

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GPO—A NETWORK READY FOR THE FUTURE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work conducted by a very important and often forgotten office which serves Congress each and every day. The Government Printing Office [GPO] has seen vast changes in its 136 years of service to the Congress and was recently acknowledged for its ability to reach toward the future in the much respected trade publication *In-Plant Graphics*.

I would like to share this article with my colleagues and the public, as I believe it aptly captures the breadth of the work conducted by the GPO and addresses the great resource the GPO is to the Government. The Government Printing Office and the employees who do the work stand ready and prepared to deal with the challenges they face ahead, but more importantly, the GPO stands ready to meet its mission of doing the Government's printing in a timely and cost-effective manner.

GPO: NETWORKED, MODERNIZED, AND READY FOR THE FUTURE

(As the king of all in-plants, the 136-year-old Government Printing Office is a slimmer, more modern version of its former self—but challenges still remain)

(By Bob Neubauer)

As darkness wraps itself tightly around the nation's capital, the keyboard operators at the Government Printing Office (GPO) glance anxiously from their computer terminals toward the U.S. Capitol dome, visible through their windows.

Atop the dome glows a light. When it's on, Congress is in session. When Congress is in session, every detail of its proceedings is being transcribed and delivered to the folks in this room to be input into the Congressional Record database.

When the light goes out, it means the end is in sight, and soon their frenzied keyboarding will be over for another day.

Sometimes the light stays on for a long, long time. That's the nature of life at the GPO. The 9-to-5 life is not part of the deal. Long after the dome light goes dark and the Record database has been compiled, prepress and press workers are wide awake, hustling to convert this digital data to plates and get the Record printed and delivered to Congress by 9 a.m.

And with the average Record comprising more than 200 pages—about the same amount of type as four to six metropolitan daily newspapers—this is a daunting task indeed.

The GPO has been handling congressional printing since 1860, after experiments with contract printing failed miserably. Much has changed.

Today, under the leadership of Public Printer Michael DiMario, up to 80 percent of the GPO's work is procured from the private sector, leaving only complex, time- and security-critical work like the Record to be

printed at the GPO's downtown Washington, D.C., headquarters.

With three buildings containing almost 35 acres of floor space, the GPO is a massive operation. It generates \$800 million a year and employs 3,830 people. In addition to printing for Congress, the GPO also handles most executive branch printing.

A HEAVY LOAD

Some examples of the GPO's workload are: The Federal Register, a daily publication that contains about 200 pages and has a press run of 23,000.

The U.S. Budget, which is produced under tight security and updated up until the last minute.

Daily business calendars for the House of Representatives and Senate. They are about 16 pages long at the beginning of a session and more than 200 pages by the end.

The President's annual economic report, a 400-page publication.

U.S. passports are also produced under tight security.

But with more than 10,000 copies required by 9 a.m. every morning that Congress is in session—even when sessions stretch through the night to the following day—the Congressional Record takes top priority among the jobs printed by the GPO.

The Record is also available online on the World Wide Web (<http://www.access.gpo.gov>) within an hour from the time the final page is sent to the pressroom. So far, users have downloaded an average of 2 million documents per month from 58 databases, which include the Record, the Register and other documents.

"We're able to make electronic products available to everyone," remarks DiMario. In addition to offering Web, modem and telnet availability of documents, he says, the GPO runs the Federal Depository Library program, making government publications available through a network of 1,400 libraries across the country.

Most of the work that goes into the Record, acknowledges Robert Schwenk, superintendent of the electronic photo-composition division, involves generating the electronic database. Tasks such as keyboarding, proofing, revising, assembling and electronic composing make up about two thirds of the cost of producing the Record.

Printing is done on a trio of new Rockwell web presses that were designed especially for the GPO. They can robotically handle all bundles and automatically strap them. When the webs aren't being used for the Record, the Register is keeping them busy.

There is always plenty of work to be done at the GPO to keep the equipment in action, and priorities change constantly throughout the day. Jobs are occasionally even pulled off of presses so that more important ones can be done.

"The work has to be done to meet, first and foremost, legislative, congressional priorities," notes GPO Staff Assistant Andrew Sherman—even if that means wasting part of a job and throwing the schedule off.

GPO employees, DiMario observes, have adapted well to this environment and are a hard-working lot.

"They really do believe they're doing important work to serve the public," he says. "They're very proud of the products they produce."

The GPO employs a vast assortment of digital and traditional graphic arts tech-

nologies—an intriguing mix of old and new. Hand binding and page-end marbling of some books, along with hand-set type for gold stamping, contrast sharply with the GPO's fiber-optic connections to Capitol Hill, CD recorders and computers numbering into the hundreds.

The GPO receives Senate proceedings via fiber-optic transmission from Capitol Hill for up to half of the Senate portion of the Record. Drafts of new legislation are received digitally from the House and Senate Legislative Counsel's office. About 80 percent of the Register is transmitted to the GPO by laser beam from the Office of the Federal Register.

"We're a 20th-century agency moving into the 21st," comments DiMario. The GPO is constantly exploring alternate methods of document dissemination, like CD-ROM and multi-media, depending on the needs of customers.

"We're attempting to be the multimedia producer of government publications, and we're restructuring the agency along those lines," DiMario continues. "That does not diminish the value of in-plant production of paper products, although we recognize that in time that need is going to go down."

THE PUSH TO PRIVATIZE

Though the GPO's high-tech capabilities may be impressive, certain government factions, caught up in the privatization fervor, see them as extravagant and are gunning to close the GPO, calling it wasteful. They believe that government printing should be contracted out to the private sector, supposedly saving the government millions.

It's not that easy, Sherman cautions.

"We have expressed skepticism that a similar capability exists in the private sector," he notes.

First of all, the GPO already outsources up to 80 percent of its printing. What is retained could not easily be handled by an outside supplier. Producing the Record, for example—with page counts fluctuating from 10 to a record 1,912 pages, and source material arriving in many different forms, including handwritten notes—by 9 a.m. every day, would be a challenge for even the largest printer.

The GPO is staffed to handle those heavy workloads but has enough other work, such as bills or hearings, to keep employees busy when the Record is smaller. Could a private printer keep a sizable staff on hand just to be prepared for the busy times?

If the Record were contracted out, the printer would also be responsible for converting the data and making it available on the Web each day. And with so much data coming in from Congress via fiber-optic connections, private sector printers would have to equip themselves with the same technologies and be provided with access to Congress' network.

In fact, with so much sharing of information between the Record and various bills, reports and other government databases, private contractors would require access to numerous currently secure government networks. The security of other documents, such as the Budget of the United States and the President's annual Economic Report, would also be put to a test.

• 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.

Sherman points out that the GPO has already been busy scrutinizing itself and cutting back on printing to save money. Between 10,000 and 12,000 copies of the Record are now being produced, compared with 18,000 a year ago. Many GPO regional plants have been or are about to be closed. Since February 1993 the GPO has slashed its work force by about 900 positions, saving \$45 million annually.

SERVICE STILL TAKES PRIORITY

Though the GPO continues to be a target of well-meaning legislators, Sherman stresses that the organization's main interest is serving the public, not merely fighting for survival.

"Our job is to help everyone perform the mission of getting printing requirements performed as cost effectively and in as timely a manner as possible—and granting public access," he notes. "If people have got ways to do that mission better, we want to cooperate with them."

"In some cases legislation is offered without a great deal of research being put into what the possible consequences will be," he continues. "Our job is to point out those consequences."

Sherman advises government in-plant managers who are facing similar scrutiny to be open and cooperative with their challengers. Make sure to be recognized as a knowledgeable printing authority, not merely a scared manager fighting for his or her job. Carefully analyze all proposals.

"If something looks good and looks like it's going to work, than get behind it," he advises. On the other hand, if the proposal is flawed, "don't be afraid to characterize the effects as you really see them." Still, he adds, be prepared to make changes that may seem painful at first, but that may prove smart later on.

In addition to challenges from pro-privatization forces, the GPO faces other possible roadblocks. A Justice Department opinion released in May said that the GPO's printing of executive branch documents is unconstitutional. Yet the public printer, head of the GPO, is appointed by the President, chief of the executive branch. And an April White House memo directed executive departments and agencies to "make maximum use of the capabilities and expertise of the Government Printing Office in handling your agency's printing and duplicating procurements." The effects of the Justice Department's opinion are still unclear.

So for the time being, the work is still flowing in, keeping the GPO's presses and other equipment in high gear.

And as long as that light in the Capitol dome keeps shining and Congress keeps meeting, Sherman and his coworkers intend to throw themselves full-force into the task of getting the government's printing done on time and as inexpensively as possible.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I'm submitting the following, written by Nadra Enzi. These appeared in the Savannah Newspress and certainly make strong points for our society and government to consider.

[From the Savannah Morning News, Aug. 31, 1996]

(By Nadra Enzi)

ORDINARY CITIZENS COMBAT RACIST GRAFFITI

Editor: On May 22, while walking through Myers Park, an excited group of black girls called me over to its beautiful gazebo.

Puzzled, I strolled toward them and was treated to what they saw: intricate (not run-of-the-mill) white supremacist symbols, slogans and generally racist statements literally covered the gazebo's floor, railing and support beams.

Satisfied that adult attention was brought into the matter, they left, leaving me with a particularly golden opportunity to take action against an act of hate speech perpetrated in the heart of my historically predominant black community.

Given the gazebo's proximity to a nearby black church, I immediately walked there, wondering if this graffiti was connected to the black church burning campaign occurring nationally.

After showing its three occupants the scene, one of them, retired high school principal Richard Mole, called the police.

A unit arrived and its lone officer, also black, was so disturbed by what he saw that goose bumps raised on his arms.

Contacting his supervisor, who personally inspected the scene, including a note left behind, we were told that an investigation would be launched.

The next morning I called the city's Leisure Services Department, which referred my complaint to the direct of Park and Trees.

He personally called and told me that he'd have a crew there to photograph and remove the graffiti later that morning (which he did).

Later, a white male teen was arrested at the nearby McDonald's for defacing its men's room in the same fashion.

It is the personal responsibility of myself and every person of goodwill to ensure that this sort of criminal receives the maximum punishment possible. Otherwise, the crime receives a (pun intended) hoodwink and a high-five.

[From the Savannah Morning News]

AFRICAN-AMERICANS SHOULD SHED GROUP-THINK

(By Nadra Enzi)

African-Americans have been a unit of forced cohesion in this country. Slavery forced different tribal ethnicities to become a corporate entity and this entity's evolution has led to the national community existing today.

We face the frankly exciting opportunity to advance beyond the once-necessary group-think that was the hallmark of much of our past strategy. This opportunity, however, is not being welcomed with open arms by certain segments of our community.

It is worth mentioning that the very phrase "individualism" is often considered to be synonymous with greed and ethnic disloyalty.

This misperception is used by those entrenched interests (the civil Reich establishment, street corner revolutionaries, social program profiteers and others) who benefit from our current thinking.

It is also worth noting that not all civil rights advocates, black nationalists, program workers and others fall into this group. In fact, the rank and file in their number should not be considered as blindly approving of the antics from on high.

Our community, even now, is not the monolith that the above-mentioned interests market us as being. For instance, their continued demonization of U.S. Supreme Court

Justice Clarence Thomas is a prime example of their thought policing at its worst.

Because his views and judicial decisions differ from theirs, he is openly and crudely denounced as not being a "brother," or, it seems, is undeserving of basic respect.

Is their vision of a "community" a "black space" (to quote Cornel West), where differing ideas are condemned without even a moment's consideration? It doesn't seem too liberating or much improvement from the strictures of the plantation and Jim Crow America.

Justice Thomas is a prime example of how fanatical, anti-individualists can place someone in exile for the heresy of thinking differently. It is hard to believe that people who trumpet freedom all the time would deny it so callously.

