caracappa, whose tireless efforts inspired the Korean War Veterans Association to make her an honorary member.

While their focus was on creating these monuments, Long Island's Korean war veterans have discovered a purpose of equal importance. They have created a place for Korean war vets to build a fellowship among themselves and their families. Along with marching in veterans' parades and attending memorial ceremonies, the KVVVA is actively involved in assisting disabled and needy veterans, including those at the veterans hospital in Northport. Each Christmas chapter members visit the Long Island Veterans Nursing Home in Stony Brook to deliver holiday gifts and good cheer.

We enjoy the plentiful fruits of democracy and should always remember that our freedom was paid for with their blood. The Korean War Veterans Association says it best in their September newsletter: "A free America is the most precious gift we can bestow upon our children. Freedom is not free." I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting the Korean War Veterans Association and all of its members, for all they do for our veterans and for all they've done for America.

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH—
PASTOR MARK TEIKE

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions, my wife Ruthie and I have worshiped with our special friends at St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Columbus, IN.

On each visit we are lifted up by the sermons of Pastor Mark Teike, a dynamic minister whom we have grown to know well in the past few years. His talents and interpretation of holy scripture is truly moving.

This past Independence Day, Ruthie and I had the honor to join the congregation of St. Peter's for a very special Fourth of July sermon. Ruthie and I were both deeply moved. And, I would like to share the transcript of his sermon with my colleagues and the American people.

The Bible teaches that God, because of His love for us, has established three institutions, for our benefit: the church, the family, and the government. We spent much of the last two years, in our study of the book of Acts, looking at what God says regarding the church. We are devoting our summer, with our series of messages under the theme of Home Improvement, looking at what God says about the family. And this weekend, as our nation celebrates another birthday, we're going to examine what God says about government—or as the message has been titled, "The Truth About Government."

We find the Bible addressing this topic the 13th chapter of the New Testament book of Romans. I'd like to invite you to read with me, from the first ten verses of Romans 13, as they're printed in your bulletin on page 5.

"Everyone must submit himself to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established. The authorities that exist have been established by God. Consequently, he who rebels against the authority is rebelling against what God has instituted, and those who do so will bring judgment on themselves. For rulers hold no terror for those who do right, but for those who do wrong. Do you want to be free

from fear of the one in authority? Then do what is right and he will commend you. For he is God's servant to do you good. But if you do wrong, be afraid, for he does not bear the sword for nothing. He is God's servant, an agent of wrath to bring punishment on the wrongdoer. Therefore, it is necessary to submit to the authorities, not only because of possible punishment but also because of conscience. This is also why you pay taxes, for the authorities are God's servants, who give their full time to governing. Give everyone what you owe him. If you owe taxes, pay taxes; if revenue, then revenue; if respect, then respect; if honor, then honor. Let no debt remain outstanding, except the continuing debt to love one another, for he who loves his fellowman has fulfilled the law. The commandments, 'Do not commit adultery,' 'Do not murder,' 'Do not steal,' 'Do not covet,' and whatever other commandments there may be, are summed up in this one rule: 'love your neighbor as yourself.' Love does no harm to its neighbor. Therefore love is the fulfillment of the law."

Did you notice how many times the words "authorities" and "God" are found together in this chapter? Every time you find a reference to authority or to government, you'll find God being mentioned. That's because God himself is the source of all authority. All authority begins with Him and flows from Him, be that in the home, or in school, or in the work place, or in government.

I

First of all we find here in Romans 13 that government was established by God. Verse one says it, "The authorities that exist have been established by God." Government was established by God. It says in verse two, "He who rebels against the authority, rebels against what God has established." God did not institute a certain style of government. He didn't place one form of government over another. He didn't endorse one party over another, but He did establish government.

He did that because He's a God of order. he is not a God of chaos. From His perspective, order in society must be maintained, and so God established government.

II

And what's the purpose of government? Ask a lot of people that question and you'll get a lot of answers. Look at Romans 13 and you'll find one recurring chorus as to the purpose of government. It is to protect its citizens.

Our God knows the condition of the human heart. He knows that the human heart is not prone toward good but toward evil. Luther said the easiest thing in the world is to sin. It comes naturally. You've heard me say it many time before—you don't have to teach a little child how to be naughty.

Look at verse 4, "For he (government) is God's servant to do you good, but if you do wrong, be afraid, for he does not bear the sword for nothing. He is God's servant, an agent of wrath to bring punishment on the wrong doer." The government is there to protect us from the criminals and thugs and tyrants and swindlers and others who might otherwise harm us. God has given the government the authority to punish those who do wrong.

We all know that our government today, has, in many ways, extended itself into a number of areas that stretch beyond simply protecting its citizens from harm and danger. And that's not to say that's wrong. But the Number one primary thing that government was established by God to do, was to protect its citizens from the harm brought on by others.

III

Look one more time at verse 4. Twice it says of the government, "He is God's serv-

ant." "He is God's servant." Every servant is to be submissive to the will of his master. He may not know the master very well, but the one thing he must do, if he is to serve the master, is to carry out the wishes of the master. Those who serve in government may not all be strong and mature in their faith. They may not even all be Christians. They don't necessarily HAVE to be Christians. But if they are to be faithful servants of the master, they MUST at least know what the word of God says regarding His laws of right and wrong.

We have just seen that the government is a servant of God and as a servant must be accountable to his master, so the government is accountable to God. Before the government or those who serve in government are accountable to their constituents, before they are accountable to their special interest groups, they are first and foremost accountable to God.

You know, it seems to me, that if government is accountable to God and God has laid down His guidelines for right and wrong—then it's pretty much a no-brainer when it comes to some of the laws we pass—regardless of the social or political climate.

For example, regarding the subject of abortion, the scriptures say that the taking of life in the womb is murder and is to be treated as such. It is not debatable on the basis of scripture. And if government and those who govern are accountable to God, then the decision seems pretty clear.

Or the issue of same sex marriages—as has come up in several of our states as of late. The scriptures again speak clearly—very clearly—that such is an offense to God—and if government recognizes that is accountable to God—then the decision on such an issue should be pretty simple—regardless of the pressure that might come from various special interest groups.

I'm not trying to pick on a select group of people. I'm simply pointing out that if government is accountable to God (which the Bible says it is) and if God has spoken clearly on certain issues (which he has) then regardless of what we might think or regardless of what happens to be "politically correct" at the time—government is called to take a stand in obedience to the One to whom they are accountable.

I realize that some might respond to that and say, "But you can't legislate morality." Some say it might interfere with the separation of church and state. So let me just say a words about that, as well.

Our founding fathers, a long time ago, wrote, "Congress shall make no law establishing one denomination of Christians higher than another." The intention was that they did not want in America what they had in England, which was one denomination basically running the country. They said, "We want God's principles in government, but we do not want one denomination running the government."

In 1801 the Danbury Baptist Association of Danbury, Connecticut heard a rumor that the Congregational denomination was to be made the national denomination of America, and that bothered them (understandably so.) So they wrote President Thomas Jefferson expressing their concerns. On January 1, 1802, Jefferson addressed that group saying that "the first amendment of the Constitution has erected a wall of separation between church and state, but that it is a one direction wall. It keeps the government from running the church, but it makes sure that the Christian principles will always stay in government." But all we hear today is a portion of that statement, taken out of context, that the first amendment has erected a wall between church and state.

In 1853, a group came to Congress with a petition to separate Christian principles

from government. The petition was referred to the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees and they investigated the issue for a full year to see if it would be possible to separate Christian principles from government. After one year they came back with the report saying, "Had the people during the Revolution had a suspicion of any attempt to wage war against Christianity, that revolution would have been strangled in its cradle."

And then, nearly 100 years later, in 1947, in a case known as *Everson v. the Board of Education*, the Supreme Court took a different angle on the church/state issue and their ruling was this. "The first amendment has erected a wall of separation between church and state which must be kept high and impregnable." And that was the first time the original understanding of the separation of church and state, presented by our founding fathers in the constitution, had been reversed. It was originally intended to protect the church from the state, and now it is intended to keep the church from influencing the state. It was an absolute, about face, 180 degree reversal from what our forefathers intended.

And since 1962, which was the first ruling to officially separate religious principles from government, in our schools and other areas, since that time, when the high and impregnable wall was erected to keep religious principles out of our government, teenage pregnancies for girls between 10-14 has increased over 600%. Sexually transmitted diseases skyrocketed. SAT scores in school went down for 18 straight years. And violent crimes increased over 600%. George Washington put it well when he said, "If you remove religious principles, you will lose morality in America."

The Bible says that government and its leaders are accountable first and foremost to God.

IV

I don't have a lot of time to cover the fourth point in your outline, except to say that all of us, who are citizens of this country are commanded by God to submit to the government, regardless of who we are or how much money we have or what position we fill. And the only time we're given permission not to submit to government is if government commands us or forbids us to do that which is contrary to the word of God. And if you want a proof text for that, it's found in Acts 5:29.

We're also told to pay taxes. Not only did Paul write it in Romans 13, but Jesus said it in Matthew 22, as we heard earlier in the service. Loopholes may be legal, but cheating isn't.

And as a child is called to give honor and respect to parents and an employee to an employer, so citizens are called to show honor and respect to those who govern.

V

And fifth, what does Romans 13 say about the specific role of we who are Christian citizens? In verses 9 and 10 it says, "Love your neighbor as yourself. Love does no harm to its neighbors. Therefore love is the fulfillment of the law." You want to know how to help the government? Don't add to their work load. If, in all that you do, you're attempting to respond to the needs of those around you, treating them with love, whether that be the person next door or the guy in traffic next to you, or the person at work who wronged you—if you are treating them with Christian love—then the government doesn't have to worry about you and their job becomes much easier.

And Christian citizens, also, because they, or at least they should have a clear understanding of the word of God—have a respon-

sibility to keep the government and law makers in check, when it comes to issues on which God has clearly spoken. We cannot remain silent. And if we do, we have no right to complain.

And Christian citizens have been instructed in Paul's first letter to Timothy to pray for those in authority over us—which we'll be doing a little later in the service.

CONCLUSION

Some concluding thoughts: Benjamin Franklin said, "We need God to be our friend, not our enemy." You've seen what's happened to our country since we began to remove God's influence from our land.

To you, who are here today as our governmental officials, I want to thank you for taking the time to be here. Some of you are members of our congregation and would be here anyway, but that's not the case for a number of you. Some of you, like Congressman McIntosh have traveled a long way to be with us today and we thank you for making the effort. And I want to encourage all of you who are our elected officials to be bold, courageous leaders, not blown by the whims of what may appear to be popular opinion, or political correctness, but directed by what is right.

Secondly, I want to say especially to our governmental leaders, that the church is the very best friend government has. Thomas Jefferson said it first when he said, "The reason Christianity is the best friend of government is because Christianity is the only religion in the world that deals with the heart." The threat of punishment is sometimes effective and rehabilitation has a purpose but unless you change the heart, you won't do much to affect behavior. And the Church, the Body of Christ, is committed to affecting hearts.

Thirdly, to our public servants, I want to encourage you to stay close to God. In light of what we've seen today from Romans 13, I don't know how you can do your job if you don't. If you're from our community and don't have a church home, then please know that you are always welcome in our midst. Be reminded that you have a God who loves you, just as you are, even when others might be on your back and constantly criticizing. You can't be in any position of leadership and not have someone taking shots at you. But God loves you.

He is a God who came to be your servant, nearly 2000 years ago, as He paid for your offenses and your sins as well as those of the rest of us, on a splintered, wooden cross, and who offers you not only his love, but also his full and complete forgiveness.

And to the majority of us who hold no public government office, but who are citizens of this blessed land, we need to understand, that if people are to be put into office, men and women who will stand firm on the issues on which God has spoken, and whose first concern is obedience to the one to whom they're accountable, then you and I must participate in the process, at every level. We need to make our views known and to exercise that privilege that we've been given in this country.

May God bless you, our elected and appointed officials. May God bless us as a community. And may God bless America.

Please remain seated, as David Florine comes forward to lead us in a time of prayer and confession.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF LATINO/AS
CONTRA SIDA-LATINOS AGAINST
AIDS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of Latino/as Contra SIDA-Latinos Against AIDS in the First Congressional District of Connecticut on September 27, 1996.

LCS was founded in 1986 by concerned Latino volunteers who recognized the dire need for specialized services for Latino/as individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS. Through education and prevention efforts for adults, children and youth as well as HIV precounseling, testing, assistance, advocacy and case management services, LCS has served over 5,000 individuals in the Greater Hartford area.

With a mission of preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS among the Latino community in Greater Hartford and enhancing the quality of life of those affected by the HIV disease, LCS has become a major collaborator of health care services.

LCS is comprised of a dedicated and energetic board of directors and a base of community volunteers who continue the significant efforts of its founders: Hector Seda, Roberto Negron, Gladys Capo and Myrna Vargas.

I applaud the work of Latino/as SIDA during the past 10 years and offer my sincerest gratitude and hope for LCS's continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 403 on House Concurrent Resolution 120 I was unavoidably detained on an airplane flight that was badly delayed by mechanical problems and by weather conditions. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes." I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 403.

A THANK YOU TO THE HABER
FAMILY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce you to a true American family who has sacrificed and served our great Nation. Eight of Charles and Anna Haber's sons all proudly served in World War II between 1936-47.

The story of the Haber family is one of two people immigrating to the United States, meeting, and overcoming hardships, to live out the American dream. In the early 1900's, Charles and Anna each left Czechoslovakia to come to

the United States. However, they did not know each other at the time. They both happened to settle in a mining town in Pennsylvania which is where they met. They soon were married and had a large family of nine sons and three daughters.

However, the story does not end there. Tragically, in 1928, there was a terrible explosion in the coal mining town of Mather, PA, which killed 211 miners. Charles, aged 42, and his brother, George, aged 21, were among those casualties.

Determined to go on with her life, Anna took her children to the Pittsburgh area to live. However, before this move, two of her daughters had died from illnesses during childhood.

Once World War II began, eight of the Haber sons entered the military to fight to preserve democracy. Paul and Peter served in the U.S. Army, while John served in the U.S. Marine Corps. Andrew, Michael, Joseph, Steve, and Frank all served their country in the U.S. Navy.

Charles and Anna Haber's son, Frank, and his wife, Lillian, have resided in Indiana's First Congressional District for 44 years. They have three children, Charles, Maureen, and Colleen, and seven grandchildren. Frank and Lillian are proud that their oldest grandchild, Jennifer, is carrying on the family tradition as a student at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.

Mr. Speaker, the Habers' service to our great country is a shining example of one family's dedication and valor. I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring this fine family for such patriotic heroism.

WAY TO GO: PACKAGING OUR CENTURY AS A PARTING GIFT TO THE NEXT

HON. BILL BARRETT

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I have received the enclosed statement made by Retired Colonel Barney Oldfield, a distinguished Nebraskan, during his address to the Nebraska American Legion Convention. I encourage my colleagues to pay heed to his remarks, which reflect his wisdom and experience.

"WAY TO GO: PACKAGING OUR CENTURY AS A PARTING GIFT TO THE NEXT!"

Nebraska Friends: When Commander Bob Zersen's invitation came to join you for this 78th annual convention of the Nebraska Department of the American Legion here in Grand Island, my first thought was whether I should check to see if the statute of limitations for suspicions of misconduct had run out! Still apprehensive, I came in last night under cover of darkness.

What troubled me was a "paper trail" thing. I've just had a letter from Lori Cox-Paul of the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln which refers to a Grand Island "happening" away back in 1940 . . . asking for an explanation.