Recently, a black Prince George's County, Md., school board member nearly succeeded in barring Justice Thomas from addressing an honors ceremony at an area school. This contemptible act should serve as a textbook case in how low the monolith-pushers have sunk!

Individualism is one of the best options available to us as we progress past yesterday's artificially imposed limitations. Each of us is a committee of one whose mission is to develop his potential and contribute those competencies to the cause we hear so much about.

If liberation is truly the song we strive to sing, then individualism must be one its stanzas. It is not treasonous to diverge from the group. In fact, advancement comes from generating new ways of addressing reality.

One definition of insanity is doing the same thing and expecting different results. Obviously, this isn't the best course to choose on the eve of a new century and millennium.

The anti-individualists, in their crusade against this perspective, try to ghettoize individualism as belonging exclusively to black conservatives. In this way, they attempt to limit its impact to the relatively few but growing members of that philosophy.

Individualist tendencies exist among people of every class in black society. Not being a Republican or a conservative is not an automatic admission that one is anti-individualist. It is an outlook gloriously independent of other affiliations.

One becomes an individualist simply by choosing so. This choice is the result of reason, instead of emotion.

After declaring yourself one, watch the shouting and name calling erupt from the other side and please remember that, sadly, one of the difficult propositions for many white and black people to accept is the sight of a black person who thinks for himself.

Individualism can be the new middle-ground that joins homeboys, Buppies, hoochie mamas, nationalists, patriots, and every other identifiable community subset in the common cause of freeing what is best and original within each one of us without waiting for any self-appointed "massuh" to give his unasked-for approval.

After all, if I can dictate your development, then I essentially own you. Is trading white slavemasters and discriminators for black ones really an improvement?

[From the Savannah Morning News]

AFRICAN-AMERICAN VOTERS MUST HAVE A BIG TENT

(By Nadra Enzi)

Editor: There is an aching need for African-Americans to rid ourselves of the truly stupid notion that one's community membership can legitimately be questioned if one commits the unpardonable offense of not being a Democrat.

It seems as if we are not free to exercise differing opinions and entertain alternative political affiliations in pursuit of the same goals.

Recently, the mayor of Savannah (a black Democrat) was quoted in your newspaper as having said, "Colin Powell is the most dangerous African-American in the nation."

One hopes this was an error on the part of the reporter. If not, it is yet another reminder of how vicious the anti-diversity attitude is among some of us.

Would the names of icons like Frederick Douglass, Jesse Owens, Jackie Robinson, Zora Neale Hurston or even Sir Charles Barkley need to be stricken from the hearts and minds of admiring African-Americans because they are (gasp!) Republicans?

If so, then former NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks would have to be stricken from the record of his organization, because he too is a Republican.

One can only wonder how far the anti-diversity klan will go in its unholy war against those of use who choose not to ride the donkey in the future. What is so criminal about now following liberal policies whose good intentions have been outstripped by an unsocial program plantation that nutates motivation into increasingly depressing, even dangerous, directions?

The inner city has been the testing ground for schemes whose damage to health human potential rivals even the programs of the Austrian paperhanger and Karl Marx's stepchildren.

Essentially, paying poor women to have more fatherless children and providing endless excuses for community criminals whose lethal adventures in the "hood amass body counts that would be unacceptable in other communities are far from being acceptable measures of one's "blackness."

Still, the anti-diversity klan feels that those who do not embrace these hideous initiatives are somehow threats to the well-being of all African-Americans.

Their treatment of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas is their monument to intolerance. His being a virtual exile among the leadership class of our community is nothing short of tragic.

We are only four years away from a new century and millennium and this type of "thinking" serves as an anchor on our aspirations. Black Republicans, independents and every other kind of political creature are facts of life that these controllers will have to accept.

We have to have a "big tent" approach in our community if we are to achieve the objectives we claim are so important. Otherwise, the finger pointing and the shouting will be drowned out by the increasing volumes of triggers being pulled and hands that should be literate hopelessly scribbling on sheets of paper that threaten to become arrest reports if this trend is not ended.

Is being blindly loyal to any political party really worth losing everything that we found so hard to attain?

IN HONOR OF THE RIVER VALE-
SPONSORED AMERICAN LEGION
BASEBALL TEAM: INTER-
NATIONAL AMBASSADORS OF
OUR NATIONAL PASTIME

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special group of young men

who have distinguished themselves through their exceptional achievements on the baseball diamond. Through their outstanding exhibition of athletic performance and sportsmanship, these individuals serve as reminders of what can be accomplished when people work together for a mutual goal.

Baseball has long been the national pastime. Although the sport has provided enjoyment to those who had played it intramurally, the earliest organized game took place in what is now my district on June 19, 1846 on the Elysian Fields in Hoboken. From the first pitch, it was obvious that this new sport would have a tremendously positive effect on all future participants. This can be seen in the young men who took part in the International Baseball Tournament in Breda, Holland.

The multi-national celebration of baseball took place from August 18 to 26. The River Vale American Legion team was the only American team to participate in the tournament. Other countries which competed in the week-long activity included Russia, Italy, France, Germany and Holland, the host country. While in Holland, the players lived with native families, toured various cities and attended a number of social functions.

The group of 12 young men who successfully represented the United States included: Steven Batista, Michael Della Donna, Seth Jason Testa, Craig De Vincenzo, Luke Frezza, Mathew Kent, Michael Wren, Scott Clark, Michael Russini, Russell Romano, Thomas Lamanowicz, and Thomas King. Each athlete earned the respect of his peers. Joseph Pistone and Thomas De Vincenzo coached them to their undefeated, 10-0, tournament-winning record.

I am certain that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the outstanding efforts of the River Vale American Legion baseball team. The cause of mutual cooperation and understanding among people in the United States and Europe was greatly enhanced by their participation. These young men will long be remembered as international ambassadors of our national pastime.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR MRS. MARIA
THOMSON OF WOODHAVEN, NY,
BY PLACING HER NAME IN THE
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an unselfish and dedicated citizen of Woodhaven, NY, Mrs. Maria Thomson. As a president of the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association, and a member of the Community Board No. 9, Mrs. Thomson's volunteer efforts have been commendable. In addition to her prior achievements, Mrs. Thomson is the chairperson of the 102d Precinct Community Council, a founding member of the Woodhaven Residents' Security Patrol, and a graduate of the Civilian Academy of the New York City Police Department.

For nearly 20 years, Mrs. Thomson has labored tirelessly to improve the quality of life for the Woodhaven residents. As the executive director of the Greater Woodhaven Development Corporation and the Woodhaven Busi-

ness Improvement District, Maria has encouraged and implemented the revitalization of our Jamaica Avenue shopping strip. As a result of her efforts, she has attracted quality businesses and improved security and lighting along the commercial strip.

As a testament to her dedication to the community, when Engine Company No. 294 closed due to New York City budget cuts, Maria Thomson worked as first cochairman of the committee to save Engine Company No. 294. Eventually, this fire engine company was reopened to restore safe living conditions for area residents.

Those in the Woodhaven community have come to recognize Maria Thomson's name as a household word because of her sincere interest and dedication to community betterment. She is known to always be ready to lend an ear and a hand to anyone who asks for her assistance. It is for all these reasons which I take great pride in recognizing Mrs. Maria Thomson as true community hero. I urge my colleagues to recognize her and wish her well in all of her future endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO UNION-
TOWN, PA, AS IT MARKS ITS
200TH BIRTHDAY

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to congratulate the residents of the historic city of Uniontown, PA, located in my district, as they celebrate their bicentennial on October 5, 1996.

Two hundred years ago, in 1796, this beautiful town, nestled in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, was officially incorporated as a borough. From its earliest days, it held a major spot in the country's history.

From its beginnings, Uniontown was considered an important market spot, drawing buyers and sellers alike from southwestern Pennsylvania and neighboring Maryland and West Virginia. This economic activity helped Uniontown become a popular resting stop along the Nation's first national highway which ran through the center of town. As such, Uniontown played a crucial role in encouraging the growth and movement of our Nation westward.

Uniontown also holds the distinction of being one of the centers of the Whiskey Rebellion, the Farmers Tax Revolt of 1791-94, which was a major test of the new U.S. Constitution. It is also the birthplace of such notables as Chief Justice of the Washington Territory, Charles Boyle; Industrialist J.V. Thompson; former U.S. Senator Dr. Daniel Sturgeon; Mason-Dixon Surveyor Alexander McClean; Revolutionary War Gen. Ephraim Douglas; and last, but not least, Five-star Gen. George C. Marshall.

During the late 1880's, Uniontown's fortunes brightened when it became a hub of the coal and coke boom. Site of some of the most immense deposits of the finest bituminous soft coal in the world, companies in and around Uniontown dug the coal from the ground and reduced it to coke for steelmaking in thousands of beehive ovens. The city quickly became the operational and financial center of

the coal industry and the mercantile and cultural center for mining towns in the surrounding area.

Perhaps the town's most important attribute, however, is its hundreds of civic-minded citizens who share a vision to preserve and revitalize this very historic place. In recent years, the community has pulled together to promote tourism and economic development. I am confident all these efforts will prove to be successful and in the coming years, Uniontown will remain a very bright and unique jewel in the heritage of our Nation.

Again, I congratulate all the citizens of Uniontown and know they will have a wonderful day to celebrate their beginnings and renew their community spirit.

THE 50TH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION REUNION AT ST. AGNES HOME FOR BOYS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the St. Agnes Home for Boys in Sparkill, NY, was an outstanding home for orphaned boys for over 100 years. It closed its doors forever back in 1977, but the many boys who were raised by the loving Dominican Sisters of Sparkill will never forget their kindnesses and the outstanding lessons of life that they learned there.

In its over 100 years of existence, thousands of orphaned and needy boys were reared at St. Agnes home. The home taught these youngsters the importance of patriotism, which is underscored by the fact that over 555 graduates of St. Agnes served in the Armed Forces of our Nation during World War II alone. It is hard to believe that any school so small anywhere else in the Nation could possibly have produced so many soldiers. Sadly, 39 of them were killed in action during that conflict—a record of valor which is probably unequaled.

One graduate of St. Agnes, Gerald F. Merna, is today the vice president of the American Defense Preparedness Association, headquartered in Arlington, VA. Another is his brother James, a resident of Lanham, MD, who now serves as chairman of public relations for the St. Agnes Alumni Association. Jerry, James, and their four brothers all were raised at St. Agnes. Their eldest brother, George, was killed at the age of 19 in a sea battle during World War II.

On August 24 of this year, the St. Agnes Alumni Association conducted its 50th anniversary reunion. Seventy-five alumni of St. Agnes from all across the Nation came to Rockland County, in my congressional district, to pay tribute to the sisters, and the sports coaches, who molded them into outstanding citizens, and to reminisce about their incredible experiences at St. Agnes.

The Speaker of the House generated a great deal of controversy last year regarding his comments on orphanages. Here is an example of an orphanage which filled a community need and became a beacon for thousands of youngsters.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the newspaper article dated August 25 which appeared in the Rock-

land Journal News recounting the recent reunion:

[From the Rockland Journal News, Aug. 25, 1996]

ST. AGNES ALUMNI CELEBRATE MEMORIES

(By Richard Gooden)

Sparkill.—Art Kingsley provided humor, emotion and nostalgia yesterday during the 50th anniversary celebration of St. Agnes Alumni Association's founding. He held the attention of 75 feisty people, in 85-degree heat, on the grounds of the Dominican Convent.

That was the easy part.

In order to prepare for the day's events, the 73-year-old World War II veteran and former resident of the St. Agnes Orphanage used a chain saw to remove two plaques from a wall of the Hallan Building. He bought a third plaque. He then dug a shallow 10-by-5 bed on the lawn, filled it with gray stone and embedded the plaques in a cream marble.

"This is a beautiful work of art," said James Merna, a resident of St. Agnes from 1946 to 1950 and now head of public relations for the alumni association. "Art Kingsley made this all happen today."