That letter said:

"We are assembling an exhibit we are going to call: Believe it or Not: The Lives and Times of Vada and Col. Barney Oldfield! In our researching finds is a photo of Vada discovering a nightgown in your suitcase on the Grand Island Union Pacific station plat-

form! The note on the picture says '. . . they put a nightgown in my suitcase for Vada to find on my return . . .'. Do you remember the circumstances behind it? Can you tell me where you were coming from? Had you been covering a movie premiere?"

How about that for openers?

If their researching is surfacing things like that . . . I thought . . . what other things of surprising nature are apt to be in store for me? It seemed to me that only the White House has to contend with things like that.

My wife Vada's parents lived here then, highly respected pillars in this community. Some of my warmest remembrances I have . . . are holidays and family gatherings here. It was on a Union Pacific train out of here that Vada took to enlist as one of the original WAACs, forerunner of the Women's Army Corps in which she was to serve as a teletype operator in the Communications section of Hq 12th Air Force, crossing North Africa, Sicily and Italy. With two years overseas behind her, here she had come to wait for me at war's end when I returned from Berlin with the 82nd Airborne Division. I'd run the successful campaign to avoid its deactivation and saw it achieve the extra dividend of selection to do the Victory March in New York on January 12, 1946 representing all the 16,000,000 men and women who had served in WW II. It was on that same Union Pacific platform at 3 a.m. one morning that we had our "family reunion." She never said anything about that photo in 1940 which was all right with me.

While I'm not running for office . . . requiring the publishing of my tax returns and other confessions . . . that 1940 escapade started with a telegram which came to me as the Lincoln Journal and Star's movie editor and columnist. It said I was invited to the premiere of the latest Errol Flynn movie, Virginia City. It was about that old mining town perched several thousand feet above Reno, Nevada. It said they were running a special Union Pacific train from the east and would pick me up in Grand Island. That eastern train would meet a special train from Hollywood with movie columnists and Warner Brothers stars on board in Reno for the big promotional hoopla. Vada and I drove over from Lincoln and she was going to visit her parents while I was off "just doing my job", as they say. She would be there to meet me when I returned and we'd drive back to Lincoln.

Do you get the picture?

That 15-car special train . . . loaded with roistering newspaper guys was the locale of endless practical jokes to relieve the boredom of that long train ride. They had seen Vada when I boarded . . . and two days later when we were returning . . . somewhere in Wyoming as I recall . . . they clustered around me asking me if she was going to meet me when we arrived in the middle of the night . . . around 2 a.m. the next morning. Dumb guy that I was . . . I told them she would. Several said they would like to meet her. As that special train roared eastward in the nighttime blackness . . . I noted with some vague relief that most seemed to tire and wander off to their berths and get some sleep.

The train braked and stopped in Grand Island and I jumped off thinking I was alone. Not so. Off with me came a photographer from Cleveland, a New York columnist and a Boston editor. They said this nightgown had fallen out of my bag! It would have taken three of Vada to fill it. The flashbulbs popped in the night. After that they all re-boarded, the train pulled out. As we walked along the platform to our car, Vada said: "I'm glad they had their little joke . . . but even gladder it was in the middle of the night when my parents and all their friends were asleep in their beds!"

That practical joke had worked so well on me as the fall guy, they did it to two others enroute to Chicago with the same nightgown. The cameraman got off in Cleveland, developed the pictures and sent them along with the negatives to the butts of the pranks. But as pranksters will . . . just before he got off the train . . . he stuffed the nightgown in the Warner Brothers souvenir presskit of the New York columnist. When the New Yorker got home . . . was regaling his wife with stories of the trip . . . while unpacking . . . out fell the nightgown! How much better could it be? He told her the truth about it, and she didn't believe him!

Live by the sword—die by the sword, right!

So much for reflection, what I'd like to chat with you about today is projection! Projection of our part of this remarkable 20th Century . . . the most fantastic century of all time. How lucky we were to have lived in it . . . and even luckier to have lived through it! It's now up to us to hand it off to the looming 21st Century and our inheritors . . . the great examples of courage, sacrifice and inspiration as a tribute to our friends who were lost along the way. They, too, were once wheels under the extraordinary country we've come to be.

Since awayback when . . . I've been aware of and applauded the many scholarships . . . large and small . . . provided by individuals and posts of the American Legion. As a young newspaperman I often went to Ed Boschult when old and crusty General John J. Pershing used to come to Lincoln to visit his sister, May. Pershing was a formidable and intimidating presence . . . didn't like newspapermen much . . . but Ed eased me in with the required tolerance for snippets of interviews. I don't know what his name on your scholarship means to those who win it, but he was a right guy to be so memorialized . . . for sure. Young people should be nudged beyond the monetary to be curious about what the name piggy-backed on it did . . . and why he does an outreach in this form for students of today.

While I have no quarrel with those who make money writing on military subjects . . . I have been writing on military subjects all my life . . . but have never felt comfortable pocketing the compensations. When your national American Legion magazine decided to do a three-parter on the 20th anniversary of the Battle of the Ardennes and assigned it to me . . . that check went to the University of Nebraska Foundation as part of the endowment for one of our ROTC scholarships. If one is lucky enough to live through wars others do not . . . that's reward enough.

The scholarship alternative has motivated us for a long time . . . perhaps because Vada and I are both veterans. To us scholarships have been the "best game in town." People often say: "Why are you so interested in scholarships when you have no kids?" Our response always is: "Who says we have no kids . . . you should read our Christmas mail!" It comes from all over the world . . . and in these bits of correspondence are statements about how crucial the scholarships' arrivals were for continuance of studies which led to careers now being pursued.

The US Census Bureau projects that by mid-21st Century . . . we will have grown from our 150,000,000 population of today to a nation of 400,000,000! Imagine the whopper problems which will be on their plates . . . and how much in the way of smarts will be required to cope. Accomplishing a more and better educated resources pool will call for a massive and sustained effort. Perhaps from us they can pick up on the merits of endowment over instant gratification if we have such things in place for them to guide on.

As we hand them our considerable bag of endowments . . . linking our evidences of

courage, adversities conquered, victories of the human spirit . . . with aid to education and do it right . . . we can never be dismissed as ancient history. We be in place . . . as current as the next graduating high school class. Who knows . . . maybe an occasional student who thought all life began when he or she was born . . . will think well of the people who lived in . . . and made this century of ours extraordinary!

This handing off takes surprising forms. On that recent and much written about and talked about 50th anniversary of D-Day, I went to France with a cameraman to make a video, Normandy Remembered. It gives the background on the four Nebraskans who were killed in the first hours on June 6, 1944, two from Omaha, Paul Scott Rodstrom, and Marcelino Shata; one from Morrill, Lester John Horn, and from Steinauer, Corporal Herbert Leonard Ulrich. Ulrich's citation says he "greatly aided" the breakout from the withering gunfire which was spraying Omaha Beach. As a young farm kid, he'd made primitive cat's whisker radio sets. When the Army got him, they made him into an artillery spotter with a walkie talkie radio which he used to call in offshore naval barrages which tore great holes in the German fortifications through which his comrades poured.

Standing there at his Omaha Beach marker, talking about him on camera, born nine years after I was, nine miles from where I was born, a Detroit Lakes, Minnesota father and his two kids became curious. They tagged along after us when we went to the time capsule which is at the entrance of the Omaha Beach US military Cemetery. It was placed there by the war correspondent who covered D-Day, and contains some of the stories written at invasion time by them, plus old typewriters, and my book, Never a Shot in Anger. I had given rights for it to be reprinted as a Battle of Normandy edition—to be used as a fund raiser for the Nebraska Normandy Scholarship Fund. That time capsule is to be opened in the year 2044 on June 6th—the 100th anniversary of D-Day. For the video, I wanted to make the point that when that time capsule is opened because of that re-cycled old book, 200 Nebraska students will have benefitted from scholarships endowed by it, and that's only the beginning as it will go on forever.

That Detroit Lakes father wrote me recently that they have entered into a "family pact", that on that 100th anniversary, he'll be 91 and the kids in their '60s, if still alive, one or all intend to go back to Normandy for the 100th anniversary time capsule opening. They want to tell all present that they knew that guy from Nebraska who wrote that book and wore a red hat and they met him fifty years earlier, and how he turned it into scholarships! Wow! I've been accused of thinking ahead a few times in my life, but it boggles one's mind to think of setting up a story to be retold a half century from now!

The video itself is to insure that those Nebraskans never get reduced or lost in the statistics of being just part of the 90 Nebraskans and 9,386 Americans to be forever there on Omaha Beach. This video is to be given to scholarship winners throughout time to explain to them who these honored soldiers were and why the awards bear their names.

There were more than 6,000 media people in Normandy for the 50th anniversary of D-Day observances, and all of them were doing "looking back" stories. The French were so intrigued, and maybe a little bored, with the endless recountings, that they took pictures of our effort to use the anniversary to launch something not ceremonial but substantial into the future. I'm told they have even placed one copy of Normandy Remembered in the reference archives of the invalides in Paris, so it's side by side with Napoleon!

The Nebraska Normandy Scholarship Fund in the University of Nebraska foundation will always give awards to students desiring career directions similar to the interests of the four Nebraskans who died that invasion morning. Morrill, Nebraska's Lester J. Horn was the son of a severely disabled World War I veteran who died when Lester was three. His mother re-married and she died when he was six. His stepfather took his government allowance to buy booze and fed the youngster on garbage dump scraps. He suffered malnutrition and had great learning difficulties in school. He was rescued and reared by an uncle and aunt and his foster mother lived to be more than 100 years old. She received a monthly check for \$90 as long as she lived . . . the result of a government life insurance policy he'd taken out for her . . . a token gesture to her for what she'd meant to him. Just before coming here, I had a letter from a Nebraska student, named Carissa Lindquist who lives in Firth, Nebraska. She is taking Teachers College courses preparing her to instruct those with learning problems, the very kind of thing Lester J. Horn struggled with all his short life. Her letter says:

"I would like to thank you for the Lester John Horn scholarship, and also for the wonderful video, Normandy Remembered . . . and the explanatory brochure about the Nebraska Normandy Scholarship fund. It is a valuable resource that I will use all my teaching years to come."

If she teaches until normal retirement time, we have enlisted a surrogate who will be standing before classes telling about Lester Horn all the way to the 100th anniversary of D-Day. A young lady in Firth, Nebraska.

There is a special something about a century ending and a new one beginning. No matter how much has been done in the old one . . . there's always the wonder about whether there is time enough to do the rest. Two things have haunted me particularly. One was what happened here in Grand Island in March of 1944. The intense focus then was on Normandy and one man came here literally un-noticed. He had a crucial mission and had been carefully selected for it. What he started here ended World War II abruptly. After living through the required 25 B-17 missions over Germany, his role here was to lay out the re-training instructions for B-17 bomber pilots who would transfer to the Pacific in longer range B-29s. He was picked to be the unit commander for the atomic bomb drop on Hiroshima.

For many years afterward . . . anti-nuke and peacenik cocktail commandos . . . flayed him as a villain. When they made me a member of the Board of Nominations of the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, Ohio . . . I began pushing his candidacy for enshrinement there. On July 20, 1996, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Tibbets, Jr. is to be enshrined in the National Aviation Hall of Fame.

The other one remains unfinished.

In 1956 . . . while I was in the Air Force and stationed in Colorado Springs at the Air Defense Command . . . I took leave to cover the Melbourne, Australia Olympic Games for a New York magazine. My book, Never a Shot in Anger, was just coming off the presses, and the publisher thought my being in the pressbox could lead to some promotional references in sportswriter columns. As the Games were nearing the finish, there was a cable for me in the pressbox from Hq Pacific Air Forces in Honolulu. It said on my return to the States, they would like me to lay over in Hawaii and be the 15th anniversary speaker for the annual Pearl Harbor observances. It was both easy and emotional to say YES, and I did it.

The USS Arizona Memorial has taunted me ever since. The Air Defense mission where I was serving had been created to prevent any

future sneak attack. But there were 1,177 killed in action there on December 7, 1941 . . . and 1,102 of them are still there trapped below decks . . . 46 of the then 48 states, plus Guam, the Philippines, Hawaii and Canada they came from . . . a silent population reduced to the convenience of a number, an awesome statistic.

But once they were real people, and sixteen of them are from Nebraska!

I have waited over time for some later, grander, more powerful speaker to stand there above them and say:

"On this day . . . I'm going to establish 1,102 scholarships . . . each named in honor and memory . . . of each of those here for all time . . . and remind generations to come through educational assistance . . . what the price was to give us the country we now have . . ."

It hasn't happened.

I asked Daniel Martinez, the historian of the National Park Service USS Arizona there in Pearl Harbor to send me the names of the Nebraskans. Perhaps . . . since there are sixteen . . . we . . . together . . . can at least . . . so honor the ones who came from this Nebraska part of the world's geography. I had never seen their names before . . . and apparently a request like mine is not often made. I have apparently done the historian a service . . . as it shows the only officer among them . . . Navy Ensign Frank S. Lomax . . . as having come from Broken Box, Nebraska. I told he'd better change it to Broken Bow . . . and on the roster he's sent me . . . it has been corrected!

The other fifteen are:

From OMAHA, there are four—Richard Everett Ellis, James Thomas Hasl, Stanley Kula and Tom Savin.

From LINCOLN, there are two—Edward J. Clough and Peter John Harris.

From far western Nebraska, Naaman Chapman of Mitchell, Kenneth Robert Bickel of Potter, and Elmer Ellis Yates of Palisade.

Working eastward, Gerald Arthur Atkins of Gothenburg, Elmer Pershing Schlund of St. Michael, Neal James Redford of Newark, Lloyd Christensen of Alda, and Warren Allan Jones of Kearney.

And from Nebraska's northeast, Lester John Hoelscher of Madison.

Considering the size of some of those towns, it is easy to visualize what a difference a day made—Pearl Harbor so far away on December 6, 1941, and how it came crashing in so close to them a day later with the loss of someone they knew.

For sure . . . they deserve more than dismissal as a statistic and anonymity given them by distance of both mileage and time. For that reason . . . I propose that . . . since they are within our collective reach and capability . . . that with the three and half years between now and "lights out" on this 20th Century that we busy ourselves. And establish within the Nebraska State Historical Society Foundation what we might call the Nebraska Pearl Harbor Remembrance Fund which will link these names to individual scholarships for all of time to come.

When you have contributions to that endowment at the \$5,000 level, on such notification my wife, Vada, and I will add another \$5,000!

Personally . . . when it comes to handing off our huge century to our inheritors in the next one, I think it will testify to the supreme tests of what we were made of . . . and intimidate them a little, perhaps. But more importantly . . . it might inspire them to outdo us . . . which is how the human race progresses!

One of the things worth doing as this century ends is to remind everyone that places in Nebraska as small as Potter, Newark, Alda and St. Michael . . . can produce sons

and daughters . . . who can have roles in the greatest milestones in our country's history. Think about it!

And thanks for giving me one more excuse to come back to Nebraska!

RECLAMATION RECYCLING AND WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of H.R. 3660, the Reclamation Water Recycling and Conservation Act. This project will provide valuable financial assistance to much needed water-recycling projects in States and areas which are sorely in need of the water that will be provided.

My home State of Texas, along with several other Southwestern States, is currently experiencing a severe drought, and the money authorized in this bill will leverage the other 75 percent investment made by those communities. Of all the things we need to survive, water is the most important and an adequate supply of clean water is certainly a high priority for every community.

The projects in this bill will put the taxpayers' money to good use for a good cause, supporting 16 projects in Texas, California, Utah, and New Mexico. The reclamation and reuse of wastewater makes environmental sense and hopefully, as this method of water production takes on greater importance, everyone will understand that it costs less to prevent pollution than to clean it up later.

I strongly urge my colleagues to consider your own communities and vote in favor of this bill, which will help those who need it the most.

HONORING THE CARLOW COLLEGE STUDENTS OF SPIRIT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor some very special women—the Carlow College Students of Spirit for the year 1995–96. Carlow College is a private Catholic college for women in Pittsburgh. The college has created a "Woman of Spirit" award to call attention to women in the Pittsburgh area who exemplify the college's ideals of competent and compassionate service in both their personal and professional lives. The college presents a Woman of Spirit award every month, and it holds a gala event each year to pay tribute to the previous year's recipients. This year, Carlow College began honoring a "Student of Spirit" each month as well. Each Student of Spirit has an excellent academic record and has been actively involved in her community life.

The first individual to receive the Student of Spirit award from Carlow College was Amy Hryckowian. Amy, a senior in early childhood

education and a 1992 graduate of Ambridge Area High School, is an active participant in Carlow College's student government and in many service projects. An advocate for women's issues, Amy attends college leadership conferences in the Pittsburgh area and in Washington, DC. Amy has contributed her active support to Pittsburgh's Central Blood Bank for 3 years, organizing the annual blood drives at Carlow College, and she was actively involved in the 1995 United Way campaign at Carlow College.

The Student of Spirit for November 1995 is a wife and a mother who has raised three children and provided care for two family members with disabling illnesses. Marian Beth Allen is a junior nursing student who returned to college to pursue a lifelong interest in nursing. Marian holds an undergraduate degree in biology and a master's degree in public health. She has been a teacher, a researcher, and a day care provider. Active in community service, Marian has facilitated activities for children, senior citizens, and young adult families as a member of her temple's Leadership Committee.

Originally from St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, Corinne Francis was honored as Carlow College's Student of Spirit for the month of December. A junior theology major, Corinne has been involved in student outreach projects and campus ministry throughout her college career. She has influenced other students to join her volunteer efforts with Pittsburgh's Sojourner House and Habitat for Humanity. Corinne supports herself at college by working in a nursing home while maintaining her place on the dean's list and in the honor student program at Carlow. Her dream is to develop a volunteer organization to improve community life.

English and writing major Margaret Horvath was selected as January's Student of Spirit. A 1992 graduate of West Mifflin Area High School, Margaret was recently inducted into the Alpha Psi chapter of Delta Epsilon Sigma, a national scholastic honor society. She exercised editorial leadership in the founding of Carlow's student news magazine and has been a contributor to Carlow College's literary anthology.

Ross Township resident and graduate of Winchester Thurston School in Shadyside, Beth Walter was named as the February Student of Spirit by Carlow College. Having entered Carlow College on a half-tuition academic scholarship in 1993, Walter has maintained dean's list standing for the past 3 years. A student of piano and ballet, she has been a dance and piano instructor for the elementary grades at Winchester Thurston School. Committed to the Carlow College ideal of lifelong learning, Walter plans to pursue a doctorate after finishing college.

The Student of Spirit for March 1996 was Patti Higgins, a graduate of Gladstone High School. A student of the Carlow Hill Program, Patti Higgins is also a clerk stenographer for the Allegheny County Health Department in the Division of Public Drinking Water and Waste Management. Believing strongly that children need a solid foundation in education touched with a sense of wonder to develop their minds, she has been active in parent groups and is a volunteer tutor and school librarian for elementary school children. A writing major with an avid interest in science, she is considering the possibility of teaching after graduation.

A lifelong resident of Dormont, Kelley Beeson, was named as the Student of Spirit for April 1996. Kelley is a 1992 graduate of Keystone Oaks High School and has made the dean's list for four semesters at Carlow College. Kelley is senior editor of Carlow College's literary anthology. She has also published poetry in national anthologies of the writings of college students. Last fall, she was officially invited to join the Madwomen in the Attic, Carlow College's program for women writers in the Pittsburgh area.

Amy Semancik was selected as Carlow College Student of Spirit for May 1996. A senior business management major minoring in communications, Amy will assume the presidency of the Student Government Association at Carlow College this fall. Always a trailblazer, Amy was active in the creation of the Student Senate to represent student concerns about issues on the Carlow College campus. For 2 years, Amy was a volunteer at Sojourner House, a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center in Pittsburgh for women and their children. She has served as a volunteer for the Bishop's Annual Dinner for Catholic Charities and the Carlow College Alumnae Association's annual phonathon, and as an organizer for a number of student social events.

The June 1996 Student of Spirit is Fabyonne Williams, a 1990 graduate of Westinghouse High School. An elementary education major, Fabyonne has been active in educational activities for teenagers and new parents. Fabyonne is very involved with the Pentecostal Temple Church, working with young members of the parish. She also served as a vice-president of United Black Students in 1993 and served as the president of that organization in 1994.

July's Student of Spirit was Andrea Molinaro. Andrea was vice president of the Student Athlete Association her senior year and attended the first National Student Athlete Association Conference in Chicago. Andrea was treasurer for the class of 1996 for 2 years, and she interned at the Rangos Research Center exploring chromosome inactivation. She was also active in the Forum to Advance the Awareness of Human Rights, and she participated in the Meager Meals program at Carlow College.

Shannon R. Smith was honored as Carlow College's Student of Spirit for August 1996. Shannon is a biology major with a minor in chemistry. She has been able to maintain a 4.0 GPA while at Carlow College. Shannon views graduation as the beginning of new educational opportunities that she will share with others. She has a deep appreciation for the struggles and triumphs of women in the past and looks forward to the challenges in the future that will be beneficial to all women.

DeLacey Ellis was selected as the Carlow College Student of Spirit for September 1996. A beneficiary of Carlow College's Elizabeth Carol Program, DeLacey has stated that Carlow College has been a very important and positive influence on her life. Fulfilling her roles as both a wife and a mother, DeLacey was still able to attend to her Carlow College course work with consistency and accomplishment. DeLacey salutes Carlow College for its rigorous academic programs and the loving and graceful community the college supports.

Mr. Speaker, all of these women have been blessed with a number of precious gifts—energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, compassion,

competence—and they have made it a point to share these gifts with those around them. Carlow College has chosen well in selecting them as its Students of Spirit for this year.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAG HARBOR
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sag Harbor Historical Society and its efforts to preserve the rich heritage of this colonial-era village on Long Island's east end.

Settled in the mid-1970's, Sag Harbor is a bucolic seaside village that was once home to a fleet of whaling ships during the last century. Strategically situated on Long Island's south fork, Sag Harbor has played significant roles in many of America's earliest events, from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War and the industrial revolution.

Now this bustling maritime port, nestled within the rich farmland of the Hamptons, is a destination for thousands of tourists and summer residents who come to enjoy the beautiful nearby beaches and local sites that the Sag Harbor Historical Society have fought to preserve. Though several groups have worked to maintain Sag Harbor's unique legacy, none were still active when the Sag Harbor Historical Society was created in 1985.

Among the group's most notable projects was the defense of the Umbrella House, a colonial-era building that suffered a direct cannon shot during the War of 1812. With its high-pitched gable roof and other unique features, the Umbrella House is typical of early American architecture. Along with placing Sag Harbor's downtown district on the National Register of Historical Places, the society also published a 395-page tome of local history in 1991.

Committed historians that they are, the Sag Harbor Historical Society members are completely devoted to preserving every aspect of the village's fertile heritage. This Saturday, September 7, the society is dedicating the opening of a new historical landmark, the historic Sag Harbor jail, located behind the equally significant municipal building. The historic Sag Harbor jail will serve as a public museum, with exhibits on the history of law enforcement and correction in America.

Built in 1915, the jail house is a classic example of an early 20th century lock-up and is an integral part of Sag Harbor's fascinating downtown architecture. Built of native hard burned brick, the lock-up has 8 inch thick walls around two steel cells for male prisoners and another for women. But then in 1985, the little brick jail house was slated for demolition to make way for new development.

The local historians who fought to preserve the jail house organized to become the Sag Harbor Historical Society, dedicated to preserving their hometown's heritage for future generations. So I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting the Sag Harbor Historical Society for all their efforts.

PASTOR JIM LYON'S—LIFE IN A
CHRISTIAN HOME

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions my wife Ruthie and I have worshiped with our special friends at North Anderson Church of God.

On each visit we are lifted up by the sermons of Pastor Jim Lyon, a young dynamic minister whom we have grown to know well in the past few years.

His talents and interpretation of Holy Scripture is truly moving.

I would like to summit Pastor Lyon's 10 inspiring points on Life at Home into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for my friends and colleagues.

The points that Ruthie and I take to heart—ones that all Americans should follow.

In my series of ten messages (beginning May 5), I have attempted to highlight some of the most important characteristics of Life in a Christian Home. We spend more time at home than we do anywhere else; how we experience life at home will determine how we relate to the rest of our world.

LIFE AT HOME SHOULD BE DISTINGUISHED BY

1. A commitment to biblical boundaries for the expression of human sexuality. Biblical boundaries for sexual activity are more narrowly drawn than those established by our society; the Bible forbids sexual activity between persons who are not married to each other. All sexual activity (that involves genital contact) between persons outside of marriage is sin and severely compromises your ability to experience God's presence and blessing in your home. A clear and absolute commitment to biblical values in this area will protect your home and enhance every relationship you have.

2. Forgiveness. Relationships at home can bring great pain—people do not always meet our expectations, sometimes they deliberately injure us, sometimes they hurt us without intending to do so (but the pain is real, nonetheless). Life at Home can never include the Spirit of Christ if unforgiveness is allowed to reside there. We cannot receive God's forgiveness if we are not willing to extend forgiveness to others; we cannot find peace at home, until we choose to forgive at home.

3. Acceptance. If you do not feel accepted at home, insecurity will undermine all of your relationships everywhere else. To know that you have intrinsic worth apart from how you perform in life, empowers you to love and accept others—and to comprehend the love of God.

4. Righteous Memory. Intentionally create wonderful, righteous memories for the people in your home, so that when they are faced with difficulties and challenges, they will be able to draw from a reservoir of memories that will bring the Lord to mind and give them hope.

5. Boundaries. Every home needs boundaries. Establish clear lines of acceptable behavior—and reasonable consequences for living within or outside those lines. Adults must set boundaries and consequences for their children, for themselves, and for each other—and then follow-through with them. Failure to do so is a prescription for disaster.

6. Husbands who love their wives as Christ loves the Church. In every home established by marriage, there should be a husband who knows how to prove his love to his wife, with

passion, intimacy, and commitment. A man should not expect to enjoy the privileges of marriage without first assuming its responsibilities: loving, giving, protecting, and honoring his wife.

7. Speaking the truth in love. Life at Home should be grounded in honest, straightforward, and loving conversation. Don't pout, use sarcasm, accuse, or avoid difficult issues. Recognize that truth may have more than one perspective and that all communication must be predicated with love.

8. The way parents are honored. Honoring our parents (even when they are troublesome) is a commandment of God—the first with a promise. Respect for authority is a key to establishing healthy relationships throughout life; respect for our parent is the first step in developing respect for others. Search for the good in your parents, and honor them for it. Sometimes parents need to be confronted with the truth of their shortcomings—that honors them, too. Making peace with our parents opens the door for whole relationships at home and elsewhere.

9. Biblically-based money management. Don't hoard. Develop a budget. Give God the first 10% of your gross income. Measure your financial priorities by God's Word. Take control of your finances for God, or they will control you—reducing you to servitude.

10. Healthy diversity and understanding of God's gender design. God created two kinds of people in this world: male and female. Recognize and celebrate the different ways each gender perceives the world and each other; do not allow that diversity to compromise harmony and peace in your Life at Home. Use it instead to make Life at Home more interesting.

There are, of course, other elements that should characterize Life at Home for Christians. But these are beginning points. Once I have mastered these, I will be in a position to suggest some others.

All of these ideas, however, are contingent upon the Lordship of Christ in your personal life. If you have not been transformed by the Holy Spirit (in process Jesus described as being born again), the application of these principles cannot be maximized. Start with a commitment to Christ. Give yourself—and your home—to His control. Then, pursue the ten distinguishing marks above—and Life at Home will never be the same; you will find that it has never been better.

TRIBUTE TO ALUMNI OF FROEBEL
HIGH SCHOOL AND ROOSEVELT
HIGH SCHOOL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker: It is with great pleasure that I commend the alumni of Froebel High School on the celebration of the 12th anniversary of their first reunion family picnic. This picnic was held on Saturday, August 10, 1996, on the grounds of what used to be Froebel High School in Gary, IN.

An originator of the event and current chairman of the Froebel class of 1962, the honorable Vernon Smith, State representative for Indiana's fourteenth district, stated that this picnic was originated in 1984 to maintain the inner city spirit and rivalry between the alumni of the Froebel Blue Devils and the Gary Roosevelt Panthers. Initially, the graduating classes of 1962 from both high schools combined efforts to create a nostalgia reunion. This

began with a basketball game between the two alumni groups and was followed by a dance. Recently, however, the Roosevelt class of 1972 has taken over responsibility from its class of 1962 and the two schools have separated a few of their events. The current chairman of Roosevelt's class of 1972 is Dwight E. Pointer.

Representative Smith stated that Roosevelt and Froebel were the most competitive schools in this area. Therefore, they created this event to recapture the great memories and allow the generations of graduates to continue the tradition. In fact, many people return to Gary to attend this celebratory event.

This event, which usually attracts over 3,000 people, was again held in conjunction with the week-long nostalgia event. On August 7, a casino night was held at the Genesis Center followed by the picnic and nostalgia dance on August 10. On August 11, a church service and block party were held in Gary.

Froebel, which was also known as the immigrant school, is presently being surveyed for landmark status. The Pony Express and stage coaches changed horses at a way station located on the Froebel property en route to Chicago. Friedrich Froebel, who believed toddlers could be educated, instituted the first kindergartens and invented the alphabetical/numerical building blocks that are used worldwide by preschoolers. On September 9, 1907, actual class work began at the 14th street school as it was called before Froebel opened. In 1910, the city of Gary authorized a 10-acre site for the construction of Froebel. It was completed and opened in September 1912. William A. Wirt, a student of Froebel's philosophies, made it mandatory that the Gary schools implement kindergarten through 12th grade at this school. All of the high tech concepts of the era were realized in the Froebel curriculum and soon this Gary plan gained prominence and was adopted by many school districts nationwide. Froebel High School was converted into a middle school in 1969 and the last class that was held in that building was in 1977. Since that time, Froebel School has remained closed.

Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled that the residents of Gary took the time to celebrate and appreciate their city's history. May the alumni of Froebel and Roosevelt High Schools continue to honor their schools and exude the pride that has persevered to unite everyone in Gary.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RESTORA- TION AND PRESERVATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1179, a bill to preserve historic buildings at 10 historically black colleges and universities in 4 States.

These historic buildings provide an invaluable glimpse into the collective history and individual stories of traditionally black colleges and universities in the United States of America.

The buildings are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Preserving

these structures is important for the same reason that the study of history is important; they provide a window to a certain time and place and allow us to judge where we are now and how far we have come.

The \$29 million that this bill provides is a worthwhile investment dedicated to preserving a sense and feeling of history on the campuses of black colleges and universities across our country. It is important to note that these institutions will provide matching funds to restore and renovate buildings.

For more than 100 years, these 10 institutions have trained individuals who have made valuable contributions to American society and these funds will assist these colleges and universities in continuing to produce leaders and scholars for the 21st century.

RECOGNITION OF THE PITTSBURGH TRIBUNE-REVIEW

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, when the Pittsburgh Press ceased publication of its afternoon daily and Sunday editions, the Pittsburgh Post Gazette increased its service to the area, but a tradition of newspaper competition that had existed for many decades disappeared.