The corner plaques were dedicated to St. Agnes physical education teacher James Faulk and the nuns who worked at the home. The convent closed the orphanage in 1977.

The plaque in the middle honored the 39 soldiers that attended St. Agnes, who died in World War II and the Korean War.

Merna, a stocky round-faced man, eager to help all in attendance, reminisced on the transformation from childhood to manhood at St. Agnes.

"We went from the ballfields of St. Agnes to the battlefield of World War II and the Korean War," said the Marine veteran who graduated from Tappan Zee High School. Merna challenges any orphanage to equal or eclipse the 555 St. Agnes residents who went on to become soldiers.

Merna credits Faulk, who died in 1985, with shaping the orphans into productive citizens. In honor of his role model, Merna named his first child James Faulk.

Pete Lawton, a resident at St. Agnes from 1940 to 1948, also shared his recollections of the football coach while posing for a picture beside the plaques.

"This man was an inspiration to us kids," said Lawton, a Congers resident who was at the orphanage from age 6 through 13. "He is the major reason why most of the St. Agnes kids lived decent lives."

WELCOME TO AMBASSADOR JASON HU

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, greetings and best wishes to the Republic of China's Washington representative, Ambassador Jason Hu. He comes to Washington from his last post as the Republic of China's Director-General of the Government Information Office. With his wide government experiences and a solid background in politics and commerce, Ambassador Hu will forge ever stronger links between his country and ours. I heartily bid him welcome and look forward to working with him and his colleagues.

As I welcome Ambassador Hu to Washington, I hope the Republic of China will be able to return to the United Nations and other inter-

national organizations as soon as possible. As an economic power and a symbol of democracy, Taiwan deserves the world's respect and recognition. Since 1949, the Republic of China on Taiwan has moved from an agricultural society, exporting only bananas and sugar, to a major trading nation today. Moreover, the 21 million people on Taiwan are prosperous and free.

Last but not least, I would like to take this occasion to congratulate President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chien. I wish them good luck as they prepare to celebrate their National Day on October 10, 1996.

GOLD ISN'T A WACKO IDEA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, an old friend, Owen Frisby brought to my attention an August 19, 1996 article featured in The Detroit News, pertaining to the gold standard.

I have contended for years that in order to revitalize our Nation's economy, we must remove from Government the temptation and the ability to produce chronic budget deficits. Restoration of a dependable monetary standard based on a commodity with fixed value would, by making monetization impossible, accomplish this. It is for this reason that I have introduced legislation in previous Congresses reestablishing the Gold Standard.

The author of the article emphasizes that the Gold Standard has been tested, and proven over the centuries as the best mechanism to protect against destructive inflation and deflation. I commend to the attention of my colleagues, "Gold Isn't a Wacko Idea."

[The Detroit News, August 19, 1996]

GOLD ISN'T A WACKO IDEA

Even before Jack Kemp had been named as Robert Dole's running partner, the Clinton White House was on the attack. In addition to bashing his tax-cutting ideas, aides to the president cited Mr. Kemp's affinity for a return to the gold standard as further proof that he's an economic wacko. Should he choose to pursue the issue, however, we have little doubt that's an argument Messrs. Dole and Kemp would win.

The gold standard has pretty good history, after all. Alexander Hamilton placed America on a gold standard as part of his effort to refinance the young country's debt following the Revolution. The link with gold was broken temporarily during the Civil War and in the early 1930s, but it was soon reestablished in both cases. And for good reason: The gold standard proved a durable and politically potent means of ensuring the value of the dollar.

After the remaining links to gold established under the postwar Bretton Woods agreement were finally broken by Richard Nixon in the early 1970s, inflation soared. The market price of gold itself vaulted from \$35 an ounce to \$850 an ounce. It's still selling for more than \$380 an ounce—more than 10 times its price only 25 years ago.

If you wonder why the American middle class is still feeling "anxious" about its living standards, you need look little further than at the massive expropriation of wealth and income that this represents. Little wonder it is so tough to wean people from such "middle-class entitlements" as Medicare, Social Security benefits, day-care and college tuition subsidies.

Many conservative "monetarists" share the belief of liberals that gold is "a barbarous relic," in the words of the late, great British economist, John Maynard Keynes.

They prefer allowing the dollar to "float" in value, letting its price be determined in world markets by supply and demand. And the Federal Reserve System, under Chairman Alan Greenspan, appears to be doing a credible job of wringing inflation out of the economy and keeping the dollar stable against other currencies.

But it's no secret that one reason for Mr. Greenspan's success is that he keeps a close informal eye on gold prices. Before he became Fed chairman, he openly expressed support for a gold standard on grounds that gold is an excellent barometer of the supply and demand for paper money.

But Mr. Greenspan may not be around forever. And interest rates remain stubbornly high by historical standards, imposing a huge cost not only on the federal budget but on the average American. These higher interest rates reflect the premium charged by lenders who must worry about the future course of the dollar. When gold was the standard, long-term rates seldom rose above 4-5 percent, compared with at least 6-8 percent today.

Few ordinary citizens can comprehend the Federal Reserve's money-market manipulations. They must guess at what's going on behind the doors at the Fed. The result is they demand a premium as a hedge against future inflation.

But even ordinary citizens can understand a gold standard. When the price of gold rises, they know that inflation may be in the offing. When it falls, they know it's time for the Fed to print more dollars in order to fend off deflation. A gold standard gives voters a practical reality check on the performance of the elites in Washington.

In short, the gold standard is no wacko idea. It's been tested over centuries. It may not be perfect, but it has provided a better hedge against the ravages of inflation and deflation than most other systems. And it is a fundamentally democratic mechanism that enhances the ability of the ordinary citizen to control his or her destiny. What's wacko is the notion the folks in Washington have done such a swell job maintaining the value of the dollar.

THE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID RECOVERY ACT OF 1996

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medicare and Medicaid Recovery Act of 1996.

Providers and suppliers are using the Bankruptcy Code as a vehicle to defeat the Secretary's effort to recoup overpayments from the Medicare trust funds. Specifically, providers and suppliers, who owe financial obligations to Medicare, are seeking relief from bankruptcy courts to have their outstanding overpayments, which are unsecured, discharge or greatly reduced. The Medicare Program has been unsuccessful in efforts to halt such action.

Federal bankruptcy legislation is designed to provide equality to all creditors in the distribution of a debtor's assets. However, there are three main exceptions to the equal distribution principle that allow some creditors to receive

more than others. The three main devices for some creditors getting more are, first, liens, second, exceptions to discharge, and third, priorities.

With the third main exception—priority—creditors have a demand to first payment from any assets the debtors have available for payment to unsecured creditors. Creditors with priorities get paid before other unsecured creditors.

The Federal Government has long had a priority for taxes, duties, and related penalties. However, it does not have a priority for nontax claims, such as Medicare and Medicaid overpayments to providers. The Government's priority for nontax claims was abolished in 1979.

A 1992 report issued by the Office of Inspector General, entitled "Federal Recovery of Overpayments from Bankrupt Providers," found that as of March 1991, the Medicare trust funds lost \$109 million due to the ability of providers and suppliers to discharge their outstanding overpayments. While the report recommends giving Medicare claims a priority status in bankruptcy, better cost savings would be achieved by excepting these claims from discharge. This bill would correct this situation by prohibiting providers and suppliers from using a bankruptcy forum to avoid these outstanding obligations.

This bill addresses a second problem—individuals who owe financial obligations to the United States, or who have had a program exclusion imposed against them for other reasons, are seeking relief from the bankruptcy courts to have their exclusion subject to the automatic stay. Currently, the Secretary of HHS is required to exclude from participation in the Medicare and State health care programs health care professionals who have defaulted on their student loan or scholarship obligations owed to the United States. There are also a number of other bases for exclusion, such as criminal convictions related to the delivery of a health care item or service, or patient abuse. The purpose of the Secretary's exclusion authority is to protect the public, as well as the beneficiaries of the Medicare and State health care programs, from individuals and entities who have demonstrated by their past conduct that they are untrustworthy. This bill makes clear that the Bankruptcy Code should not be used to defeat this congressional purpose.

TRIBUTE TO THE THREE VILLAGE POST NO. 336 OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, a venerable veterans' organization that is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the Three Village Post No. 336 of the Jewish War Veterans, located in Port Jefferson Station, Long Island, NY. As members of America's armed services, Three Village Post members served their country with exemplary patriotic duty. As part of the

Jewish War Veterans they epitomize those patriotic ideals, striving to maintain recognition of their comrades' sacrifices, while working to protect the rights and well-being of all veterans.

The oldest, continuously active veterans organization in the United States, the Hebrew Union Veterans Association was established on March 15, 1896 by Civil War veterans of the Union Army. Part of the group's original function was to help dispel the persistent falsehood that Jews did not serve in the Civil War. After World War I, when the group's rolls ballooned, they changed their name to the Jewish War Veterans—USA.

To celebrate the J.W.V. centennial anniversary, on Sunday, October 27, the Three Village Post will hold a special ceremony at the North Shore Jewish Center, in Setauket. At the centennial celebration, post members, their family, friends, and supporters will pay homage to those Jewish War Veterans who have fought and sacrificed in defense of democracy, so that America may remain strong and its people free. As Post Commander Robert Sandberg wrote to me, in a brief history of J.W.V. and Post No. 366: "The J.W.V. can be doubly proud. First, that we can live peacefully and freely in this wonderful country, and second, that American Jews themselves and their forebears fought and helped win that peace and freedom."

Since establishing its charter on January 27, 1975, the Three Village Post has sustained the benevolent and patriotic traditions of the J.W.V. Its members have spent thousands of volunteer hours working with the residents of the Northport Veterans Hospital and the State Veterans Home at Stony Brook. Each year, two local high school seniors receive a Jewish War Veterans' scholarship. To maintain the community's awareness of the sacrifices our veterans have made, post members participate in the local Memorial Day and Independence Day parades, along with the grave site memorial services at nearby Calverton National Cemetery.

In this, the Jewish War Veterans' centennial anniversary year, its members continue to work for the ideals on which the organization was founded. Remembering the sacrifices of all veterans is central to those ideals and the J.W.V. is working tirelessly to convince the U.S. Postal Service to issue a commemorative stamp to honor the Jewish War Veterans' 100th anniversary. Mr. Speaker, it was the selfless sacrifices of all veterans that have made America a great republic. None have sacrificed more, nor have others worked harder to protect America's democratic ideals than our Jewish war veterans. I respectfully request that the entire U.S. Congress join me in saluting the 100th anniversary of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. Congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO TOM BEVILL

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my dear friend, TOM BEVILL. TOM is retiring after this session and I am saddened to see such a thoughtful legislator leave this

House, but I am grateful to have had the distinct pleasure of serving with a man whose integrity is an example to us all.

In his time in the House, TOM won respect from both sides of the aisle for being a decent, honorable gentleman.

TOM and I have been good friends since 1966, the year he was first elected to the House. As chairman and ranking member of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, TOM has served the Nation and the Congress with rare distinction and poise and we are all in his debt.

His mentor and mate, beloved Lou, deserves accolades, a wonderful woman. I know they will enjoy finally being able to spend time together back in Alabama.

TOM is, without question, one of the most able and dedicated Members who has ever served. It has been an honor to have shared this floor with him. TOM will truly be missed.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SUSPEND DUTIES ON CERTAIN IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which supports important regional and national interests.