Several publications tried to fill that void, but the most successful has been the publication of the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, headed by Richard Scaife. The paper has had remarkable circulation growth and annual increases in advertising linage.

In an age when we seldom see newspaper expansion, I want to note that on September 10, Mr. Scaife will break ground for a new facility called the Newsworks, in Marshall township, a suburb of Pittsburgh. This will increase the number of new presses for the newspaper, create some 500 jobs during the construction phase, and create over 100 permanent skilled craftsperson positions when the plant becomes operational.

The news media is always stronger for competition, and the continued development of the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review is good for western Pennsylvania, good for workers, good for the news business, good for the full coverage of controversial subjects, good for a selection in editorial commentary, and good for the overall rebuilding of western Pennsylvania's economy.

It's a pleasure for me to congratulate Richard Scaife and the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review on this positive development. I hope this example lends impetus to other business leaders to reinvest in their core businesses to expand and grow.

OCEAN DUMPING TERMINATION ACT OF 1996

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill entitled the "Ocean Dumping Termination Act of 1996."

This bill goes a long way to solving some recent problems we have had with attempts to

weaken ocean dumping regulations. While some would have us believe that protection of the oceans is something we can worry about later, coming from the Third District of New Jersey, I know that ocean protection is something that must happen now.

In 1988 I was part of the original effort to cease the dumping of toxic substances into the ocean. I was part of this effort because I personally saw and had to live through the environmental havoc caused by wholesale ocean dumping. The beaches of New Jersey were coated with trash and toxic waste—the beaches were closed and the coastal economy was in ruins.

Today, through stringent ocean dumping regulations, the beaches of New Jersey have rebounded. Each year we get millions of visitors to New Jersey's beaches. These visitors generate billions of dollars of revenue for the State and the Nation.

Why, then, have there been recently attempts to turn back the clock on this great environmental success story? Because of the greed and political aspirations of a few. Why should those few benefit from environmental degradation? They should not. And they will not on my watch.

Today I introduce the Ocean Dumping Termination Act to stop this downside of environmental protection. This bill will close the only remaining mud dump site off the coast of New Jersey 6 months from enactment of the act. From the date of signature on this act, all category II dump materials—materials toxic to the ocean and to people—will completely cease. And this bill will assure that steps can be taken to mitigate any remaining environmental harm that could result from this mound of sludge sitting just 12 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

As one of my esteemed colleagues, who has served the interests of the oceans for over 20 years, stated earlier today on this floor, we work for the sanctity of the critters of the ocean. Those critters do not care about the demarcation between Democrats and Republicans—but they care more than they are able to say about the health of their environment. I care about the health and welfare of that environment and the people of New Jersey and this Nation and I can do something about it. Today, I did. I urge broad support for this bill, the Ocean Dumping Termination Act of 1996.

THE 50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, permit me to first commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Congressman MICHAEL CASTLE, and the ranking Democratic member of the subcommittee, Congressman FLOYD FLAKE, for working closely together to report legislation that warrants the full support of each Member of the House of Representatives.

H.R. 3793, the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue quarter-dollar coins commemorating the 50 States in the order they

entered the union at a rate of five new coins each year for 10 years. I am pleased to report that the Banking Committee fully considered the merits of this legislation. H.R. 3793 was the subject of a comprehensive hearing and was unanimously reported from the subcommittee.

Let me emphasize that the committee carefully weighed the merits of this bill since any changes to the Nation's circulating coins must have strong popular appeal. The testimony received in our committee hearing did support the view that this bill provides significant public benefit. In addition to the surplus funds this program will accrue to the Treasury, the principal benefit will be to highlight the history and the importance of each State's individual contribution to the union we know as the United States of America.

Again, I compliment my colleagues on the Banking Committee for bringing this bill to the floor and I urge an enthusiastic "aye" vote.

TRIBUTE TO A FLIER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, bustling in the skies overhead—airplanes and helicopters, satellites and spaceships, dirigibles and sometimes even UFO's—orbit the Earth in voyages of commerce, missions of mercy, war, flights of fantasy, and excursions of adventure and leisure.

For centuries our ancestors had no paths through the clouds. Once, most thought man would never fly; that only birds might soar the kingdom of clouds and rainbows. Today pilots steer passengers through the clouds and across the starry skies because dreamers and thinkers and inventors held to a faith that someday man would navigate the heavens.

Those who keep faith in their missions open new worlds and inspire us all to reach new heights.

I would like to take this opportunity to share a little bit of the story of one of our Nation's first black commercial airline pilots. Perry Jones is one of those faithful whose hard work, spirit, and dedication chartered a new course to the future. He is a model for young people who are pursuing dreams of flying and he is a model for older people who are searching out new rainbows when they retire from their life's work. Mr. Speaker, Capt. M. Perry Jones is one of our Nation's high-flying heroes.

Enclosed is a copy of an article on Capt. M. Perry Jones which was recently published by Visions magazine and written by Mr. Ronald Johnson and Ms. Constance Gipson of the California Department of Education.

CAPTAIN M. PERRY JONES

PILOT, DELTA AIRLINES; PRESIDENT,
ORGANIZATION OF BLACK AIRLINE PILOTS

Birthplace: Cartersville, Virginia.

Raised: Montclair, New Jersey.

Resides: Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Captain M. Perry Jones was born in Cartersville, Virginia, and lived with his grandparents on a small farm. His grandfather was his hero. "Wherever he went, I went. I was his shadow," he recalls fondly. "He, my grandmother, and my aunts played a major role in my life." Captain Jones

joined his parents and his brother in New Jersey when he was ten.

"I knew I wanted to be a pilot when I was five or six years old. I used to watch planes fly over my house and dream of becoming a pilot. Because I was poor, I didn't know how I was going to do it, but I knew what I wanted." Now, after overcoming numerous obstacles, Captain Perry Jones flies an A310, also known as an air bus, between New York and Europe, touching down in such cities as Bucharest, Warsaw, Hamburg, and Budapest, and many other exciting places.

An honor student and athlete in high school, Jones went on to earn two college degrees at the same time, one in aeronautical engineering and the other in mechanical engineering at the same time. Being focused was his key to success in high school and college. He was determined to be the best. In high school, he excelled in math, science, and physics, and his extraordinary efforts earned him several scholarship offers to some of the best colleges in the country. He chose the University of Pittsburgh because of its exemplary track program. He was on a world record relay team.

Although sports were important to Jones, academics came first. In college, Jones got up at three o'clock every morning to study. His dedication and self-discipline paid off when he was hired right out of college as an engineer by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

After one year at Lockheed, Jones joined the Air Force, and entered flight training. He ranked first in academics and first in flying ability, but he was sent to navigation school and became a navigator.

It was not until he had completed navigator training and was assigned to Travis Air Force Base in California that he got the opportunity to attend pilot training. A general recognized Jones's ability and mentored him, leading to his return to aviation school and pilot training. Next, he was sent to Vietnam, where he flew air tankers that refueled bombers in flight. After six years in the Air Force, during which he flew 126 missions in Vietnam, Jones left military life to become the first African American pilot to fly for Pan American Airlines.

Because of his rich experiences in aviation, Captain Jones strongly believes that young people should continue to pursue aeronautical careers: "Opportunities will be there for young people who want to be in aviation, even with the current trend toward scaling down the airlines."

As president of the Organization of Black Airline Pilots, Captain Jones testifies before Congress and makes television and radio appearances about blacks in aviation—there are approximately 660 black airline pilots in the United States today. The Organization of Black Airline Pilots holds seminars and flight schools, and provides support to aspiring pilots and persons already flying for the airlines.

Captain Jones believes that he owes a debt to the people who helped him, so he volunteers countless hours working with young African Americans, helping them pursue their career goals. He wants to see young African American men gain self-esteem through meaningful employment so that there can be a return to the sense of family that has traditionally been part of the black culture. "Young men need to learn how to get a good job so that they can raise their families with dignity. They can't respect others until they have learned to respect themselves." Captain M. Perry Jones lives and practices the philosophy, "I judge myself on how I have helped other people to reach their goals."

TRIBUTE TO THE PONAGANSET WIND ENSEMBLE

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superb performance of the Ponaganset Wind Ensemble at the 1996 International Youth and Music Festival in Vienna, Austria.

The Ponaganset Wind Ensemble, instructed by Mr. Nedo Pandolfi of Ponaganset High School in Rhode Island's Foster/Glocester Regional School District, met all expectations by taking first place in the festival's band competition—a feat never before achieved by an ensemble from the Ocean State.

Chosen as one of only three bands to represent the United States, Ponaganset, which placed third at the 1982 Vienna Festival, showed the world how countless hours of practice and dedication can produce brilliance. So impressive was Ponaganset's performance that the student's were awarded the Cup of Vienna, an accolade not given every year and awarded only when the festival panel recognizes exemplary musical performance.

The Ensemble's 46 young musicians, ages 14 to 18, not only successfully competed on an international stage, but also found boundless opportunities to receive a priceless musical education. The Wind Ensemble performed for numerous crowds at local fairs and open air arenas throughout Vienna's historical downtown area, and also visited the memorials to some of the world's most legendary composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Strauss.

Mr. Pandolfi established the Ponaganset Wind Ensemble program in 1960, the same year that Ponaganset High School was founded. Thirty-six years later, both the instructor and the pupils should be praised for their momentous achievement, which is an experience whose memories will last a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the following members of the Ponaganset Wind Ensemble, who have clearly illustrated what we can achieve when we follow our dreams. Their accomplishments are indicative of the perseverance and effort necessary to achieve success:

Monique Barrett, Foster; Jesse Poulin, Foster; Josh Bedard, Foster; Katie Bedard, Foster; Andrew Fast, Foster; Aletha Holmes, Foster; Hilary McElroy, Foster; Richard Muldoon, Foster; Jennifer Sherblum, Foster; Diane Shippee, Foster; Dyani Tait, Foster; Diana Walden, Foster; Colin Walsh, Foster.

Melissa Alberg, Glocester; Tom Alberg, Glocester; Kim Angarella, Glocester; Roger Bissell, Glocester; Daniel Boucher, Glocester; Katie Broccoli, Glocester; Brooke Brown, Glocester; Courtney Brown, Glocester; Peter Carpenter, Glocester; Scott Carpenter, Glocester; Brendan Carroll, Glocester; Jesse Chace, Glocester; Nick Collins, Glocester; Sarah Colwell, Glocester; Stephanie Darigan, Glocester; Matthew Dube, Glocester; Christopher Fellow, Glocester; Tara Foley, Glocester; Beth Hammond, Glocester; Danielle Lavendier, Glocester; Bethany Lyford, Glocester; Megan Mason, Glocester; Nathan Mason, Glocester; Nicholas Pinder, Glocester; Jane Ragno, Glocester; Michael Roberto,

Glocester; Pamela Roberto, Glocester; Rebecca Ruge, Glocester; Sarah Stevenson, Glocester; James Teeter, Glocester; Adam Tillinghast, Glocester; Elizabeth Tucker, Glocester; Rachel Zanella, Glocester.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RESTORA- TION AND PRESERVATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Historically Black Colleges Historic Building Restoration and Preservation Act. From Civil War battles to civil rights marches, the campuses of historically black colleges and universities [HBCU's] have been the site of many significant events in America's history. Scattered throughout the Nation, many of these institutions of higher learning have fostered the academic development of African-Americans for over a century.

The rising price of historic preservation compounded by years of low funding and neglect have left many historic buildings on the campuses of HBCU's in poor condition. The \$29 million in grants this bill authorizes is desperately needed for the rehabilitation of these structures. By providing matching funds, HBCU's will be able to restore these prominent landmarks for the enjoyment of local communities and the benefit of future students.

Of the \$29 million in grants authorized to this bill, there are also several colleges that are earmarked to receive funds because of their important contributions to the education of African-Americans in their areas. This bill authorizes \$3 million for historic preservation at Tougaloo College and \$1 million for Rust College, both located in Mississippi. At Tougaloo these funds will be used to repair prominent buildings such as the Mansion, a 13-room home built in 1848. Rust College will use these funds to ensure the survival of many structures, including Oakview Hall which served as an office for the Holly Springs Slave market and as quarters of General Grant's troops during the Civil War.

Most Americans agree that education provides the best chance of preparing today's youth to lead the Nation in the next century. Although Thomas Jefferson's dream of educational opportunity for every American has not yet been reached, legislation like H.R. 1179 takes positive steps toward its fulfillment. The supporters of this bill should be commended for their commitment to providing the colleges and universities that serve African-Americans with the resources needed to provide an educational atmosphere that protects the past as a means of inspiring the future.

RECLAMATION RECYCLING AND WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address provisions in H.R. 3660, the Reclamation Recycling and Water Conservation Act.

I commend the gentleman from Utah, Mr. HANSEN, and the Resources Committee for their efforts. H.R. 3660, which is directed solely to the Department of the Interior, moves this country in the right direction environmentally—i.e., to recycle, reuse, and conserve our precious water resources.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance for various projects relating to water and wastewater reclamation and reuse and desalinization. Nothing in this bill affects the authorities of the Army Corps of Engineers or the Environmental Protection Agency relating to water reclamation and management, wastewater treatment and desalinization or authorities and requirements under water resource laws that apply to the Corps of Engineers or authorities and requirements under the Clean Water Act.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has jurisdiction over various Corps of Engineers' and EPA' authorities, which may include water and wastewater treatment and reclamation, as well as desalinization.

I congratulate the Resources Committee for its efforts to reclaim, recycle and conserve water resources throughout the Western States and look forward to working with them on water and wastewater reclamation and desalinization projects and programs in the future.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARGE KELTNER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor a great citizen who has made a tremendous impact on educating children in the School City of Hammond, IN. Mrs. Marge Keltner, title I director for the School City of Hammond, retired at the end of the 1996 school year.

Mrs. Keltner began her career in education in 1955 as a fourth grade classroom teacher. She came to the School City of Hammond in 1959 in the same capacity. In 1965, Mrs. Keltner's teaching assignment changed when she became the title I reading teacher. Title I is a federally funded educational program that assists students who have reading problems. Mrs. Keltner's role with title I expanded through the years as she became a title I reading teacher coordinator, instructional supervisor, and, finally, program director. Mrs. Keltner also taught undergraduate and graduate level education at Indiana University Northwest and Purdue University Calumet.

In addition to her work with the title I program, Mrs. Keltner worked diligently to foster

literacy. She is currently a charter member of the Hammond Area Reading Council and has served on the board of directors for the Calumet Area Literary Council. In addition, Mrs. Keltner served two terms as president of the Indiana State Reading Council and was appointed by Governor Bayh to a statewide Literacy Coalition.

Marge Keltner can be very proud of the work she has done to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Indiana's First Congressional District. She serves as a positive role model for teachers and students alike, and proves that with a little assistance from a caring teacher, a child can grow into and prosper as a productive adult.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PLAT- FORM: FORMER SENATOR BOB DOLE SAID HE DID NOT READ IT—BUT IT SHOULD BE READ

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago the American people were treated to a confusing spectacle in San Diego. The platform adopted by the Republican Party 1 week before the Republican convention reflected the same extremist, Contract-With-America rhetoric that we in the Congress have witnessed for the past 20 months. This is the same extremist program that the majority of the American people have clearly and unequivocally rejected.

The following week, a tightly-scripted convention took place in San Diego which ignored the existence of this radical document. That same convention—for obvious reasons—also ignored the so-called Contract With America.

The Republican Presidential candidate, former Senator Robert Dole, told the press he had not read his party's platform. The Republican platform, however, does deserve to be read, Mr. Speaker, because it is important for the American people to know the views of those who are in the majority within the Republican Party. The Republican platform tells us the views of the people who will play leading roles if there should be a Dole administration—which, I hasten to add, I sincerely hope there will not be.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent analysis and summary of the Republican platform appeared as an editorial in the September 2 issue of *The New Republic*. I ask that this excellent editorial be placed in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read it. This editorial gives an excellent summary of some of the most egregious and disturbing problems with that extremist document.

[From the *New Republic*, Sept. 2, 1996]

PLATFORM DIVING

Is the Republican platform worth reading? Not to Bob Dole, who still hasn't found the time, nor to the GOP's oh-so-moderate convention speakers, who appear chosen largely because they disagree with its plank on abortion (criminalize it, even when the mother's life is at stake). But although the platform is, predictably, a farrago of inoffensive pabulum ("We are the party of the American family, educating children, caring for the sick . . .") and unintended hilarity ("Prisons should not be places of rest and relaxation"), it still provides a useful glimpse into the contradictions of what remains the closest thing America has to a majority party.

Take, for example, the planks on terrorism, which both excoriate President Clinton for coddling terrorists and pander to the GOP's Ruby Ridge wing: "To take away the liberty of the American people while fighting terrorism is repugnant to the history and character of our nation." How will the anti-big government Republicans fight terrorism while opposing things like taggants to trace bomb-powder? Establish a "blue ribbon" commission. Nothing scares killers like a panel of experts.

Elsewhere, the platform gets similarly caught between its enthusiasm for states' rights and its insistence that they do the right-wing thing. The GOP would "require the original sponsor of [any] proposed federal legislation to cite specific constitutional authority for the measure." Yet the platform cites no such authority for its own calls to nationalize product-liability law and to force legal reforms upon the states: "restore limited liability" to churches "to provide protection against profit-seeking lawsuits," "eliminate the use of junk science" by "opportunistic attorneys" and so on.

Along with scrapping the Education Department, the platform says plainly, "the federal government has no constitutional authority to be involved in the school curricula." But a few lines later comes a truly bizarre call for Napoleonic micromanagement: an exhortation to "requir[e] our public schools to dedicate one full day each year to studying the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution."

Why not a week? For when the Republicans get through with the Constitution, there'll be a lot more of it to study. A cursory count yields calls for six new amendments: to extend Fourteenth Amendment citizenship protections to the unborn; to deny them to the children of illegal immigrants born in the U.S.; to protect "victims' rights"; and, of course, to outlaw the various forms of mutilation and political adornment that might fall under the category of "desecration" of the American flag. Banning abortion and flag-burning are hardly perennials, and victims' rights, too, is becoming a familiar pander. The denial of birthright citizenship, however—a radical shift in our notion of Americanhood—demands vociferous rebuttal from all responsible quarters.

In its economic planks, the platform states, "Research and development is our commitment to the future." It then endorses "de-emphasizing the role of government"—that is, cutting spending—on R&D, which is what the GOP Congress proposed. The next paragraph praises a Dole-sponsored law that expanded federally funded research. The GOP sounds similarly confused on homeownership, which, it declares, "is not something government gives to the people, but rather something they can attain for themselves. . . ." Two sentences later, it reiterates support for the mortgage interest tax deduction, a subsidy the government provides to boost homeownership.

On foreign policy, the platform betrays open warfare between the party's neocons and its America-firsters. "We vigorously support restoring the promotion of democracy worldwide," the preamble announces. How? Not by using economic aid to reward poor countries for breaking with authoritarianism. That, the platform says, is "social welfare spending in the Third World." The multinational disarmament and election-monitoring efforts that have given birth to democracy in Mozambique, Cambodia and El Salvador meet with reproach, too. "Bill Clinton's peacekeeping operations and other global ventures" haven't had "any discernible benefit to U.S. national security." Of course not. Promoting democracy in impoverished corners of the globe isn't an

expression of American interests in any direct way, it's an expression of American beliefs. But the Buchanan wing of the party doesn't think that America should have moral concerns beyond its borders. So the platform's specific foreign policy planks render its preamble meaningless.

Bob Dole has, understandably, tried to bury this mishmash of confusion and dishonesty in the scripted moderation of San Diego. Still, if this is the best statement his party can offer about what it would do in office, what does it say about the policies he would pursue as president?

UKRAINE INDEPENDENCE

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 120, a resolution that recognizes the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence and applauds the efforts of the people of Ukraine to reform the political and economic system of that nation.

This has been a memorable year for the Ukrainian people. In April, we all recalled the 10th anniversary of the tragedy of Chernobyl. Ukraine is still feeling the effects of that disaster, but together we are making progress to assess the long-term effects of Chernobyl on the people, animals, and land in Ukraine.

Just over 2 months ago, President Kuchma and the Ukrainian Parliament ratified a new constitution for the nation. This historic action will ensure that Ukrainians enjoy all the freedoms that are guaranteed to people who live in a democracy, and will ensure that Ukraine remains on the path of reform of its political and economic system.

Most recently, in August, Ukrainians celebrated the fifth anniversary of their independence. Today, Ukraine is making great strides, and American support for the people of Ukraine has helped immensely.

Ukraine is one of Europe's largest, most vibrant nations. The government and people of Ukraine are making the transformation to a market economy, beginning to privatize state-owned enterprises, establishing the rule of law, and creating a positive environment for trade and investment.

Ukraine stands as a proud member of the community of nations by supporting efforts to stem proliferation of nuclear weapons, by ratifying the START-I Treaty, by representing the interests of the smaller states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and by providing peacekeeping troops in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, as a Ukrainian-American, I am especially proud of the close ties our two nations have. Our two peoples have so much to share with each other. This weekend in Macomb County, MI, we will be celebrating the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence and its new constitution. We will also be exploring bilateral investment and trade opportunities in Ukraine with Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak. It will be my great honor during these events to receive the Shevchenko Freedom Award for contributions to Ukrainian statehood.

Mr. Speaker, we look forward to a future in which Ukraine and the United States will enjoy even closer ties.

JUSTICE WILL BE DONE

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, justice sometimes is slow in coming, but usually does prevail. This is the issue in the case involving "Baby Richard." This little boy, whose only offense was being born to a mother who did not want him, was taken from the only parents he ever knew who had legally adopted him at birth. Through the action of a judge and an attorney he was given to a father who did not know he existed at the time of his birth. He was promised that he could see his adoptive brother, but that has been denied to this little fellow.

The following article by Hevrdejs & Conklin, Inc. appeared September 3, 1996 in the Chicago Tribune.

[The Chicago Tribune, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1996]

ATTORNEY'S LUCK RUNNING SHORT AFTER
"BABY RICHARD" CASE

(By Hevrdejs & Conklin Inc.)

We know many readers were delighted when Illinois Supreme Court Justice James Heiple, who wrote the unpopular "Baby Richard" decision, subsequently got into an embarrassing traffic scrape with police. Now comes word Loren Heinemann, the lawyer who won custody of "Baby Richard" for Otakar Kirchner, (a decision upheld by Heiple), has filed for personal bankruptcy. According to the Chicago Daily Law Bulletin, Heinemann lists \$602,000 in liabilities. He also is defending himself in five unrelated cases of professional misconduct. Do we detect a "Baby Richard" curse at work here?

TRIBUTE TO GERTRUDE "GERT" R. TABER

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad duty today to report to this House the death of a fellow elected official, Gertrude "Gert" R. Taber, from the fifth supervisorial district in my home county of Mariposa, CA. I had the privilege of serving with Gert on the Mariposa County Board of Supervisors, and of knowing Gert as the first lady of Mariposa since I was a young child.

Gert served on the board from November 1979 until her passing last week. She provided the citizens of Mariposa County with 17 years of dedicated service during a time of great change in California, and in Mariposa County. Adapting to change was a starting point for Gert, when she broke the barriers of the board of supervisors as the first woman supervisor in the then 125 year history of that board.

Gert had many accomplishments as a supervisor, mostly for modernizing Mariposa County's government by creating new administrative, personnel, data processing, community services, fire and other departments and

government functions. In addition, she led the charge for improved planning and instituting land use reform; for a comprehensive budget process; for addressing long term space needs of the county; and for ensuring that seniors and children received the best possible services. Gert was always an advocate for those not able to advocate for themselves—for making government work for the people it can best serve.

Perhaps more importantly, Gert gave of herself as a wife to Bud Taylor for 49 years, and as a mother of six children. She was an active community member as a Scout leader, 4-H leader, Key leader, sponsor of youth sporting activities and rodeo events, and as the candy lady to a whole generation of Mariposans.

Gert was an independent, active and caring voice in the community, and Mariposa will miss her.

Mr. Speaker, by honoring Gert Taber, we hold an example for all Americans as contributing members of their communities. For this reason, I am honored to pay tribute to Gert Taber, truly the first lady of Mariposa.

INTRODUCTION OF PRIORITY SMALL BUSINESS PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, last year the 104th Congress marked up and passed the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. I was pleased to support that legislation in committee and on the House floor. In fact, I was successful in including an amendment to this new law which makes it a top priority for the Office of Management and Budget [OMB], when collecting information and applying new information technology, to make certain that small businesses selling goods and services to the Federal Government get paid on time.

But this new statute still does not assign nearly enough priority to cutting the redtape and paperwork on the smallest of the small businesses that are most in need of relief. This is because the executive branch generally defines a small business to mean any employer of 500 or fewer employees.

Most businesses in Vermont have 10 or fewer employees. Furthermore, I venture to say that most Americans don't think of a company that employs 499 employees as having the same needs and problems as a company that employs 25 or fewer employees.

We need to focus the attention and limited resources of OMB and other Federal agencies on reducing burdensome paperwork on those it is hurting the most—the smallest businesses that can least afford the time, personnel, and additional costs associated with meeting all of the Federal Government's regulatory and reporting requirements.

This bill does just that. It defines microenterprises to be small businesses in America that employ 25 or fewer employees. In addition, it calls upon the Director of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within OMB to make it a priority to first consider the adverse effects on the smallest of small businesses, when directing and overseeing efforts to cut Federal paperwork and information reporting.

It also makes helping the smallest of small businesses a priority for voluntary pilot projects when OMB, other Federal agencies, and non-Federal entities test alternative policies, practices, regulations, and procedures to reduce the Federal paperwork burden.

We live in a time when the Federal Government must learn to do more with less. Therefore, in setting out to cut Federal regulatory costs and paperwork for American businesses, we should first strive to help the truly vulnerable small enterprises who operate much closer to the margin and whose survival is always in greater jeopardy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, due to inclement weather, I was unavoidably detained and missed two recorded votes. Had I been present, on rollcall vote No. 402, H.R. 447, the Toll Free Consumer Hotline bill, I would have voted "aye." And on rollcall vote No. 403, the Ukraine Independence Act, I again would have voted "aye."

THANK YOU, JIM FINLEY, FOR
YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Jim Finley, my district administrative assistant—for all he's done for me and my constituents in the 16 years that he was worked in my office.

I met Jim in 1980, when I was first running for Congress and he was working as managing editor of the Baytown Sun. While Jim and the Baytown Sun remained scrupulously fair and impartial throughout the campaign, he and I developed a friendship as a result of frequent meetings. Jim had worked at various newspapers throughout southeast Texas in the preceding 19 years, and had served as the managing editor of the Baytown Sun for the previous 10 years.

I admired his hard work and professionalism at the Baytown Sun, and after the election, I was delighted when he agreed to head up my district office.

As a result of redistricting, Jim now oversees three district offices—in Humble, Conroe, and College Station. Jim's work in managing the operations of my district office was recognized in 1986 when he was asked to come to Washington, DC, to advise newly elected Re-

publican Members of Congress on the effective and efficient workings of district offices. The advice he provided helped many of my colleagues get their own district offices up and running in a manner that effectively serves their constituents.

Jim has represented me at countless meetings over the years I was unable to attend, and has attended virtually all of my 569 town meetings held throughout the Eighth Congressional District.

Jim has long been active in his community. He is a past president of the Kiwanis Club of Baytown, and served as chairman of the committee responsible for the construction of the Kiwanis War Memorial in Baytown. He is a former member, and past president, of the board of directors of BayCoast Hospital. And he is a charter member of the Baytown Go-Texas Committee of the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

When he is not working, Jim enjoys spending time with his children and grandchildren: his daughter, Robin, and her husband, Steve Richards, and their children, Katie and Reid; and his son, Scott, and his wife, Jackie Finley, and their children, Devin and Falynn. An avid race fan, Jim worked for many years as a member of the pit crew of Scott's championship racing operation. And come football or basketball season, Jim can usually be found in front of a television set, watching his beloved Arkansas Razorbacks triumphing over their opponents.

Jim Finley is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know he has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank him for the dedication, loyalty and professionalism he has exhibited as a member of my staff.

Jim has yet to decide what he wants to do when I retire from office. But I am confident that the skills and professionalism he has demonstrated as my district administrative assistant will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying "thank you" to Jim Finley for his years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution. And I know you join with me in wishing him, and his lovely wife, Margie, the very best in the years ahead.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO ODETTE ORAH
LOUISE CHARBONNET

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to salute Mrs. Odette Orah Louise Charbonnet of Los Angeles, CA, on the occasion of her 100th birthday, which she observed on August 8, 1996.

Affectionately known as Mother, Odette was born in New Orleans, LA, on August 8, 1896. She was the third child born to Thomas and Julia Clayton. As a young girl, Odette teamed with her sister to form a dancing and singing duo known as the Clayton Sisters. The Clayton Sisters performed in New Orleans, as well as in surrounding areas.

It was at one of these performances that Mother met the debonair Joseph Louis Charbonnet, Daddy Joe. Daddy Joe and Mother married in July 1918. They were blessed by a union spanning 40 years—a union that produced five children: Helena, Joseph, Jr., known as Bubby, Leroy, Joyce, and Nolan.

By 1950, Mother and Daddy Joe had settled in Los Angeles. They were joined by many of their friends from New Orleans, and soon formed social clubs which would become the hub for many of their social and philanthropic activities.

Mother was a gifted seamstress, who could always be found at her sewing machine turning out enviable designs to rival the most talented couturiers. She would spend all day laboring over her elegant designs, but in the evening her attention would turn to her second love—playing cards. Her love of card games would evolve into a passion for Las Vegas.

Most of all, however, Mother has always adored her family and her church. She is a steadfast and devout member of Transfiguration Catholic Church. For the past quarter of a century, she has been the proud recipient of the church's Mother's Day corsage, presented to the oldest member in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 4, 1996, Mrs. Charbonnet's family and friends gathered at Los Angeles' renowned Wilfandel Club to pay tribute to this remarkable and indefatigable woman. I am sure that it was grand celebration, for she is a grand lady. I am proud to count her as my friend, and delighted to have this opportunity to share a glimpse of her wonderful life with my colleagues. Please join me in extending our heartfelt birthday wishes to this outstanding centenarian.

DeLAURO HONORS ST. PAUL UAME CHURCH ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 15, 1996 the officers and members of Saint Paul Union American Methodist Episcopal Church will gather to celebrate the church's 150th anniversary. I am pleased to rise today to congratulate the St. Paul UAME congregation on this special occasion.

The church has an incredibly rich history. The church traces its roots as far back to 1805 and developed from a strong tradition of grass-roots initiatives and organizing. The Saint Paul Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, as it is now known, has a history which begins in 1847. Organized in 1952 by lay Elder John Williams, it was originally called the Ecclesiastical Society and was located at 47 Webster Street. The church was later moved to 69 Webster Street and renamed the African Union Church by lay Elder William Walker. Finally, in 1920 the church became the Saint Paul Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1938 the city of New Haven began the Elm Haven housing project. St. Paul was located in the middle of the proposed project and a decision was made to move the church, intact, to the south side of Dixwell Avenue. The church was moved and completely renovated. The church was dedi-

cated on May 12, 1940 under the pastorate of the late Rev. James E. Henry.