My home, the 7th Congressional District of Washington, is also the home of K2 Corp. the last remaining major U.S. manufacturer of skis and snowboards in the United States. K2 conducts all significant manufacturing operations for skis and snowboards at its Vashon Island, WA facility. In fact, all K2 snowboards and virtually all K2 and Olin-brand skis sold throughout the world are individually crafted by technicians on Vashon Island. Moreover, K2 sources almost all of the components for its skis and snowboards in the U.S. stimulating the U.S. economy through its purchases of raw materials from U.S. suppliers, especially in the Pacific Northwest region of the country. However, for two key ski and snowboard components, i.e., spring steel edges and polyethylene base materials, K2 has been unable to find a supplier of these products in the United States that can meet its needs. Therefore, K2 has been forced to import these products, which are subject to U.S. customs duties upon importation. This legislation provides for a temporary suspension of customs duty on the two raw materials which are vital to the U.S. production of skis and snowboards and which are unavailable from domestic producers.

K2 is working hard to remain visible in the highly competitive international market for skis and snowboards. In fact, K2 has endured as a U.S. ski manufacturer in the face of fierce price competition, while several other major ski companies no longer manufacture skis in the United States. This temporary duty suspension legislation would support jobs in the region, as well as K2's ability to continue developing innovative, fine quality products. Equally important, a temporary duty suspension would help K2 preserve and increase its competitiveness in the global marketplace.

K2 is the only major export of skis made in the United States. In addition, K2 is one of

three principal exporters of U.S.-made snowboards. Thus, K2's exports of U.S.-manufactured skis and snowboards represent a substantial percentage of U.S. skis and snowboards sold worldwide. If K2 is unable to remain competitive in global and domestic markets, skis manufactured in the United States may disappear from the global marketplace. The temporary duty suspension proposed by this legislation would help prevent the shutdown of the only remaining U.S. producer of skis.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER JAMES W. SAUVE

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest regret that I note the passing this past Monday, September 23, of Father James W. Sauve, who was most recently the executive director of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities.

Father Sauve was born in Two Rivers, WI, where his father Willard still lives. He spent 10 years at Marquette University in Milwaukee as a professor, campus minister and administrator; and another 10 years in Rome as Executive Secretary of the International Center for Jesuit Education.

I believe other members will comment more fully on Father Sauve's accomplishments, but it is quite clear that he made immense contributions to education in general and Jesuit education in particular. In his passing, we have all suffered a great loss, but through his life we have all gained immeasurably. No greater tribute can be paid to any man.

I wish to extend my deepest sympathy to Father Sauve's family and friends, and hope that they will not only mourn his death, but be able to celebrate his life.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LYUSHEN SHEN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a friend of mine and a friend of America who unfortunately will be leaving Washington this week after spending many years here.

Dr. Lyushen Shen, director of public affairs at the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office here in Washington, will be returning home to the Republic of China on Taiwan where he will assume his new post as director of North American Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I am absolutely certain that Lyushen will succeed in this important post which directly affects the working relationship between the Republic of China and the United States.

Dr. Shen has been the chief congressional liaison for the Republic of China for many years. He has nurtured the steady improvement of United States-Republic of China relations, and has been a truly indispensable diplomatic resource. The American people, in-

cluding Members of Congress, all have a favorable impression of Taiwan.

This is directly attributable to the personal efforts made by officials such as Lyushen Shen. Lyushen has always been clear yet patient in explaining to us the differences between the cultures of the East and West, his government's efforts in reducing its trade surplus with the U.S. and his people's deep affection and regard for the American people.

As a Member of Congress who has strongly supported the Taiwanese in their struggle for democracy and prosperity, I have appreciated Lyushen's input. It has been my privilege to work with Lyushen over the years, and I will miss him.

I wish him and his family the very best.

HONORING MARTHA K. ROTHMAN

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader of the child care community in Arizona and in the Nation, Martha K. Rothman, and to congratulate her organization, the Tucson Association of Child Care [TACC] for its 25 years of outstanding service to children. Martha has been the central force in the development of TACC. Through her vision and leadership, she has encouraged its growth from a small group who developed the first child care centers through the Model Cities Program to what it is today: a large network that makes a positive impact upon the lives of 20,000 children each day in Tucson, Phoenix, Yuma, Sierra Vista, Douglas, and Nogales.

The basic mission of TACC is to provide daily care for young children through a small group setting by licensed family care workers in their homes. This system provides the small group attention needed by young children while monitoring their safety and health through the DES regulatory and TACC oversight services. No child care provider in Arizona is more respected than TACC.

In providing daily child care for children, it became apparent to Martha that additional services and family support services were needed. Because Martha is a master of bringing visions into reality, the following lists only a few of the services that have been initiated through TACC: The Center for Adolescent Parents, Happy Hours School Age Child Care Program, Happy Hours Summer Camp, Educational Intervention for Children and Families, Pima County Health Start, TLC: Choices for Families, Sick Child Program, Kidline, Parentline.

Martha Rothman's determination to provide quality services and care for children has led to her involvement in a number of professional organizations that work for the betterment of children. Her commitment to excellence has earned her many awards and accolades from a grateful and admiring community. She has been honored as the Woman of the Year by the Tucson Jewish Community Council, as a Woman on the Move by the YWCA, as a Pace Setter by the United Way, and she has received the Governor's Meritorious Service Award. The list continues and her other awards are equally noteworthy.

As her impressive list of awards and honors testifies, her work through the TACC is extraordinary. For this reason, I pay tribute today to Martha K. Rothman, a woman of great vision who has truly changed the world for thousands of our children.

MEETING OUR BINATIONAL COMMITMENTS TO PROTECT THE GREAT LAKES

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I joined several colleagues who expressed concern about funding for the control of the sea lamprey, a nonindigenous creature that for more than 50 years has threatened the ecological and economic health of the \$4 billion Great Lakes Fishery.

As we prepare to consider an omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997, I thought I should share with my colleagues a communication I received from the Government of Canada, assuring me of our northern neighbor's continued commitment to the sea lamprey control program administered jointly with the United States through the Great Lakes Fishery Commission [GLFC], as well as continuation of the Great Lakes Fishery Convention Act.

I was informed also that Canada is greatly concerned about action taken in the other body of Congress to scale back the U.S. contribution to the Commission by \$1.5 million from the House-approved funding level. It is my hope that conferees to any omnibus bill will retain the House language on funding, but recede to Senate language which wisely retains the GLFC within the Department of State, as was discussed during debate in the House on H.R. 3814.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached the correspondence of Canadian Charge d'affaires D.G. Waddell. I urge my colleagues to remember the pressing needs of our Great Lakes as we conclude the 104th Congress.

CANADIAN EMBASSY,
AMBASSADE DU CANADA,

Washington, DC, September 20, 1996.

Hon. JOHN DINGELL,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: On January 31, you wrote to Ambassador Chrétien expressing concerns regarding a reduction in Canadian funding and legislative initiatives for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. I am pleased to follow up, in the Ambassador's absence, on his interim response to you of March 6. On August 7, following discussions with the Province of Ontario and Canadian stakeholder groups, the Honorable Fred Mifflin, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, announced that the Federal Government has decided to maintain funding for the Great Lakes Sea Lamprey Control Program for fiscal years 1996-97 and 1997-98. I enclose a copy of the press release issued in this respect.

I am also pleased to inform you that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans has decided not to recommend the repeal of the Great Lakes Fishery Convention Act.

Meanwhile, I understand that a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has reduced the United States funding for the Commission by U.S. \$1.5 mil-

lion. The Canadian government is accordingly concerned by what appears to signal a weakening of the U.S. commitment to the goals of the 1954 treaty and to a strong, healthy Great Lakes fishery.

I would, therefore, be grateful if you would convey these concerns to your colleagues on the appropriate committees.

Yours sincerely,

D.G. WADDELL,
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

MOURNING THE LOSS OF KILLEEN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ROBERT L. STUBBLEFIELD

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with Members the loss of a community leader in my 11th Texas Congressional District.

Robert L. Stubblefield died July 28 from lung cancer. This strong and able public servant went far beyond his official duties to improve his beloved community. The beginning of the school year in Texas reminds us of his contributions to education and central Texas youth.

Robert Stubblefield, known as Stubby to his friends, moved to Killeen in 1951. He worked as a postal employee for more than 35 years and rose to the supervisory ranks. Robert Stubblefield served as a justice of the peace for 10 years. In addition he was a volunteer firefighter and served as president of the State Fireman's and Fire Marshalls' Association of Texas.

A strong advocate of education, Robert Stubblefield was a trustee for 18 years and served as president of the Killeen Independent School District. Robert Stubblefield believed that children were a valuable asset. He crafted a juvenile program in his justice of the peace court that moved young offenders from the streets back to study and a high school diploma. He devoted countless hours to many local youth programs.

I ask Members to join with me in honoring the memory of Robert Stubblefield, a man who will be sorely missed. Our thoughts and prayers go out to the family and friends of this community leader.

TRIBUTE TO THE CAMPUS BOULEVARD CORP. ON ITS 15TH-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute on the occasion of the 15th-year anniversary of the Campus Boulevard Corp.

The Campus Boulevard Corp. [CBC] is a collaborative organization of nine educational and health-related institutions in Northwest Philadelphia consisting of the Albert Einstein Healthcare Network, Central High School, Germantown Hospital, LaSalle University, Manna Bible Institute, Pennsylvania College of Optometry, Philadelphia Geriatric Center,

Philadelphia High School for Girls, and the Widener Memorial School. Incorporated in 1981, CBC's mission is to enhance the economic and social environment for those who use these institutions as well as for those who live and work in the neighborhoods of Belfield, Ogontz, Fern Rock, Germantown, and Logan which surround them.

Through CBC's efforts, these institutions have developed a vision for the advancement of economic vitality and safety for the Campus Boulevard/Olney Avenue area. In order to actualize this vision, CBC has encouraged partnerships between community organizations, member institutions, government agencies and others. As part of this process, CBC has created programs to advance economic and community development, promote a healthy and safe environment, attract development resources, and act as an advocate for increased public services.

Exhibiting this type of commitment to the community for the past 15 years, CBC has a long and illustrious list of achievements. They have successfully lobbied for the development of the Broad and Olney SEPTA Transportation Station, which forms a central hub in Northwest Philadelphia, guided the quality control and fiscal management of the Logan Police Sub-Station, the only professionally managed police sub-station in the city, and received funds from the Philadelphia Private Industry Council with which they created a successful job training program for low and moderate income residents in the healthcare industry which has been cited as a model for other such programs.

Utilizing a \$50,000 grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice the CBC has implemented exciting youth workshops and provided minigrants to local youth organizations. With another \$350,000 in grant awards, the CBC is establishing a Small Business Incubator to link the purchasing power of BCB member institutions to the Incubator tenants.

In light of its many contributions to Northwest Philadelphia's residents and community organizations, I hope that my colleagues will join me today in wishing "happy birthday" to the Campus Boulevard Corp. and congratulate its board of directors and staff for 15 years of "a different kind of partnering."

INVESTIGATION OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my on-going investigation of the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph Occhipinti, I am inserting into the RECORD the following sworn affidavit:

AFFIDAVIT, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF MONMOUTH

William Acosta, Being Duly Sworn, Deposes and States:

1. I executed this affidavit on behalf of Staten Island Borough President Guy V. Molinari and U.S. Representative James Traficant, Jr. who are investigating the alleged drug cartel conspiracy against former Immigration & Naturalization Service Agent Joseph Occhipinti. I possess evidence which can corroborate the drug cartel conspiracy

against Mr. Occhipinti and I have agreed to share that evidence with the United States Congress and Borough President Molinari.

2. I am a former thirteen year law enforcement official who successfully infiltrated the Medellin and Cali Colombian drug cartels. I am considered an expert on the Colombian and Dominican drug and money laundering operations in the New York City area.

3. In 1987, I was previously employed as an undercover operative for the United States Customs Service, wherein I was assigned to route out corruption at John F. Kennedy International Airport. In 1987, I was the principle undercover agent on "Operation Airport 88", which resulted in the prosecution and conviction of seventeen government officials for bribery corruption and related criminal charges. I was then promoted to Special Agent and reassigned to the Los Angeles District Office.