The church continued to grow and in 1956 was assigned the Rt. Rev. David E. Hackett. It was the leadership of Reverend Hackett which facilitated great progress and growth of the church. During that time church property was improved, a financial reserve maintained and community services were expanded. The church also fondly remembers the tenure of the Rev. Dr. Clyde J. Bobo Bowman who was assigned to St. Paul in 1971. The Reverend Bowman initiated a community based ministry that sought to address the problems and concerns of senior citizens, the church's neighborhood, and the young people and children in the area. This community based philosophy is one that the church continues to espouse.

The St. Paul UAME Church is a clear example of the important role of the church in people's lives today. The church gives everyone a place to find their spiritual center and to solidify and support their values. In addition to ministering to the needs of its own congregation, the St. Paul UAME Church reaches out to the whole community. The church tackles difficult social problems like drug use, poverty and violence. At a time when public support for government intervention and programs is low, it is critical that churches and community organizations reach out to those most in need. I commend the St. Paul UAME Church for leading the way and rising to the challenges of combating these social problems. I am pleased to offer my sincerest congratulations to the church on its 150th anniversary. I know the church will continue to be an important force in the lives of both the members of the congregation and the larger community for many more years to come.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF KHALRA KIDNAPPING: FREE KHALRA NOW

HON. EDOLPHOS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues that Friday, September 6, marks the anniversary of the kidnapping of human rights Jaswant Singh Khalra by the Punjab police. Mr. Khalra observes this anniversary still in custody, his whereabouts unknown. His wife states that he is in the custody of India's brutal Intelligence Bureau, one of the agencies involved in beating an elderly Sikh leader in need of emergency medical treatment. According to an eyewitness who shared a jail cell at Nangal Police Station with Mr. Khalra last October, Mr. Khalra had been beaten into unconsciousness at that time. One can only imagine the brutal torture he has suffered in the past year. I am inserting into the RECORD a press release on this gruesome anniversary from the Council of Khalistan.

Mr. Khalra was general secretary of the Human Rights Wing (Shiromani Akali Dal) at the time that he was kidnapped. In that capacity, he published a report showing that the Indian regime had kidnapped more than 25,000 young Sikh men. These innocent Sikhs were then tortured and murdered by the police. Their bodies were declared "unidentified" and cremated to cover up police responsibility. After publishing this report, Mr. Khalra was told by the Tarn Taran po-

lice chief, Ajit S. Sandhu, "We made 25,000 disappear. It would not be hard to make one more disappear."

Just last month, however, the government confirmed the policy of mass cremations. Its own Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) told the Indian Supreme Court that it had "prima facie evidence" of at least 984 such cremations based on its preliminary investigation. The Supreme Court justices who heard the case called the mass cremation policy "worse than a genocide."

The investigation is ongoing, but no one has yet been punished for these brutal acts. The Indian regime refuses to punish Mr. Sandhu. Despite an indictment against Mr. Sandhu and eight other police officers involved in kidnapping Mr. Khalra, he has not yet been arrested. Instead, he gave an interview to an Indian newspaper in which he said that he is proud of his actions. Why is Mr. Sandhu still at large?

If India is serious about the democratic values it so loudly proclaims, it would be appropriate to observe the anniversary of Mr. Khalra's kidnapping by releasing him, ending the mass cremation policy, and arresting and trying those responsible for these atrocities. Otherwise, the United States, the nation that is truly the world's largest democracy, should stop all aid to the Indian government and institute an embargo against India so that American companies cannot prop up this repressive tyranny with their dollars. It is the only decent thing to do.

HONORING THE CARLOW COLLEGE WOMEN OF SPIRIT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor some very special women—the Carlow College Women of Spirit for the year 1995–96. Carlow College is a private Catholic college for women in Pittsburgh. The college, founded in 1929, created its Woman of Spirit Award to call attention to women in the Pittsburgh area who exemplify the college's ideals of competent and compassionate service in both their personal and professional lives. The college presents a Woman of Spirit Award every month, and it holds a gala event each year to pay tribute to the award recipients for the preceding year.

This year's Woman of Spirit Award recipients are prominent members of the area's business community, the art world, the education community, and the medical profession. Many of them are active in local charities and community organizations. In fact, many Woman of Spirit have impressive accomplishments in more than one fields, and all of them also have noteworthy personal and spiritual lives. I would like to mention each award recipient personally.

The Carlow College Woman of Spirit for October 1995 was Joyce Bender. Ms. Bender is the president and owner of Bender & Associates and Bender Consulting Services, Inc. She has been active in the executive search industry in Pittsburgh for over 16 years. Ms. Bender is a board director for the Data Processing Management Association, and she is a past president of the Association for Business Management and the Pittsburgh Case Users Group. Ms. Bender has also demonstrated a long-term commitment to creating employment

opportunities for women and individuals with physical disabilities. She is a member of the Business Advisory Committee for the Institute of Advanced Technology, an organization that provides computer systems education to individuals who are physically challenged, and she was the 1995 chairperson for Tech-Link, an organization that introduces middle and high school students with physical disabilities to technology. She recently opened Bender Consulting Services, Inc., to provide employment opportunities in the information industry to physically challenged people who are trained in information systems.

Marcia Martin was honored as the Woman of Spirit for November 1995. Ms. Martin is the vice president of marketing and community relations for Gateway Health Plan in Pittsburgh. She has held other management positions at Gateway, as well as the hospital utilization project, Equibank, McDonald's Corp., and the Urban League of Pittsburgh. She serves on the executive committee of the Arthritis Foundation. She is a cochair of the Nursing Recruitment Coalition fund-raiser. Ms. Martin has been actively involved in the Bethesda Center, the Urban League of Pittsburgh, the Lemington Home for the Aged, and N.E.E.D.

Susan Bohn, executive vice president of corporate development and communications for PNC Bank Corp. was selected as the Woman of Spirit for December 1995. She has held a number of positions of responsibility at PNC Bank Corp. and its predecessor organization, PNC Bank. Ms. Bohn holds a Ph.D. in language communications from the University of Pittsburgh. She has served on the board of the Pittsburgh Public Theater and as program leader for the Financial Women International and the National Educational Researchers' Association. She has been a featured speaker for the Bank Marketing Association, the American Marketing Association, and the American Society for Training and Development. She has served as an adjunct faculty member at Carlow College and as a communications consultant for various Pittsburgh-based companies and area school districts.

The Carlow College Board of Trustees selected Ms. Jo DeBolt as the Carlow College of Spirit for January 1996. Ms. DeBolt has been the executive director of the Mon Valley Initiative, a regional grassroots community development organization, since 1988. The Mon Valley Initiative is widely recognized as a model for regional development. Ms. DeBolt serves on the boards of many Pittsburgh area organizations, including the Lazarus fund for the Pittsburgh Presbytery and the Methodist Union of Social Agencies. Ms. DeBolt holds an MBA from the University of Pittsburgh. She is the mother of four children.

Loti Falk Gaffney was selected as the Woman of Spirit for February 1996. She serves on the boards of a number of local cultural institutions, including the Pittsburgh Ballet Theater, the Pittsburgh Symphony Society, and the Chamber Music Society. Mrs. Gaffney is also a member of the board of the Shadyside Hospital Foundation. She is a founding member of the Academy for Life Long Learning affiliated with Carnegie Mellon University. Mrs. Gaffney attended the Sorbonne and New York Cooper Union, and she holds honorary doctoral degrees in art from Bethany College and Shenandoah Conservatory and University. She has 2 sons, 8 stepchildren, 4 grandchildren, and 18 stepgrandchildren.

Patricia Regan Rooney, a mother of nine with a formal background in education, has been active in a number of community cultural and charitable organizations. Mrs. Rooney holds a master's degree in education from the University of Pittsburgh. She has worked as an instructor at Robert Morris College, where she has also served on the college's board of directors. She has been actively involved in volunteer work for the Salvation Army, the Rehabilitation Institute, the American Diabetes Association Western Pennsylvania Chapter, the board of advisors of the Pittsburgh Symphony, the International Poetry Forum, and the National Center for Learning Disabilities. She has nine grandchildren. Mrs. Rooney was chosen as the Woman of Spirit for March 1996.

Artist and designer Gerry Rosella Boccella was selected as the Carlow College Woman of Spirit for April 1996. Ms. Boccella is a graduate of Carlow College, and she has been the creator of the thematic artistic environment for the college's Women of Spirit gala celebrations since the program began. She has designed rooms for Sacred Heart Church and Carlow College, and she has created designs for the Diocese of Pittsburgh's Sesquicentennial Celebration, the Pittsburgh Opera's benefit Maecenas Ball, the Columbus Day Parade, and a number of other art events in the region. She is a founding member of the East Liberty Arts Council, and she has served on the steering committee for the Regent Theater. She is a board member for Citizens for the Arts in Pennsylvania.

Carol Massaro, who was selected as one of two Women of Spirit in May 1996, has been actively involved in a number of local charitable and cultural organizations. She is a member of the Pittsburgh Opera Association, the Pittsburgh Symphony Association, the Civic Light Opera Guild, and the 25 Club of Magee Women's Hospital. She has recently chaired events for the Pittsburgh Opera, the Civic Light Opera, Central Catholic High School, and a benefit for multiple sclerosis. She is a graduate cum laude from Chatham College with a degree in history and a minor in art history. She has four children and six grandchildren.

Carol Anton Murphy, who shared the Woman of Spirit Award for May 1996 with Carol Massaro, is a graduate of Carlow College. Ms. Murphy has worked as a speech therapist for the Allegheny County School System and the Diocese of Pittsburgh. She has been active in fundraising for a number of schools. She is a former chairperson of St. Philomena's Guild, and she served as president of both the Central Catholic High School Mothers Guild and the Duquesne University Women's Advisory Board. She has served as a member and as president of the Carlow College Alumnae Association Board.

Janice Friedman was selected as the Carlow College Woman of Spirit for the month of June. Ms. Friedman is a board member of the Civic Light Opera Society and serves on the production and academy committees. She serves on the executive committee of the Leukemia Society of America; she is a member of the Parental Stress Board; she is on the Advisory Council of the International Poetry Forum; she is a board member of the National Council of Jewish Women, and has been actively involved for over 15 years with their Designer Days. She is past national vice president for 6 years of Alpha Epsilon Phi, her national soror-

ity, and she received the Devoted Alumni Award this past summer.

July's Woman of Spirit was Lois Wholey. A graduate of Mount Mercy College, Ms. Wholey has served as Mount Mercy alumnae president. She has been a 40-year member of St. Bernard's Women's Guild, and she is a former board member of the Pittsburgh Symphony Association. Lois Wholey was a copy writer at Kaufmann's for 28 years under the pen name Frances Fish and coauthored the book, *International Cuisine by the World's Great Chefs*. She is the proud mother of 9 children and the grandmother of 18 grandchildren.

Velma Scantlebury, M.D., was selected as the Woman of Spirit for August. One of a few female African-American transplant surgeons in the world, Dr. Scantlebury is recognized not only for her clinical and research contributions to the field of transplantation, but for her contribution as a role model to young students, the African-American community, and to women pursuing careers in medicine. Dr. Scantlebury is a member of several professional and scientific societies, including the American Society of Transplant Surgeons and the American College of Surgeons, which is 1994 named her as a fellow. She also serves on the Medical Advisory Board and is vice chairperson of the African-American Outreach Committee at the National Kidney Foundation of Western Pennsylvania.

Sister Elizabeth Carroll was the September 1996 Woman of Spirit. After completing her doctorate in medieval history from the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC., Sister Carroll taught history for many years at Carlow College and served as Carlow College's President from 1963-66. She also held teaching positions at Catholic University and Marquette University. Often connected to her community, Sister Carroll served on many advisory boards, most notably the board of trustees for Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh. An active author and scholar, Sister Carroll has published extensively on many subjects.

Mr. Speaker, all of these women have been blessed with a number of precious gifts—energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, compassion, competence—and they have made it a point to share these gifts with those around them. Carlow College's has chosen well in selecting them as its Women of Spirit for this year.

THE DOLE ECONOMIC PROGRAM—
BEEN THERE! DONE THAT! IT
DIDN'T WORK!

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few days after the Congress adjourned for our August recess, the Republican presidential candidate, former Senator Robert Dole, unveiled his economic program. Although the fight over abortion at the Republican platform meetings in San Diego at the same time upstaged the unveiling and dominated the news coverage that week, Mr. Dole nevertheless continues to press forward with his economic program, which includes a 15-percent tax cut.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, we have been there. We have done that. In the words of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, Mr.

DASCHLE, who I believe deserves the credit for the most remarkable and descriptive phrase for this program, this is "deja voodoo economics all over again." We saw all of this when Ronald Reagan was elected President and his supply-side economic advisors brought us the tax cuts of 1981 and the budget deficits that plagued our Nation throughout the 1980's. Now, after President Clinton and the Democratic Congress made some extremely difficult decisions in 1993, we have succeeded in cutting in half that Reagan/Bush-era legacy of huge annual budget deficits. It truly boggles the mind to contemplate the serious consequences that would follow the enactment of the Dole economic plan.

Mr. Speaker, one of the best summaries and analyses of the Dole economic program appeared in an article by Matthew Miller which was published in the September 2 issue of the *New Republic*. I ask that this article be placed in the *RECORD* and I urge my colleagues to give it careful and thoughtful consideration.

[From the *New Republic*, Sept. 2, 1996]

CHARADES

(By Matthew Miller)

Everybody in this room's gonna get tax relief!"—Bob Dole, August 5, 1996.

When respected politicians offer silly plans claiming to fix big national problems, journalists are nonetheless expected to give them the rational analysis only serious plans deserve. The very effort legitimizes such proposals as constructive additions to public debate. Especially when these schemes are offered by a major party's presidential candidate, there's no way around the conundrum, except to note it. Which brings us to Bob Dole's new economic "plan."

Everyone knows that Dole's call to cut taxes \$550 billion over six years while also balancing the budget betrays his lifelong claims to be a fiscal conservative in favor of the "supply-side" voodoo he's loathed. But you need to look at the plan's "details" to really appreciate how it brings budget chicanery to dizzying new heights. Indeed, if Dole's team of job-seeking economists and GOP has-beens had set out to discredit his career-long reputation for fiscal courage, they couldn't have done it any better.

Begin, as Dole does, with the candy. Dole's basic assortment (using his campaign's six-year cost estimates) includes a phased-in 15 percent cut in income tax rates (\$400 billion); a \$500 per-child tax credit (\$75 billion); a repeal of Clinton's 1993 increase in the portion of whether Social Security recipients' benefits that are subject to taxes (\$27 billion); a cut in the top capital gains tax from 28 to 14 percent (\$13 billion); and a potpourri of such savings incentives as IRA expansions and tax-favored education accounts (\$27 billion).

To put Dole's new recklessness in perspective, these tax cuts amount to more than twice what Republicans considered "revolutionary" in the budget the president vetoed last fall, and nearly five times what the GOP specified in its updated budget blueprint this spring. As Martha Phillips of the Concord Coalition notes, Dole's projected revenue loss for 2002 alone is what this year's Congress hoped to enact for the next six years together.

Unfortunately, cost aside, the economics of the plan are no better. Capital gains devotees say lower rates are needed to spur savings and investment. Yet last time we ran that experiment and lowered top rates from 35 percent to 20 percent between 1978 and 1985, savings and investment fell. According to most economists, Dole-style IRA expansions give people tax breaks for saving they're already doing, meaning that or dis-

mal overall savings rate would be unaffected. Demagoguing Clinton's modest Social Security tax hike, which affected only the best-off 13 percent of beneficiaries, poisons the well for the kind of sensible means-testing that Dole knows will soon have to be considered. And even the growth crowd admits Dole's child tax credit will boost only current consumption—unless parents sock it away in Dole's new education account, converting it, in effect, to a huge, government-funded savings plan of the kind liberals would blush to propose.