4. In 1990, I was appointed to the New York City Police Department as a Police Officer. In view of my Colombian heritage and confidential sources close to the Colombian cartel, I was eventually assigned to the Internal Affairs Unit. During my undercover activity, I generated evidence of police corruption for the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Affairs which was later corroborated by the "Mollen Commission" hearings which investigated police corruption.

5. On January 14, 1992, Manuel De Dios, a close personal friend and world renown journalist executed the attached notarized affidavit, wherein, Mr. Dios corroborated the existence of a drug cartel conspiracy against Mr. Occhipinti. The orchestrators of the conspiracy were major Dominican organized crime figures connected with the "Dominican Federation" which is the front for the Dominican drug cartel. The Federation are the principle drug distributors in the United States for the Colombian cartel. Unfortunately, Mr. De Dios was assassinated before he could bring forward his sources who could prove the drug cartel conspiracy against Mr. Occhipinti. After Mr. De Dios assassination, I too became fearful of my personal safety and never made public the evidence on the Occhipinti case.

6. It should be noted that I personally assisted Mr. De Dios in this investigation of the Occhipinti case which corroborated the Federation conspiracy. In fact, I personally accompanied Mr. De Dios to the Washington Heights area where we secretly taped recorded Federation members who conformed the drug cartel conspiracy. Those tapes still exist and can exonerate Mr. Occhipinti. In essence, Mr. Occhipinti was set up because of his increased enforcement efforts on Project Bodega which was exposing and hurting the Dominican Federation's criminal operations in New York City, which included illegal wire transfers, drug distribution, gambling operations, food stamp fraud, food coupon fraud, among other organized crime activity.

7. My investigation also determined that Mr. Occhipinti was exposing a major money laundering and loan sharking operation relating to the Federation which was controlled by the "Sea Crest Trading Company" of Greenwich, Connecticut. Sea Crest also maintains an office at 4750 Bronx River Parkway in the Bronx, New York. Sea Crest was using the Capital National Bank in order to facilitate their money laundering operations. In 1993, Carlos Cordoba, the President of Capital National Bank was convicted in Federal Court at Brooklyn, New York for millions of dollars in money laundering and he received a token sentence of probation. My investigation confirmed that Sea Crest, as well as the Dominican Federation, are being politically protected by high ranking public officials who have received illegal political contributions which were drug pro-

ceeds. In addition, the operatives in Sea Crest were former CIA Cuban operatives who were involved in the "Bay of Pigs". This is one of the reasons why the intelligence community has consistently protected and insulated Sea Crest and the Dominican Federation from criminal prosecution.

8. At present, there are nine major Colombian drug families which control drug operations in the New York City area. These drug families often referred to as the "Nine Kings". The Dominican Federation are part of their drug trafficking and money laundering operations. I possess documentary evidence, as well as video surveillance tapes of their drug operations. In addition, the New York City Police has investigative files to corroborate this fact. I have also uncovered substantial evidence of political and police corruption which has been intentionally ignored. In fact, it is my belief that former New York City Police Internal Affairs Commissioner Walter Mack, who I directly worked for, was intentionally fired because of his efforts to expose police corruption. I plan to make public this evidence to the United States Congress, as well as key members of the media in order to preserve this evidence in the event I am assassinated like Mr. De Dios.

9. It should also be noted that Criminal Investigators Benjamin Saurino and Ronald Gardello of the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan similarly ignored the evidence I brought forward to them on the Nine Kings and Dominican Federation. These two investigators who were credited for convicting Mr. Occhipinti and they made it clear to me they didn't want to hear the evidence I had on the Federation which could have exonerated Mr. Occhipinti. They were only interested in corruption cases I had brought to their office. In fact, I recall a conversation, wherein, Investigator Saurino asked me about my involvement with Manuel De Dios and if I knew anything about the Occhipinti case. He then stopped and referred to Occhipinti in a derogatory manner, by saying "He's no * * * good". Realizing his bias and lack of interest in investigating the Federation and Nine Kings, I changed the subject of conversation.

10. In April, 1995, I resigned from the New York City Police Department, Internal Affairs Unit after it became evident that my efforts to expose police corruption was being hampered. The same reason why I believe Commissioner Walter Mack was fired. It became evident to me that my life was in eminent danger and I could be easily set up on fabricated misconduct charges like Mr. Occhipinti. In fact, they brought departmental charges against me in 1995 and I won the case. The trial judge also admonished the department on the record for perjury. Often, I found myself isolated and in constant danger working alone in the worst neighborhoods of the city without a backup. Today, I possess substantial evidence to prove that the NYC Police Department media campaign to demonstrate that they could independently police themselves and route out corruption was simply a media ploy to avoid having an independent counsel to oversee their internal affairs unit. In reality, corruption is still rampant in the department and high ranking police brass are intentionally terminating viable corruption investigations in order to avoid future scandals exposed by the Mollen Commission. I also possess a consensually monitored tape conversation which implicates a high ranking police official who received bribes from the Dominican Federation.

11. I am willing to testify before Congress as to the allegations set forth in this affidavit. In addition, I am willing to turn over to Borough President Molinari and Congress-

man Traficant the documentary evidence I possess on the Dominican Federation, the Nine Kings and the Occhipinti drug cartel conspiracy. There are other important pieces of information relating to drug cartel operations and political corruption that I have not made public in this affidavit in order to protect my sources as well as ongoing media investigations that I am involved with. In addition, I am willing to submit to a polygraph examination to prove the veracity of my allegations.

WILLIAM ACOSTA.

AFFIDAVIT, STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF QUEENS

Manual DeDios, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a former editor of El Diario/La Prensa Newspaper and am currently the editor of a weekly newspaper published in the Spanish language known as Canbyo.

During the course of my work for Canbyo, I undertook to write an expose concerning criminal complaints brought against an Immigration and Naturalization Service Supervisory Special Agent named Joseph Occhipinti by various members of the Federation of Dominican Merchants and Industrialists of New York.

During the course of my investigatory work in researching for the article, I interviewed numerous individuals who are members of the Federation of Dominican Merchants and Industrialists of New York. These individuals confided to me that Mr. Occhipinti had been set up by the Federation and that the complaints against him were fraudulent. These individuals have indicated to me that they are in fear of their safety and as a result would not go public with this information.

I would be more than willing to share my information with any law enforcement agencies or Courts concerned with these matters and would cooperate fully in any further investigations.

MANUAL DEDIOS.

TRIBUTE TO WARREN AND FOREST COUNTIES RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (R.S.V.P.)

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Warren and Forest Counties Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (R.S.V.P.) as they celebrate their 25th Anniversary this month.

During my time in Congress, I've had the privilege to work with the R.S.V.P. and gain a more complete understanding of the outstanding work performed by R.S.V.P. volunteers. From resolving transportation problems to assisting with local environmental issues, these senior volunteers make a lasting impact on the communities in which they live.

The R.S.V.P. provides an excellent opportunity for retired members of our area to remain active and productive. I have long believed that involvement by older Americans in community-based solutions adds a unique and distinct perspective to each job that is performed or project that is undertaken. And I can attest to the fact that our part of Pennsylvania has benefited from the efforts of older Americans through such valuable programs.

The Warren and Forest Counties R.S.V.P. has coordinated the efforts of more than 500 volunteers in 1995 alone. What is even more impressive is the 47,000 hours of community service performed by its participants!

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Warren-Forest Counties R.S.V.P. for 25 years of hard work and proven success. Without question, their continued prosperity will enhance the quality of life that our fellow Pennsylvanians have come to enjoy.

TRIBUTE TO THE NORTH CAROLINA SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, since it is not likely that we will be in session when the anniversary occurs, I wanted to share with my colleagues an upcoming milestone in the life of an extraordinary arts program in the Sixth District of North Carolina. On November 16, 1996, the North Carolina Shakespeare Festival [NCSF] in High Point, NC, will celebrate its 20th anniversary. For two decades, the NCSF has provided thousands of North Carolinians with an appreciation and understanding of great works of art.

The North Carolina Shakespeare Festival was founded in High Point in 1977 by Mark Woods and Stuart Brooks. Since that time, the NCSF has grown from a four-week festival with a budget of \$100,000 to a 26-week festival with a budget in excess of \$1 million. NCSF is nationally recognized for its artistic quality and for performing Shakespeare and other great plays in a way that is relevant to today's audiences.

The NCSF's Educational Outreach Program brings professional, live theatre to many students in high schools and colleges each year. Last year, approximately 34,000 students were served. The home of NCSF is located in High Point, but the festival serves our entire Piedmont Triad region with audience members, supporters and board members from Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point. In addition, NCSF is a statewide resource that provides quality cultural and educational programming in schools, civic centers and theatres throughout North Carolina.

The NCSF also serves as North Carolina's "Cultural Ambassador" when its annual tours travel to as many as nine Southeastern and East Coast states. The NCSF is an outstanding cultural organization, and it also contributes to both economic development and tourism by being an important part of the North Carolina quality of life.

For two decades, the NCSF has shared its artistic light with countless audiences. On the 20th anniversary of the North Carolina Shakespeare Festival, we look back with pride at what its members have achieved, and we eagerly await its future productions. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate the NCSF for outstanding artistic achievement.

TRIBUTE TO THE NORTHVALE FIRE ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Northvale Fire Association on its 100th anniversary. On December 6, 1896, a special meeting was held in Northvale by a six-man committee to form a volunteer fire department. Anthony Muzzio became the first fire chief.

Various trials and setbacks did not discourage the Fire Association from its mission. It originally possessed only horse-drawn wagons, but Northvale was able to purchase its first 500 gallon truck by 1927. Today, the association boasts a fleet of four trucks and an active membership of 50 firefighters.

Northvale's first firehouse was built in 1900 and underwent reconstruction in 1939. A series of renovations in 1970 brought it to its present state.

The dedication and commitment of Northvale's Fire Department is plainly obvious to even the most casual observer. Since 1965, its staff has trained at the Bergen County Fire Academy and continues to attend well after graduation to stay current on fire fighting techniques. Over the past 100 years, the one thing that has remained constant has been the selflessness of the men who have served in Northvale.

Once again, congratulations.

THERE ONCE WAS A CHILD (SONG OF AN UNBORN BABE)

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Carol Howard, a resident of Savannah, GA and the First Congressional District of Georgia, authored a poem that I think will touch many hearts. The poem is dedicated to her son, Scott Alexander, and her granddaughter, Yael Jordan. It is inspired by Father Jim Mayo.

THERE ONCE WAS A CHILD
(SONG OF AN UNBORN BABE)

(By Carol C. Howard)

Dedicated to my son, Scott Alexander and my granddaughter Yael Jordan and inspired by Father Jim Mayo.

There once was a child of grace, gentle of spirit and fair of face, who came to be in early spring, blessed by the kiss of an angel's wing.

The angel stood beside a Throne, he told the babe, "He was God's own, and that with his December birth, would come a man to change the earth!"

"For God has chosen you, sweet one, to try and right the wrongs they've done, to catch the flag before it falls, once you are big and strong and tall.

The greatest land the world has known will, by your birth, become your home, though other lands have been led by kings, the land you'll lead has been kissed with angel's wings."

He placed the babe within a room; he heard a lullabye in his mother's womb. Her

voice was as the summer breeze that rocked him as a gentle sea.

The child though smaller than a hummingbird, would turn his head at Mommy's word. He loved her more each passing day, this child who loved to kick and play.

"Dear Mommy, I know that I am small and it will be awhile before I'm tall. I'll make you very proud of me, cause I'll be lots of help, you'll see."

His days were filled with great delights; he kicked and played with all his might; then summer rain hushed him to sleep. The tiny child gave not a peep.

The Lord, called the angel to his Throne, His tear-filled eyes like bright stars shone; "They have no room for him, you see, the way they had no room for Me."

The angel sad, with head cast down, with lonely eyes he looked around. "These men that Thou hast made like Thee care not for life because it's free."

The angel then with sorrowed eyes journeyed far beneath the skies, beyond the moon's impassioned plea he shook his head and took his leave.

The angel said with gentle tone, "Remember Heaven is your home, beyond the clouds and past Death's Door, the Father waits forevermore!"

As morning slipped right past the night the world was eager for it's light; The sun in sorrow hid his face from earth, and man and time and place.

In a fury came the rains. For Heaven's cries was the child's pain. He was thrown into a bucket cold with no one there, his hand to hold.

A tiny hand reached out to find a mother's face, the love that binds. But, all alone, in fear, he cried, then closed his eyes, And then he died.

Years later, on a cold, bleak day, a woman closed her eyes to pray. A tear upon her pale cheek lay; "Forgive, me child I threw away."

An angel came to take her home; he said he was her very own. "I love you mom, more than you know, Come take my hand, it's time to go . . .

IN HONOR OF DR. SIOMARA SANCHEZ-GUERRA: A DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO HER COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary woman, Dr. Siomara Sanchez-Guerra, who is committed to making a difference in her community. Dr. Sanchez's accomplishments will be recognized at the 1996 Anniversary Dinner Dance of the National Association of Cuban-American Women on November 3 at the Mediterranean Manor in Newark, NJ.

Dr. Sanchez's road to becoming a respected community leader began with her birth in the province of Matanzas, Cuba. She subsequently moved with her mother to Havana where she attended high school and later Havana University where she earned a Doctorate of Law in 1959. However, Dr. Sanchez was unable to begin practice as a

lawyer due to the accusation of anti-revolutionary activities against the Castro regime. Two years hence, she traveled to the United States in search of freedom and stability for her family and obtained employment as a bookkeeper and clerk in New York City.

The topic of education has been particularly important throughout Dr. Sanchez's career. She completed coursework at Columbia University that resulted in an 8-year assignment as a social worker. In 1974, Dr. Sanchez earned a masters degree in education from Montclair State College. She became a guidance counselor at East Side High School in Newark, NJ where she has facilitated the educational development of students for the past 20 years.

Community activism has been a hallmark of Dr. Sanchez's existence. In 1977, she joined the New Jersey Chapter of the National Association of Cuban-American Women [NACAW] because she believed that Cuban-American women need to participate in the professional and political world. Dr. Sanchez has served as president of the State chapter of NACAW and is currently its national president. She has accomplished much in the area of community service, including the founding of an annual toy distribution on Three Kings Day to foster the continuation of Spanish traditions, the establishment of the Elena Mederos Award, which recognizes the contribution of women to the advancement of the Hispanic community, and a yearly visit on Easter Sunday with a group of associates to children in the Jersey City Medical Center and an AIDS group home to bring them the joy of the holiday season.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding and considerate individual working on behalf of the residents of my district. Dr. Sanchez epitomizes the immensely positive influence one woman can have on the lives of others in her community. I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and honor this remarkable woman.

"SHE HAS NO IDEA WHAT'S GOING ON AROUND HER—HER PARENTS ARE BECOMING ALL TOO AWARE"

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I've just received a particularly moving letter about the problems facing American families in the era of managed care.

Today, I introduced legislation which will address some of the problems mentioned in the letter—in this case, timely appeals of coverage decisions and provision of specialty care locally. But there is clearly much, much more to do. Managed care companies—by making the kind of heartless decisions described in this letter—are sowing the wind. They should not be surprised if they reap the whirlwind.

Dr. Courtney's letter follows:

CHILD NEUROLOGY, INC.,
NEURODIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY
Mishawaka, IN, August 21, 1996.

Hon. FORTNEY PETE STARK,
House of Representatives, Cannon Office Building,
Washington, DC

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STARK: Today was another in a string of very frustrating and

sad days. It was different from others in that the players made themselves so obvious. Often I have no one in particular to rail against. Today was different.

Stephanie is 16 months old. About 8 months ago she was abused at the hands of her day care worker. Looking at her MRI, only about 50 percent of her brain is left to perform the functions that it takes the rest of us 100% to accomplish. She may never behave appropriately. She will never think efficiently. She struggles through her week of therapies against the backdrop of seizures brought on by the beating she endured.

Her loving parents, having had a terrible time with conceiving Stephanie, were initially the prime suspects in her abuse. I was called to work with them shortly after they arrived at the hospital. The mother and father were then told that Stephanie was in a coma. They were not told that all the rest of us knew; Stephanie might not survive. The swelling of her brain, coupled with her seizures, might end her life. They could see that she had been damaged, but could not understand why anyone would want to accuse them of injuring someone they loved. They were accused anyway. So, in addition to having to weather their child's life and death fight, the parents had to face multiple meetings with social workers, psychologists, doctors, workers from the child protective agency, and a detective from the state police.

Now, 8 months later, I am looking at Stephanie's MRI and listening to her father tell me that their managed care company wants them to take her to Indianapolis to a panel-approved specialist, rather than the one that has been taking care of her since her admission to the hospital. The local specialist is boarded in the same specialty area as the one in Indianapolis and, in fact, is boarded in areas above and beyond the Indianapolis specialist. The HMO's position was clearly stated to the father as financially driven. The local specialist is not on their panel and they are not interested in establishing a relationship with him—even though he is willing to see the child for the same rate as the Indianapolis specialist and is only 20 minutes from the parent's home. It didn't end there.

The father, distraught by his continuing ordeal with the HMO, complained to his employer's personnel department about the treatment his daughter is receiving. He was subsequently pulled aside by his employer's Vice President and told that there were 80 other employees that he had to think about. If he "kept complaining about the insurance they had chosen, he could start looking for another job!"

This happens day after day. HMO's seem to be content as long as people are healthy. They define exclusions to coverage more extensive than the scope of that which they will cover. Mental health benefits, supposedly available, are almost impossible to have approved. The level of concurrent review is embarrassing for the patient and exhausting for the health care provider. The number of times this review occurs without the physician reviewer ever meeting or touching the patient is beyond belief. The medical reviewer almost never sees the patient. Moreover, diagnoses of the care-givers are constantly called into question or second-guessed by people employed by the insurance company without specialty training in our area of expertise, not licensed to practice, not trained in health care at all, and who are always advocates for the company and never advocates for the patient.

Within the last several years, you introduced and successfully passed an amendment to prevent doctors from operating medical businesses outside of their specialty area and outside of their total ownership (Stark). The

public interest is threatened by a doctor referring a patient to another business for the purpose of their own financial gain. However, managed care companies can create panels of "providers" whose contracted fees are based lower than the otherwise prevailing rates. The managed care company directs the patient to the panel doctor who charges the managed care company less and is rewarded for providing less. This occurs for the purpose of the financial gain of the managed care company. To be simple, this style of behavior clearly violates the intent behind your amendment. These care limitations, in turn, increase the managed care company's profits, resulting in higher salaries for middle and upper management.

As a provider of health care, I see the soul of my field, and medicine in general, being corrupted by improper and mephistophelean pacts with MBA's more concerned with numbers than they are about the patients. I know how the CEO in the managed care company would expect to be treated if it were his or her daughter whose MRIs were on my wall. They would never send their child 130 miles away for care that could be provided better locally. They would seek expensive and regular treatment for their tragically injured daughter. Our only hedge against a worsening condition for a child like this is to provide her with consistent and professional care. The best care, if available, is always local. These interventions may improve the child's future independence. They may improve her parent's will to continue to build their family.

Assurance against abuse on the part of insurers should be mandated. Insurance companies and managed care companies should be held accountable by holding them medically and legally liable for the medical decisions that they make under the guise of "financial decisions." They should not be allowed to operate outside of "safe harbors" without regulation. Insurance companies should not be in the business of making medical decisions which affect patients * * * it exemplifies an inherent conflict of interest. This basic and fundamental conflict of interest is a state both unethical and immoral.

In the meanwhile, Stephanie is sleeping in her father's arms. She has no idea what's going on around her. Her parents are becoming all too aware.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. COURTNEY, Psy. D.
Clinical Neuropsychologist,
Treasurer, Indiana Psychological Association.

TRIBUTE TO DAN STILL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, service in the field of public and mental health is demanding and admirable. Dan Still has been performing work in this arena for his entire career, a career which began with the U.S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control [CDC] working on the epidemiology of communicable diseases. Subsequently, he accepted an assignment with the New York City Department of Health and served as the administrative director of childhood lead poisoning and control, and later as the deputy administrator of the Department of Health.

When the New York City Health Services Administration was dissolved, Mr. Still assisted in the establishment of the Department of Mental Health Retardation and Alcoholism

Services. He was later appointed assistant commissioner for administration, with a subsequent promotion to deputy commissioner for management and budget.

Mr. Still has extensive expertise in the financing of community mental hygiene programs and helped develop and implement numerous reforms of the system in New York State, culminating in the Community Mental Health Resources Act of 1993, landmark legislation that reinvests mental health funding from State psychiatric facilities to community services.

Dan is married to Lydia Still, an early childhood teacher, and they have two children in college. Mr. Still is active in an array of community activities and civic organizations. I am pleased to commend him for his efforts and contributions.

HONORING JAMES BONNER

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, when Alabama was redistricted a few years ago, Wilcox County was taken from the 1st District and put in the 7th District. While I am no longer privileged to represent the people of Wilcox County here in the House of Representatives, I obviously made a lot of friends there over the years, and I still value those friendships very much.

One of those friends is James Bonner. James is a man who tells it like he sees it, which in this day and time is a rare quality indeed. And if you are lucky enough to count James as your friend, you know you've got a friend for life.

James was recently honored with a front page tribute in his hometown newspaper, the Wilcox Progressive Era. The headline of the story tells it all—"James Bonner: One of Camden's living legends."

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to submit for the RECORD the entire article on James Bonner, written by our mutual friend, M. Hollis Curl, the editor and publisher of the Progressive Era. And while I'm at it, I'd like to join Hollis in adding my thanks, too, to James, for all he has done for so many people. Keep it up, James, for many more years to come.

JAMES BONNER: ONE OF CAMDEN'S LIVING LEGENDS

If you're among Camden's younger residents—below 40—or a newcomer, chances are you don't know a whole lot about the elderly gentleman you've seen making his way along Broad Street each morning with the help of an aluminum walker and under the watchful eye of his driver or secretary.

If you're a native of Camden—one of the oldtimers—you know the gentleman as Mr. James Bonner. If you do know him chances are, small town's being what they are, that you have strong opinions about him; just as he certainly does about you.

Yes, sir, James Bonner is a forceful, opinionated individual. If he likes you, you have a friend forever. And no one is ever likely to know the breadth of his benevolence. James has helped failing businesses, folks with catastrophic illnesses, and he has sent numer-

ous kids to school. He has a big, big heart. We just hope he doesn't take offense at our noting the softer side of his personality!

On the other hand, if he doesn't like you you can at least take comfort in the fact that your transgression has merited you the considerable wrath of a formidable adversary! James doesn't waste his time on petty individuals.

We heard a fellow say the other day that "James Bonner would wrestle a circle saw when he was younger". That's true as far as it goes. Actually, James Bonner will take on any foe right now. Eighty-plus years have not diminished his zest for espousing causes and pursuing them to satisfactory conclusions.

In the old days—when Bonner Brothers consisted of his late brothers Billy and Josiah Robins (James' twin) the trio were genuine movers and shakers in the Wilcox County community.

Land, timber and minerals were their primary focus but they dabbled in other things too. Billy, it is said, did yeoman duty while Jo Robins—who was Probate Judge at the time of his death—handled lawyering. Nobody ever doubted, though, that James Bonner was the thinker in that trinity.

But things have changed somewhat. Time—and better than eighty years—mandate a few changes. But none have been mental. James Bonner is as sharp today as he was back in 1929 when he left Wilcox County to attend Erskine College.