Of course, the income tax cut is the plan's "crown jewel" when it comes to supposed incentives for work and growth. Assessing its likely impact means entering into the religious war over the economic lessons of the 1980s. The mainstream view is that, yes, Reagan's lower marginal rates spurred some undetermined growth (though for most workers, subsequent payroll tax hikes offset any income tax cuts). But the "boom" supply-siders love to tout, the 3.8 percent annual growth between 1982 and 1989, came mainly because we were emerging from a deep recession that left jobless rates in double digits and much idle capacity. When easier Fed policy and the demand-side boost from Reagan's unprecedented deficits picked up this "slack," we grew faster for a time. Measured properly, however—from peak to peak in the business cycle—the 1970s actually saw faster growth (3.4 percent) than the 1980s (2.7 percent).

The supply-side elixir is an illusion, something Dole's plan unintentionally admits itself. As Robert Reschauer of the Brookings Institution points out, Dole's plan implicitly assumes we'll get to about 2.5 percent growth from 2.2ish today. That's a far cry from the 3.5 percent Dole and new soulmate Jack Kemp peddle on the stump.

When it comes to paying for this bonanza, Dole offers a hoax wrapped in a farce tucked inside a charade. He conveniently extrapolates a mysterious current revenue blip to bank \$80 billion more than the Congressional Budget Office now expects will come in. He says a third of his supply-side tax cuts will pay for themselves via higher growth, nearly twice the "magic" Ronald Reagan himself relied on in the '80s. Dole also books, in advance, the so-called "fiscal dividend" that a credible balanced budget plan might bring (through lower interest rates and higher growth, even though his plan is anything but credible).

Then, if possible, it gets worse. Dole assumes enactment of \$393 billion in spending cuts from the GOP budget that Clinton vetoed last year. But tons of these cuts were legislated by a mere spending "cap," and thus never specified at all. Even with this gimmick, Dole still falls \$217 billion short of balance. That's trouble, since Dole has irresponsibly sworn to keep the most expensive programs—defense and Social Security—off the table, along with any Medicare and Medicaid savings beyond what Republicans have offered already. That leaves basically one area to slice: so-called "domestic discretionary" spending, which makes up just 15 percent of the budget, and which has already shrunk from 5 percent of national income twenty years ago toward 3 percent today. This category includes everything we normally think of as government, from national parks to NASA to the FBI.

Follow the bouncing ball here. Last year, with its painless "cap," the GOP pledged to cut such discretionary spending 25 percent in real terms by 2002. Now, Dole sees that cut and raises it to 40 percent. If you assume Dole would spare R&D, crime-fighting, veterans and education money, he'd have to cut the rest—things such as airline safety, environmental protection and low-income hous-

ing—an astonishing 60 percent. This, when Republicans already say privately that last year's proposed 25 percent cut is both politically impossible and bad policy.

The bottom line? It's a fraud, covered up through deception and double counting. Dole says he'd seek deep cuts in the Energy and Commerce Departments, but those cuts (if achievable) would already have been used by the GOP to meet the zillions in unspecified prior savings Dole wants to count in his own plan. His additional "10 percent cut in non-defense administrative costs" preposterously assumes that \$150 billion of today's \$265 billion in domestic spending is "administrative" (by Dole's reckoning, FBI and DEA agents fit this category).

How does the campaign defend this? As all polls know, the trick on television is to have two "talking points" that sound "credible," because after two nonanswers, interviewers move on. So we see Donald Rumsfeld earnestly explaining that with a line-item veto, Dole can do it—though the "pork" such a veto could excise amounts, under the most porcine estimates, to 1 percent of federal spending. Jack Kemp sidesteps questions about whether Social Security or Medicare will be touched with the usual blather on growth. Since network interviewers—thanks to ignorance, time limits, fear of offending "star" guests or eventual frustration—usually tolerate such official dishonesty, the scam invariably works. So the question of whether Dole's plan is serious becomes, in the public mind, a legitimate matter for debate, rather than being branded—as Newt Gingrich rightly implores the media to dub Clinton's rhetoric about Medicare "cuts"—a con.

Dole allies, putting the bet spin on their man's move, say that he's still a budget-balancer and that his embrace of whopping tax cuts is in the noble tradition of "Nixon going to China." They have it exactly wrong. Nixon's alchemy turned a lifetime of dishonorable redbaiting into a historic overture for peace. By contrast, Dole now squanders a lifetime of honorable resistance to candy-cane politics in a blatant pander that will only hamstring responsible governance even if it works and he wins. If he needed to energize Republicans, Dole could have proposed a reckless plan like this, or named Jack Kemp as veep. Surely he didn't have to do both.

IMPACT AID TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3269, the Impact Aid Technical Amendments Act of 1996, which addresses certain problems with the impact aid payments to school districts brought to our attention since the reauthorization of this law in 1994.

The House has already passed this bill and we are simply being asked to approve Senate amendments which correct several additional impact aid problems brought to the attention of Senate Members. Our action today will clear this bill for the White House and enact into law these provisions necessary to assure that impact aid payments are distributed fairly among all districts.

After the reauthorization of a program we often discover some unintended consequences or a need to clarify congressional

intent when the reauthorized program is implemented. Sometimes a change in the law is required to resolve the problem. This is especially true of the impact aid program which relies on a fairly complicated formula to distribute Federal funds to compensate school districts for the education of federally connected—mostly military—children.

H.R. 3269 makes such changes to assure that certain school districts are treated fairly under the impact aid law. I won't mention every change, but would like to mention the provisions in this bill which clarifies congressional intent in regard to the treatment of Hawaii in the impact aid formula.

The State of Hawaii has only one local education agency [LEA]. However, for the purpose of calculating Federal grants under many education programs the Department of Education treats Hawaii's seven administrative districts as separate LEA's. This is true for title I and was true of impact aid prior to the last reauthorization.

In the last reauthorization the Congress did not intend to change this policy, but language specifying that Hawaii should continue to be considered as having seven districts was not specifically included in the reauthorization legislation. The formula calculations which were provided to us at the time of reauthorization were based on calculations treating Hawaii's seven administrative districts as separate LEA's, even though the language included in the final bill did not reflect this policy. I would note that it was not the committee's intention to specifically leave out language specifying that Hawaii's seven administrative districts would be recognized as LEA's, but we operated under the presumption that the U.S. Department of Education would continue to treat Hawaii in the same manner as it has previous to the 1994 reauthorization.

Because that has not been the case, the result is that Hawaii stood to lose over half of its impact aid funds once the 2-year hold harmless ran out and the new formula was fully implemented, which is fiscal year 1997.

I want to thank Chair GOODLING and Chair CUNNINGHAM for all of their assistance in resolving this issue for Hawaii and for their work on this bill. Chair GOODLING made a commitment very early on when we first discovered this problem to help resolve it. He joined me in writing to the Department on the issue and when we found out a legislative change was needed, he and his staff have been most helpful in finalizing our legislative language and moving this bill forward.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill which will assure that many school districts around the country get a fair share of the much needed impact aid education funds.

THE SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT/MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN
OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of "The Small Business Job Protection Act/Minimum Wage Increase" conference report.

Because of the high number of small businesses and minimum-wage workers in the

First Congressional District of Arkansas, I have consistently supported the 90-cent minimum-wage hike, as well as small business tax breaks that include expanded tax credits for restaurants and increased tax deductions for business-related equipment services. The inclusion in conference of a \$5000 tax credit for adoptions and the \$2000 homemakers IRA make this an exceptionally well-rounded piece of bipartisan and bicameral legislation.

Men and women across the country who own small businesses and those who work for them are facing more economic uncertainty as they see their hard-earned dollars paying for less. This legislation is an opportunity to increase their earning power. Together with welfare reform, I am convinced that the minimum-wage increase will give low-income Americans a chance to work their way out of poverty.

TRIBUTE TO TOM AUTH

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special member of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

During the summer of 1996, every American applauded the Olympic struggles of the U.S. gymnastics team and awed at the stunning achievements of Michael Johnson and Carl Lewis.

However, Mr. Speaker, there are some remarkable athletes that never reached the television screens in the homes of American families, but nevertheless deserve our recognition and admiration. One of these athletes, a member of the U.S. rowing team, is a constituent of our very own congressional district.

Tom Auth of Maplewood, NJ, in the Eighth Congressional District, participated in the lightweight double sculls events. In fact, he reached the semi-finals of the competition. Furthermore, Tom is not only a great athlete who has succeeded on the field, or in this case, in the water, but also a bright, young scholar. Tom is a graduate of the Columbia Law School of Harvard University.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Auth heartily embraces the true spirit of the Olympic flame. He is not only a credit to his hometown, but also a role model for the children of Maplewood. As recognition for these achievements, Tom will be honored with a parade in Maplewood, NJ, on September 7, 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Tom Auth in the House of Representatives. I ask you and the other Members of this body to help me salute Tom for his illustrious performance in the 1996 Summer Olympics Games.

MASS CREMATIONS OF SIKHS TO BE INVESTIGATED

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, on August 2 India West reported that the mass cremations of Sikhs would be probed by India's Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI]. This is the inves-

tigation which led the Indian Supreme Court to describe the policy of mass cremation as worse than genocide.

On September 6, 1995, a year ago this Friday, Jaswant Singh Khalsa was kidnapped by the police from his home in Amritsar for publishing a report exposing these mass cremations. Here in America, reporters often write stories questioning official findings. Can you imagine the outrage if these journalists were picked up by the police and made to disappear? That is what happened to Mr. Khalsa a year ago.

The Reuters article in India West, which I am inserting into the RECORD, quotes a senior CBI official as saying that innocent Sikhs were killed in the 1980's and confirms that the Indian regime paid cash rewards for killing Sikhs. In 1994 the State Department reported that more than 41,000 of these bounties were paid in a 3-year period from 1991 to 1993.

As vice chairman of the International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee, I will continue to monitor this investigation and I urge every Member of Congress to join me in this effort. The United States must be willing to do whatever we can to insure that the people of the world are free from persecution and are afforded their basic human rights.

[From Reuters, Fri., Aug. 2, 1996]

CBI TO PROBE CREMATION OF 1,000 BODIES IN PUNJAB

AMRITSAR—The Punjab police said July 25 they would cooperate in a federal investigation into charges they secretly disposed of almost 1,000 "unidentified" bodies between 1990 and 1995.

The claim against the police was made in a public interest litigation filed at the Supreme Court by the human rights wing of the Akali Dal.

The party has accused the police of torturing, killing and then cremating Sikhs.

"Whatever record is asked for by the Central Bureau of Investigation will be handed over without delay to the concerned authorities," Deputy Inspector General of Police B.S. Sandu told Reuters.

"We will provide all necessary help to the CBI to speed up the investigations," he added.

Earlier in the week, the CBI submitted a report to the court which said 984 bodies had been cremated by the Punjab police.

"The police confirmed the existence of these bodies, but we have yet to ascertain who they are and how they got killed," a senior CBI official said.

He said it was normal for police to cremate bodies they have been unable to identify.

Senior Punjab police officers, who declined to be named, told Reuters that innocents were killed during a violent Sikh separatist insurgency in the 1980s—when rewards were offered for the capture of guerrillas.

Akali Dal lawmakers staged a sit-in on the floor of the Lok Sabha in Delhi July 25 to protest against the government's silence on the cremated bodies claim, the United News of India agency said.

The speaker of the house placated the protesters by promising to look into the case and, if necessary, publish a report on the probe's findings.

An Akali Dal activist and a vocal critic of the police, Jaswant Singh Khalsa, was abducted from his house last September and has been missing ever since.

His disappearance has prompted reactions from human rights organizations and even U.S. President Bill Clinton, who wrote a letter to a radical Sikh leader expressing concern.

The campaign for an independent Sikh state was fuelled in 1984 by Sikh outrage over the Indian Army's storming of Amritsar's Golden Temple.

In October that year, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who had ordered the action against the temple, was assassinated by her own Sikh bodyguards.

After the installation of a state government headed by Beant Singh, in 1992, the militancy withered away. However, Singh was killed in a car bomb blast last year.

TRIBUTE TO COL. LINWOOD H.
"WOODY" SNELL, JR.

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the achievements of Col. Linwood H. "Woody" Snell, Jr., upon his retirement from the Air Force after 30 years of exemplary service. Colonel Snell began his career as a distinguished graduate of the North Carolina State Reserve Officer Training School, and will end his service as the commandant of the Air Force Human Resource Management School at the Air University in Montgomery, AL.

Among Colonel Snell's many assignments was as the chief of the Inquiries Division and later as the associate director of the Office of Legislative Liaison for the Secretary of the Air Force. His complete understanding of the legislative process, along with his sound judgment, greatly benefited the Congress, the Air Force and the Nation.

Colonel Snell continued to demonstrate his leadership abilities when he assumed command of the 363d Combat Support Group at Shaw AFB in South Carolina. His leadership skills were further honed as the Assistant Chief of Staff for the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, followed by a stint as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel for the U.S. Air Forces, Europe, Ramstein AB, Germany.

Woody has served the Air Force with great distinction, and has earned our respect and gratitude for his many years of service to our Nation's defense. My colleagues and I bid Woody a fond farewell, and wish he and his family the very best as they move on to face new challenges and rewards.

REMEMBERING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN AUTHOR F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the centennial celebration of the birth of an extraordinary Minnesotan, author F. Scott Fitzgerald. I am proud to say that Mr. Fitzgerald was not only a native Minnesotan, but he hailed from my home city of St. Paul, MN. Regarded by many as one of this Nation's all-time great novelists, the young author contributed short stories and novels with a distinctly American cultural view to a captivated American readership. His most famous work, "The Great Gatsby," today remains a widely

read classic in literature classes across the United States.

F. Scott Fitzgerald was born in St. Paul in 1896, and during the week of September 23, 1996, the city will be hosting a festival in honor of the 100th anniversary of that occasion. The Festival Committee has planned many events highlighting the literary contributions made by the author during his lifetime. Included in the schedule of events are readings of his works and a literature festival focused on educating high school students. A statue honoring the author will also be unveiled and placed in downtown St. Paul near a revamped theater also named after the author this past year.

The Nation was fortunate to savor the special stories of this most talented individual, whose works leave an important legacy for us and for our children. I'm sure my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to the literary accomplishments of this fine American author, and I join the Nation in applauding the literary classics page of history devoted to St. Paulite F. Scott Fitzgerald.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, due to the bad weather here in Washington, my plane was diverted from Washington National Airport to Baltimore Washington International Airport. There, the plane had to refuel and we waited for the weather to clear in Washington. We waited for some period of time but, eventually, flew to Washington National, from which I made a mad dash to be here to cast my vote. Unfortunately, the gavel had banged on the last vote of the day just minutes before I reached the Capitol.

I want to note for the record that had I not been delayed due to bad weather, I would have been here to vote yes on rollcall No. 402, to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 447, establishing a toll free consumer hotline to determine if a product is "Made in America." I also would have voted yes on rollcall No. 403, to suspend the rules and pass House Concurrent Resolution 120, Supporting the Independence and Sovereignty of Ukraine and the Progress of its Political and Economic Reforms.

DETROIT NEWSPAPERS AND THE 14-MONTH STRIKE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, In the 1930's and 1940's, Mahatma Gandhi used nonviolent civil disobedience to win independence for India. In the 1950's and 1960's, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., used nonviolent civil disobedience in the struggle against racial discrimination in the United States. In the late 1980's opponents of apartheid engaged in nonviolent civil disobedience outside the South African Embassy in Washington, DC. Last week,

some of the Nation's top labor leaders and politicians were arrested in a nonviolent sit-in on the front steps of the Detroit newspapers which are embroiled in a 14-month strike that has had a devastating impact on 2,000 striking workers and their families.