When he returned in the early 30's he taught school at Oak Grover near Pine Hill. He was at one time principal of that school and the one at Lower Peach Tree.

When World War II broke out James volunteered as a buck private in the Army Air Corps. He quickly advanced to corporal and it wasn't long before his superiors sent him to Officer Candidate School at Miami Beach.

After graduating as a lieutenant, James went to Wright Field in Ohio. A brief stint at the intelligence school in Harrisburg, PA, earned him the position of Post Intelligence Officer at what was to become Wright-Patterson AFB.

It was about then, with the war in full swing, that James recalled that his grandfather CSA Major James Bonner had been a courier during the War Between the States. That bit of family heritage prompted him to volunteer for often dangerous duty in the Courier Service.

As a courier stationed in San Francisco, James traveled all over the war-torn world under direct order from President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He delivered invasion maps and decoding equipment to forces fighting in the South Pacific, Australia, India and etc. It was while in New Guinea delivering these maps to General Douglas MacArthur that his ship was torpedoed by the Japanese. Luckily, the torpedo was a dud and did not explode.

Once, while waiting on the airstrip at the Pacific island of Biak, the Japanese bombed the strip while James was on the flight line. It was there that he met Col. Bill Darwin (who now lives in Camden) who was in charge of the anti aircraft unit guarding the field. James says he recalls vividly watching Bill's men repel the Japs.

James' recollection of WWII also includes memories of Lt. Gen. David Godwin Barr, of Nanafalia. Gen. Barr was MacArthur's assistant and directed the bombing of Japan and the destruction of the Japanese fleet. Barr's air unit also carried out the mission of dropping the Atomic bombs that ended the war.

After the war, James remembers, Col. R.R. "Fritz" Carothers, of Oak Hill and Camden (Mayor at one time) was assigned the job of

special courier to carry pictures and information directly to President Harry Truman.

A sad memory for James was the death of a Camden native—a young prisoner of war—who was murdered by the Japanese a week after the Peace Treaty was signed aboard the deck of the battleship Missouri.

Following the war, James' courier unit was instrumental in delivering the documents throughout the world to countries which became part of the United Nations.

When James Bonner returned to Camden after the war he was confident that his military duty had been fulfilled. But it was not to be. He was called back to active duty during the Korean War to serve with the Strategic Air Command at Barksdale AFB. Legendary general Curtis LeMay was his commanding officer.

James eventually did retire, with the rank of Major, and has devoted his time to business—and worthy causes—ever since.

From a civic standpoint, James Bonner is the only surviving member of the original Industrial Board which helped pave the way for MacMillan Bloedel's coming to Wilcox County.

And it was with the help of fellow civic leaders John Webb, W.J. Bonner, Mrs. Clyde Miller and others that the Solomon Brothers sewing plant came here and is now the oldest local industry still operating with a steady payroll.

James also worked with the late Dr. Shannon "Shine" Hollinger, DVM, in securing a \$1 million bond issue for the establishment of Camden Mills on the Bypass. The facility presently houses IKS Services.

Yes, James Bonner has witnessed many changes over the years. Some have been good and others not so good. He is particularly disappointed by the fact that state politicians have not kept the promises they made during the last election.

But from a civic standpoint it might be good that all the promises haven't been kept. That means that James Bonner will stay motivated to be a part of the things that make Camden and Wilcox County better.

Thanks James. Keep on Keeping on!

85TH NATIONAL DAY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to make note of and salute the upcoming 85th National Day of the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan which will be celebrated on Thursday, October 10, 1996.

I wish the ROC every success in its adoption and implementation of a pragmatic diplomacy; and its work toward a greater international voice and acceptance in the world community. We should all recognize that this is a country which has made a truly impressive effort to improve its position and gain recognition in the world community—becoming the world's 19th largest economy and 7th largest U.S. trading partner.

On this very special day to the ROC, I extend my congratulations to both the President of the ROC, Dr. Lee Teng-hui, and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative in the United States, Dr. Jason Chih-chiang Hu.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT ACT, AMENDMENTS
OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the House substitute to S. 919, a bill that makes amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, known as CAPTA. This legislation, which has been crafted in a bicameral and bipartisan fashion, authorizes and makes critical amendments to the current CAPTA Act.

As a former law enforcement officer I urge support for this legislation so that we can protect the most vulnerable segment of this Nation's population—abused and neglected children. As you know crime against children is on the rise and we must act now. It is because of the children we need to pass this today.

One important component of this bill is that it provides expanded adoption opportunities for babies who have been abandoned. The parents of these children have indicated by their actions that they do not want these children, then lets make it easier for these children to go to homes that will love, care, provide nourishment for them. In addition this act will take a closer look at the effects of the placement of children in kinship care arrangements, pre-adoptive, or adoptive homes. This legislation adds a requirement for states to explore contracting with public or private non-profit agencies, or sectarian institutions for the recruitment of potential foster and adoptive families. This legislation increases the authorization for the Adoptive Opportunities Act to \$20 million and continues authorization through 2001.

It is time that we all join together and protect our children. I urge my colleagues to vote favorably on this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN SCHOFIELD

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the long and distinguished career of Dean Schofield, deputy secretary of the Department of Transportation of the State of South Dakota. Dean consistently demonstrated utmost dedication and professionalism in his 35 years and 8 months of service to South Dakota.

Throughout his years with the South Dakota Department of Transportation, Dean served as a mentor and model for all employees through his quiet, thoughtful style, strong work ethic and leadership. His commitment to family, profession, church and community was something that many within the department strived to emulate and his ability to balance all of his responsibilities was remarked on by many. My office always enjoyed working with Dean and my staff came to rely heavily on Dean's extensive knowledge and ability to always provide

much needed information, even on short notice.

Dean Schofield's hard work and extensive knowledge about South Dakota's transportation systems contributed to the passage of several pieces of major Federal legislation, including the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act and the National Highway System legislation, which are extremely beneficial to the State of South Dakota. Additionally, Dean was instrumental in developing the Department's Computerized Needs Data Book, the 5-Year Construction Program with its project prioritization system based on needs, the annual strategic Plan and the legislative program, and he served on numerous department, statewide, and special Governor's task forces.

Through his knowledge, judgment, openness, thoroughness, and integrity over the last 35 years, Dean has earned the respect of everyone he has dealt with, both within and outside the South Dakota Department of Transportation. In recognition of his outstanding service, Dean was voted the Department's most considerate and genuinely caring employee and is a unique individual who will be sorely missed by the Department and by my office. South Dakota will truly benefit from the fruits of Dean's labor for many years to come. I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize him today.

CONSUMER BANKRUPTCY
CONCERNS

HON. SONNY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, along with many other Members I share a deep concern that the United States is about to set an economic record which is nothing to be proud of. I speak of the fact that by the end of 1996 total U.S. bankruptcy filings are expected to exceed 1 million for the first time in the Nation's history. It is particularly worrisome that this level of bankruptcies is occurring in a time of relatively good economic news, as it raises significant concerns about what bankruptcy levels will be whenever the next cyclical economic downturn arrives. As a member of the Banking Committee I am of course worried about the potential impact of losses stemming from bankruptcy on the health of our financial institutions, and on the price and availability of credit. And, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, aware that bankruptcy filings constitute more than three-quarters of all cases in the Federal courts, I worry about this increasing burden upon the judicial system.

About 9 out of 10 of all bankruptcy filings are consumer bankruptcies. About two-thirds of those are in chapter 7, where creditors are paid some percentage of what they are owed from the liquidation proceeds of the debtor's nonexempt assets, if there are any. Chapter 7 is a historical anachronism, a holdover from a time when credit was hard to come by and based upon what you owed. Today, of course, consumer credit is plentiful and is extended on the basis of the applicant's anticipated future income.

The remainder of consumer bankruptcies are in chapter 13, where employed debtors

with a regular income commit to a multi-year repayment plan covering some portion of what they owe.

The majority of debtors filing for bankruptcy are in serious financial straits due to loss of employment, divorce, or medical emergency, and we must keep the system open and available to assist them in getting back on an even financial keel.

But there appears to be a significant percentage of individuals abusing the bankruptcy system through multiple filings to forestall legal actions, hiding of assets, making false and incomplete financial statements, and similar actions. Some individuals enter into chapter 13 repayment plans which are unrealistic and which inevitably fail, while other individuals with steady incomes and the ability to make significant repayment of their freely acquired debts choose to abandon them in chapter 7. The system is out of kilter, and its overburdened overseers are ill-equipped to catch those who abuse it.

It is my belief that individuals with financial problems should consider filing for bankruptcy to be their last resort, not their first. All of the individuals involved in the system—judges, trustees, administrators, and attorneys—have an obligation to ensure that consumer debtors are fully aware of their nonbankruptcy alternatives for accomplishing financial restructuring. Consumer credit counseling services are widely available throughout the nation and can help individuals and families avoid bankruptcy through various financial management techniques. Creditors are extremely supportive of these efforts.

Attorneys and other bankruptcy petition preparers have an obligation to fully disclose the very serious nature and consequences of filing for bankruptcy to individuals considering this step. Debtors need to be aware that this is a step with serious, negative long term consequences for their ability to obtain credit and other services, and that there are alternative means for redressing their problems which should be explored first.

Unfortunately, some attorneys and other bankruptcy preparers advertise their services as "debt reduction", "federal repayment", or similarly vague and misleading terms to disguise the true nature of their business and to downplay the consequences of entering into personal bankruptcy. As a result, many thousands of individuals each year are placed into bankruptcy without fully informed knowledge and consent. Attorneys and other petition preparers have a constitutional right to advertise, but this type of deceptive and misleading practice needs to be curbed.

In 1994 Congress passed bankruptcy reform legislation which established a National Bankruptcy Review Commission to review and further evaluate the bankruptcy system and make recommendations for fundamental reform to Congress. It is my understanding that the commission, which has a 2 year mandate expiring in the fall of 1997, has so far made very little progress in grappling with the fundamental problems rampant in the consumer bankruptcy system. It has instead permitted its staff to engage in a series of pointless academic debates and to advance proposals which have little support, much less consensus, in the broad bankruptcy community. While the other working groups established within the Commission have already issued numerous policy proposal in such areas as

corporate restructuring, small business bankruptcy, and system administration, the consumer working group has yet to make even a single, tentative recommendation for reform of the current system. With consumer bankruptcy filings constituting about 90 percent of all filings, this wheel-spinning cannot be allowed to continue. Therefore, I was pleased to learn that the Commission is finally going to begin to grapple with this area in a comprehensive way with a series of hearings beginning in November. Congress needs this Commission to deliver a series of pragmatic proposals to get the system back under control and to provide debtors with the relief they require, creditors with the repayment they deserve, and society at large with the right balance between forgiveness and obligation.

One area which I hope the Commission devotes serious attention to is recommending ways in which individuals can be informed of alternatives to bankruptcy at the earliest possible time, perhaps even before their initial contact with the bankruptcy system. Consumer financial education must obviously play a large role in addressing current problems.

I also believe that both the Federal Trade Commission and state bar associations should do a much better job of monitoring bankruptcy-related advertising, and should crack down on deceptive ads which fail to clearly and conspicuously disclose that the services being offered involve a declaration of bankruptcy along with all of its grave and lingering consequences. Disciplinary or enforcement action should certainly be utilized where appropriate.

Finally, the Office of U.S. Trustee, which administers the bankruptcy system, should undertake efforts to ensure that the standing trustees in chapters 7 and 13 are making inquiries to determine that debtors are aware of alternatives to bankruptcy and are fully aware of the long-term effects of filing for bankruptcy.