The Detroit sit-in, which marked the first time labor leader John Sweeney has been arrested since becoming president of the AFL-CIO, took place on the 414th day of a strike in which the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News are losing more than \$5,000 an hour—or about \$1 million a week.

I was among the 21 protestors who blocked access to the newspaper building on the Friday before Labor Day. We took nonviolent action to reaffirm the validity of the collective bargaining process and to focus attention on the struggle of working class people to secure decent wage jobs. In the tradition of civil rights protests, we knowingly broke the law to demonstrate our moral resolve to force the newspapers to bargain fairly with the strikers.

Among the strikers and supporters watching us that day were a middle-aged African-American man with heart disease who has lost his home and his health insurance; a teenaged girl who talks wistfully of prestrike days when her father had the money to take the family to Detroit Red Wings games, and a striker's wife who lost her 15-year job around the same time her husband lost his.

Each of these people represents untold thousands of Americans whose lives have been uprooted by socially myopic companies that ignore their responsibility to be fair and respectful to employees and the community.

The outcome of this strike will resonate across the country. If the newspapers can destroy the unions in Detroit, the future of all unions is in jeopardy. It is time for people of good will to join me and others in urging the Detroit newspapers and the striking workers to settle this dispute at the bargaining table or to submit to binding arbitration.

Common sense, decency and historical tradition demand that this labor dispute be brought to a quick and just conclusion.

1100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the State of Hungary and Hungarian-Americans everywhere in commemorating the 1100th anniversary of the settlement of the Hungarian people—1,100 years ago the ancestors of the Hungarian people settled in the Carpathian Basin.

Before this time Hungarian ancestors roamed the area as a seminomadic people, but in 895–896 A.D. Magyar tribes passed through the Verecke pass in the Carpathian mountains and settled on the plains. The fertile land of the region helped the agrarian tribes to settle permanently in the Carpathian Basin. The Magyar system of social and political institutions served as a direct link to the foundation of the Christian Kingdom of Hungary.

The Hungarian Apostolic Kingdom was established in 1001 A.D. by Saint Stephen, the

first King of Hungary and founder of the State. This monumental event is celebrated by all Hungarians and those of Hungarian descent on the Hungarian National Holiday, Saint Stephen's Day, which occurs on August 20. The coronation of Saint Stephen put Hungary firmly on the path of Western-type European development, which was defined Hungary's place on the continent up to the present day.

In the many centuries of struggle for survival and advancement, cultural represented the decisive factor whose beginnings are rooted in a structure and political culture in harmony with the specific natural environment and social conditions prevailing in the Carpathian Basin. In fact, three major ecological regions—the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Continental—come together in the basin. These factors demanded the need for great flexibility and capacity for adjustment. The early Hungarians were successful in adapting to meet the challenges of their age.

During the early years of this century, large numbers of Hungarians migrated to the industrial centers of the American Midwest. Detroit, and especially its downriver communities, benefited dramatically by this influx of a people known for their honesty and work ethic. Hungarian immigrants played an integral part in the industrial growth of Michigan and the Nation. Yet, Hungarian immigrants were known for far more than just strong backs and willing spirits. The intellect and compassion of this community continues to capture the imagination of the Nation.

More than 50,000 Hungarian-Americans remain in the Detroit metro area, with their positive influence still shining brightest in Delray and Allen Park. It is to these friends, to all Americans of Hungarian descent, and to the honor of a nation whose turbulent past has produced such a delightful people, I offer these words from the Hungarian National Anthem:

God, bless the Hungarian
With Abundance, gladness,
Graciously protect him when
Faced with foes or sadness.
Bring for people torn by fate
Happy years and plenty:
Sins of future, sins of late,
Both are paid amply.

COMMEMORATING THE CAREER OF CAPTAIN RICHARD WOOLARD, UNITED STATES NAVY

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capt. Richard (Rick) T.P. Woolard, one of the last Vietnam era officers of the U.S. Navy's Sea, Air, Land [SEAL] teams. Captain Woolard will retire in October after 30 years of outstanding service to our Nation. He is known throughout the military not only as a consummate warrior, but as a strategic thinker whose contributions will have a lasting impact as the U.S. military enters the 21st century.

Captain Woolard began his Navy career as an ensign in 1966. Following graduation from underwater demolition training he served as a platoon commander with Underwater Demolition Team 21 where he conducted his first de-

ployment to the Caribbean. Upon graduation from U.S. Army Ranger School in 1968, Captain Woolard was assigned as a platoon commander with SEAL Team Two. From 1968 to 1970 he made two deployments to the Republic of Vietnam where he led over 145 combat missions. For his courageous and distinguished actions he received the Silver Star and three Bronze Star medals. While Captain Woolard was repeatedly recognized for his courageous leadership and success in inflicting numerous casualties upon enemy forces, he was also recognized for his humanity. During an operation in April 1970, while taking incoming enemy rocket fire, he acted with complete disregard for his own safety, plunging into the waters of the Song Ong Doc River to rescue Vietnamese civilians caught in the crossfire of a Viet Cong ambush of his platoon. His actions saved the lives of three women and children.

After his second deployment to Vietnam, Captain Woolard served as the training officer at the Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek, passing on his combat knowledge to underwater demolition/SEAL trainees. Following a tour with the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington, DC Captain Woolard was assigned as an exchange officer with the Special Boat Service Royal Marines. His accomplishments while assigned there are recounted by members of this elite unit to this day. Upon his return to the United States in 1977, Captain Woolard served as the executive officer of Underwater Demolition Team 21. He then completed the Command and Staff Course at the Naval War College in 1979 and served in a Naval Special Warfare staff assignment. From 1982 to 1984 Captain Woolard commanded SEAL Team Two.

Following an assignment with U.S. Forces Caribbean, Captain Woolard embarked on three more command tours. In 1987, he commanded the Navy's antiterrorist security coordination team. He then commanded SEAL Team Six, the premier combat unit within Naval Special Warfare, followed by command of the Naval Special Warfare Development Group. In 1990 Captain Woolard became the Director for Combatting Terrorism, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict where he was recognized for his strategic vision in the formulation of counter terrorism policy.

Throughout his career, Captain Woolard has set the standard for achievement amongst Navy SEALs. His contributions both on and off the battlefield have contributed immensely to the accomplishments of our Nation's elite maritime special operations force. The legacy of his leadership and foresight will carry on well into the next century as special operations forces meet the challenges of the battlefield of the 21st century.

I bid Captain Woolard, his wife Sandra, his daughter Jennifer and his son John Paul fair winds and following seas.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID ALAN STEIN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. Dave Stein, an outstand-

ing individual and a fine officer, who is entering civilian life after a distinguished career in the U.S. Navy and Naval Reserve.

Captain Stein was born in Sandusky, OH. He was appointed midshipman, U.S. Naval Reserve, in September 1961 and attended Villanova University on a 5-year NROTC scholarship. After graduating with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1966, Captain Stein was commissioned as a regular line officer on May 16, 1966, and ordered to duty in USS Hassayampa, AO 145, as cargo fuels officer and assistant engineer. He served in the Tonkin Gulf for 3 years duty and four Vietnam campaigns. In 1969, he completed EASTPAC, LANT, and MED cruises and completed qualification as fleet officer of the deck and surface warfare officer. He was designated a surface warfare officer in 1975 and an engineering duty officer in 1986.

Captain Stein joined the Naval Reserve in 1970 and began his civilian career with Universal Electric, Inc., as an electrical power systems designer and project manager. In 1975 he was appointed vice president and chief engineer, and in 1980, president of the company. He served for 14 years as president, leaving the company in 1994. During this period, he completed an MBA in business systems analysis from Baldwin-Wallace College, graduating first in his class and was selected for distinguished membership in the national honorary graduate business society.

In addition to his distinguished careers in the Navy and business, Dave has been a leader in his community. Captain Stein is a past president of Kiwanis and the Lake Erie Chapter of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers and a past director of the National Electrical Contractors Association. He is a Sandusky, OH city commissioner and a member of various military, civilian, and engineering societies.

Mr. Speaker, Dave Stein's distinguished military service is a model of patriotism and citizenship. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Dave, his wife Carol, and their children, Paul, Rebecca, Christy, and Nathan well as the Stein family begins this new chapter in their lives.

May the Stein family fully enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom that Dave Stein has so ably defended as an officer in the U.S. Navy.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FOOD STAMP CONVERSION AND PROFIT- ITEERING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1996

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to invite my colleagues to join me in combating the latest scam being used to rip off the food stamp program. Recently, I learned that a Long Island couple went to a local supermarket and bought more than \$120 in caviar with food stamps. And worse, instead of using the extravagant cuisine for their own consumption, the couple took the caviar and resold it for a considerable profit at a local flea market.

Like most taxpayers in my district, I was appalled to learn of this blatant ripoff of the food

stamp program. However, after checking the rule of the current program, I was shocked to learn that this practice is perfectly legal.

Therefore, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit the practice of selling food purchased with food stamps for profit. Under my bill, called the Food Stamp Conversion and Profiteering Prohibition Act of 1996, the couple that sold the caviar would face the same ineligibility penalties as they would for other forms of food stamp fraud.

As you know, the welfare bill recently signed into law already takes significant steps to clean up the waste, fraud, and abuse in the food stamp program. Combined with my legislation to combat this latest scam, Congress can help restore honesty and accountability to the food stamp program. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, due to delays of my flight from my district to Washington, I was unavoidably detained and missed the recorded votes of Wednesday, September 4, 1996. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 402 and "aye" on rollcall vote No. 403.

I ask unanimous consent that my explanation appear in the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYMAN DAN HAUSER

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of California's most dedicated and caring public officials, Assemblyman Dan Hauser. I wish that I could be there with his family, friends, and colleagues tomorrow evening as we celebrate his remarkable accomplishments.

Dan Hauser is particularly recognized for serving the people of the north coast of California. A pioneer in ocean protection, Dan has been a strong advocate against offshore oil drilling and has passed landmark legislation making the north coast an ocean sanctuary. His environmental efforts earned Assemblyman Hauser "Legislator of the Year" awards from the Planning and Conservation League, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, and the League for Coastal Protection.

As the long time chairman of the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee, Dan authored and worked on many pieces of legislation to promote affordable housing, improve building standards, protect historic buildings, and assist mobile home residents, condominium owners, veterans, seniors, native Americans, and other groups obtain better housing and living conditions. The California Aging Network named Dan "1988 Legislator of the Year," and he received the "1989 Rural Housing Award" from the Rural

Builders Council of California. In 1992 Dan was recognized as the "Legislator of the Year" by the League of California Cities.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Assemblyman Dan Hauser during this special evening in Bodega Bay. The north coast owes a great deal of gratitude to him for his tireless efforts throughout his over 20 years of public service. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Dan and his wife Donna for continued success in the years to come. They will be missed.

FORT PECK RURAL COUNTY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today there are folks who are forced several times each week to travel miles to fill cistern tanks and barrels, carrying it back home so that they have pure drinking water.

This situation is not somewhere in a third country, but remarkably in Valley County in northeast Montana. Because groundwater supplies in this part of Montana are not potable, the residents of these communities drive for hours each week, both summer and winter, to deliver this water to hundreds of people.

The irony of this situation is these folks live adjacent to one of the largest bodies of water ever developed by the Federal Government in the West, the Ft. Peck Reservoir which stores over 18 million acre feet of water.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will authorize the development of a rural municipal water system for residents of the Ft. Peck Rural Water District. This much needed project will tap into Ft. Peck Reservoir to construct a safe and reliable drinking water system for both municipal and agricultural purposes. When this project is completed, it will also enable this area of Montana to attract economic development which up to now has been stifled due to the unavailability of water.

The Bureau of Reclamation has completed a needs assessment and feasibility study on this project and this legislation proposes a partnership arrangement where State and local interests will contribute 25 percent of the cost toward its completion. The feasibility study estimates that the total Federal expenditure will be less than \$6 million.

Mr. Speaker, if we can afford to spend much more than this to help undeveloped nations all around the world to develop safe supplies of drinking water, the Federal Government can certainly afford to do this for folks living in Montana.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3734, PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILI- ATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3734, the Balanced Budget Reconciliation/Welfare Reform Act. We must set forth a vision for our country. We want an America that gives all Americans the chance to live out their dreams and achieve their God-given potential. We want an America that is still the world's strongest force for peace and freedom. And we want an America that comes together around our enduring values instead of drifting apart.

For the past 4 years, President Clinton and the Democrats in Congress have worked for a responsible, commonsense agenda to revitalize core American values: work, personal responsibility, opportunity, and a stronger family and community life for everyone. We are on the right track, and we must make sure the country continues moving toward an economically secure, militarily strong, more compassionate, and a more fiscally responsible future.

Our country is at a historic crossroads. We can go to the left and return to an irresponsible non-sense agenda that is antiwork, antiopportunity, antifamily and that breeds insecurity, dependency, and despair. We can go to the right and abruptly and cynically abandon our commitment to a safety net for children, seniors, and the disabled. Or we can go straight ahead, following the leadership of President Clinton—each of us, individually and all of us collectively as a Nation—in the direction of prudence and responsibility.

Welfare reform is a monumental example. While there are those who fear that going forward to implement welfare reform will destroy the safety net of security for poor children, seniors, and the disabled, I believe that not to go forward would cause us to aimlessly drift farther away from the core American values of work, personal responsibility, opportunity, stronger families and communities. By going forward with welfare reform, we are ridding ourselves of a system that does not conform to our Nation's guiding principles and replacing it with a new system which will provide the essential tools recipients need to move from welfare to work.

This is the beginning of a process that can transform welfare into an opportunity rather than a way of life.

It is about giving a hand-up rather than a hand-out.

It is about requiring and rewarding work while providing access to job skills and expanded job opportunities.

It is about providing essential child care and health care to give working families a sense of security about the well-being of their children.

It is about cracking down on deadbeat parents and those who abuse the system—but not on innocent children.

It is about creating a welfare system that makes sense.

This means a system that maintains a fair, efficient, and responsible safety net for individuals and families in critical need and one

which empowers people to move out of the shadows of poverty and into a bright new day of productivity and hope.

As one who has worked on welfare reform for many years—first in the Georgia General Assembly, where I helped write the PEACH (Positive Employment and Community Help) program, our State's innovative welfare-to-work plan. And now in Congress—I know how challenging changing the status quo can be.

The proposals originally pushed by Republicans were too weak on work and too tough on children and families. They would have block granted and drastically underfunded the food stamp and school lunch programs; denied Medicaid to our most vulnerable citizens;

and would have failed to provide adequate funding for work programs and child care.

With the strong leadership and perseverance of President Clinton and congressional Democrats, we fought them. And we succeeded. When faced with the realization that Americans want a system that promotes work and responsibility but not the mean-spirited proposals they were pushing, the Republicans conceded.

The law we finally enacted is certainly not perfect. It goes too far in cutting nutritional assistance and cuts off aid to legal immigrants who have worked hard and paid taxes. It has its shortcomings and uncertainties. These we must resolve and correct. I plan to work with

the President and the Members of this body to do just that.

Passing this legislation is not enough. We must now make sure all Americans have the skills they need to get jobs. We must now make sure that jobs are available so all Americans can go to work. We must now make sure that all Americans are empowered with the tools they need to help themselves to realize their dreams and achieve their God-given potential. We must ensure that the American value of personal responsibility as embodied in this bill will not be a stumbling block but a stepping-stone to a better quality of life for all Americans.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.