It is my intention to continue to monitor bankruptcy developments and the ongoing work of the Bankruptcy Commission. This subject involves matters of economics, judicial fairness, and personal values. There may be many ways to address the ongoing bankruptcy crisis—but they all require an initial recognition that this is indeed a crisis, most particularly for the millions of debtors and their families caught up in it. Bankruptcy must remain available as a last resort for those who truly require legal forgiveness of their contractual obligations. But it cannot grow into a first resort for those with the ability but not the desire to make good on their financial obligations.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION
EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONCERNING VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, a recent review of 34 new pilot television shows in U.S. News and Worked Report found that many of them contain extensive and graphic violence—some

as early as 8 p.m. In one show, a criminal drives a nail into the palm of a corrupt mayor. In another, a man is buried alive with his mouth and eyes sewn shut. And in yet another offering, as the top of a corpse's head is sawed off an alien creature pops out.

Children are particularly sensitive to the world around them, as they notice and absorb everything they see and experience. Psychologist Stephen Garber of the Behavior Institute of Atlanta has seen an increasing number of children in his practice who, despite having no actual contact with violence and living in safe neighborhoods, are developing not just fears but full-blown phobias about being kidnapped, getting shot, and other real-world calamities. He attributes this in part to what children see on television. The American Psychological Association estimates that a typical child will watch 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence before finishing elementary school.

This matters because studies are pretty clear with respect to the impact that viewing violence has on children. In 1956, one of the first studies of television violence reported that 4 year olds who watched "Woody Woodpecker" cartoons were more likely to display aggressive behavior than children who watched the "Little Red Hen." Study after study in decade after decade confirmed similar findings. However, the harm caused by viewing violence is broader than the encouraging of violent behavior. Studies have found that viewing violence increases mistrust of others and fear of being a victim of violence, and desensitizes viewers to violence resulting in calloused attitudes and apathetic behavior toward violence.

Over the years, Congress and broadcasters have sporadically tackled this issue. For example, in 1990, Congress passed the Children's Television Act to increase the amount of quality educational programming for children. The recent rewrite of the Telecommunications bill included a requirement that television sets be manufactured with a computer chip that would allow parents to screen out programs, rated by the broadcast industry, that are inappropriate for their children. And more recently, the broadcasters have agreed to air 3 hours of educational television programming per week. I support these efforts.

But quite frankly, I don't think they are enough. I agree with the philosophy that if a river is polluted, you don't just put up a warning sign—you try to clean it up. That is why I am introducing a resolution, with Congressman WOLF and 10 other Members of Congress, expressing the sense of the House that broadcasters should not air violent programming between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Cleaning up television will not resolve all of the Nation's ills. But as former Education Secretary William J. Bennett points out, in recent years we have seen an explosion in moral pathologies: abused and abandoned children, out-of-wedlock births, drug use, violent crime and just plain trashy behavior, as well as the vanishing of the unwritten rules of decency and civility, social strictures and basic good manners. He attributes this to the fact that "the good" requires constant reinforcement, and "the bad" needs only permission.

Turning the tide, reinforcing "the good" will ultimately take a massive collective effort, one that engages our families, our civic leaders,

our religious leaders, our teachers, our community leaders, all levels of government, neighbors—everyone in society. But the media, too, with its enormous role in the socialization process, must join us in this effort.

SALUTE TO DON AND JACKIE
PRUNER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two people who have probably had a more direct effect on the health and welfare of Ventura County residents than anyone else—Don and Jackie Pruner.

In August of 1963, Don and Jackie scraped together nearly all the money they could find and bought an ambulance company that consisted of one 1958 Pontiac ambulance. Times were tight, so Don did the driving while Jackie handled business operations and dispatched about 15 calls a month (to a service population of about 9,000 people in the Thousand Oaks area) out of the couple's home.

Back then, the business was called Conejo Ambulance. Over the course of three decades, Pruner Health Services grew to provide 24-hour emergency service to a population of more than 345,000 people in an area of approximately 650 square miles.

Obviously, Don and Jackie have come a long way from that 1958 Pontiac. Like all business success stories, theirs is one of hard work, determination and day-to-day achievements that together form an extraordinary record of service.

As we celebrate their retirement, it is entirely appropriate that we celebrate all that Don and Jackie have given to all of us—those who know them personally as friends, and those who have known them only through the essential service they provide.

Anyone who has ever picked up a phone to summon an ambulance in the middle of an emergency knows that those calls are often made in frantic desperation. For more than three decades, the people of Ventura County and Malibu have found Don and Jackie Pruner on the other end of that phone—willing to do anything they could to preserve life.

Through it all, Don and Jackie have also found the time to raise three children, Michelle, Mike and Scott, and to welcome five grandchildren into the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to today salute my friends Don and Jackie Pruner, and to thank them for everything they have done for our community. It is rare to come across someone who has truly dedicated their lives to helping preserve the health and welfare of others. Don and Jackie Pruner are two such individuals. It is my hope that, in retirement, these two good friends can focus on their love of traveling, fishing and frequent excursions to Catalina. I think everyone who knows Don and Jackie personally would agree, after all the years of hard work, they deserve it.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Don and Jackie Pruner to this distinguished body and wish them all the best in the future.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF NMMI TV

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 20th anniversary of New Mexico Military Institute Television Productions in Roswell, NM. New Mexico is proud to have on the finest military schools in the country, New Mexico Military Institute. NMMI is known for academic excellence, offering one of the few 2-year Army Officer Commissioning Programs in the United States, and having a tough curriculum for the development of strength and character of the young men and women who attend NMMI from literally all around the world. In addition to this, NMMI has contributed greatly to its local community, through, among other things, outstanding television broadcasting produced at NMMI.

This school year NMMI Television Productions will begin its 20th season of providing the Roswell community with local and original broadcasting. Over 300 cadets, and numerous local citizens-as-program hosts and other community volunteers have been a part of this effort. Their programming ranges from community services, retirement programs and activities, bilingual awareness shows, sports, medicine, news, recreation and other programs of interest for and about Roswell. I commend NMMI-TV Productions for providing this additional technical and educational program as part of an experience-by-doing learning laboratory for cadets interested in the field of television broadcasting.

Recently, the superintendent of NMMI, Lt. Gen. Robert D. Beckel, came and briefed me on the many wonderful accomplishments and improvements taking place at NMMI. NMMI Television Productions is clearly an example of this excellence and what they are doing for the men and women attending their institution as well the local community. I am attaching an article from the Roswell Daily Record that explains in detail the exceptional work being done by this unique program. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting NMMI and NMMI Television Productions for their all-around dedication to the NMMI Corps of Cadets and the community of Roswell.

[From the Roswell Daily Record, Sept. 8, 1996]

NMMI BROADCASTS 20TH YEAR OF TV PRODUCTION

(By Marifrank DaHarb)

Lights . . . camera . . . and ACTION begins Tuesday as the New Mexico Military Institute TV Productions enters its 20th season on the air.

Under the supervision of executive producer Col. Bruce McLaren and director of broadcasting Lt. Col. Cory Woodbury, the NMMI programming airs on cable channel 11 every Tuesday night during the academic year.

"We share the channel with Community Calendar, First Baptist Church and Roswell City Council meetings," McLaren said. He also said they can offer local programming and a link to satellite teleconferences and telecourses to the community, Roswell schools and Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell as well as the institute.

"We've been on the telecommunications cutting edge for 20 years," McLaren said,

"hosting numerous broadcast events and now extending into such new areas as a proposed additional downlink site from Eastern, the new Western Governors University and availability as a node in the new statewide telecommunications network now in the planning stages."

McLaren said the NMMI program's focus has always been on cadet training, sometimes for school credit and sometimes for fun.

"We have 27 volunteer cadets right now," he said, "and a waiting list."

College sophomore Estevan Padilla of Espanola is in his third year at the institute but this is his first year of involvement with TV production. "My friend, Mike, got me into it," he said. "It's my first experience with television, but I was already in audio as a member of the VMV Club which is open to everyone, not just for cadets."

"We set up for dances and other performers such as comedians, singers, bands, whatever they need us for."

Padilla's friend, Mike Ulanski of Wahiawa, Hawaii, also a sophomore and in his third year, said, "I did this all last year, including special projects like taping alumni activities during Homecoming and the superintendent's retirement party. We'll tape anything as long as it's approved by Col. McLaren."

Ulanski explained the cadets rotate responsibilities. "For one show, you might be director," he said. "For the next one you might be in charge of audio."

Mark Jacobs of Albuquerque is in his third year at NMMI and is a junior in high school. This is his second year in TV production. "I think I'm very interested in taking this another step," he said.

Lt. Col. Woodbury believes the experience can be invaluable, even if it's not a career goal. "One cadet who graduated from here worked his way through college working for PBS (Public Broadcasting System)."

Martha Ortiz of El Paso, a college freshman, said she had been at NMMI some 21 days. She got interested in TV production after learning about it at an event in the gym showcasing campus activities. "I like it a lot," she said. "It's very interesting."

The programs offered have a variety of interests for public viewing. Dori Lenz Wagner is no stranger to the production end, having been a frequent guest on Diane Holdson's "How To . . .". But this fall her own show, "Quilting," debuts. The nationally known quilting instructor will teach four different patterns—Fancy Three Patch, Mandevilla, Attic Window and Snowball—as well as how to finish a quilt. Everything will be machine pieced with rotary cutting.

"This is the first time they've done a quilting show," she said. "I think it'll be fun and I'm looking forward to it."

Wagner's six shows will alternate weeks with newcomer Bo Shero. Shero's program is on woodcarving. "I plan to take them through a full project of carving a bluebird," he said, "including all the techniques for attaching the wings, heads and feet and painting and sharpening tools."

Shero is new to Roswell as well as NMMI-TV. He spent five years as a guest woodcarver at Silver Dollar City in Branson, MO, where people demonstrate how things were done in the Ozarks in the 1890s.

"We think we have a good line-up this fall," McLaren said. "But we'd like to be able to offer shows for the home handyman and the Roswell gardener or something like 'New Mexico Out-of-Doors' and 'Learning to play . . . whatever musical instrument.' We're limited only by the availability of program hosts."

"LINKED FINANCING"—A NEW CONCEPT IN AVIATION FUNDING

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purpose of introducing legislation to establish an innovative new funding mechanism for the Federal Aviation Administration. We've named this new funding mechanism Linked Financing and I'm introducing the legislation at this obviously late date to ensure interested committees such as the Budget, Ways and Means and Transportation Committees, as well as organizations such as the National Civilian Aviation Review Commission, will have an opportunity to study and consider this interesting concept before work begins again next year on the controversial issue of FAA financing reform.

This concept known as Linked Financing is something I've worked on with my friends at the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA). AOPA has devoted substantial time and effort to refining the idea, and I believe it holds considerable promise for addressing the future funding needs of our Nation's air transportation system. It's based on a simple premise. That is, the services provided by the FAA are an essential Government function largely financed by the users of the system. As we know, under existing budget rules the cap on discretionary spending and the trade-offs it requires, sometimes constrain our ability to fully fund programs which are largely funded by the users.

This situation cries out for a fresh approach. Next year, Congress will begin to debate a number of issues closely tied to the future of aviation funding. The House, in an overwhelming vote to take the transportation trust funds off budget, has sent the clear signal that it wants transportation trust fund monies fully spent for the intended purpose. An internal fight among airlines for market share has crept into Congress and will likely cause a reexamination of the current airline ticket tax structure. Finally, the Clinton administration, in an attempt to use more discretionary spending to fund its liberal social agenda, has created what I believe is an artificial FAA funding crisis in order to justify a new aviation tax structure.

All of these issues contain potential pitfalls. Taking the transportation trust funds out of the unified budget process could send a mixed signal as we seek to balance the Federal budget over the next 7 years. It remains to be seen whether readjusting the airline ticket tax structure will increase either safety or savings to the traveling public. The administration has not been able to adequately demonstrate its alleged aviation funding shortfall. And its proposed solution, new aviation taxes, has a number of additional problems. They are costly to collect, they can disrupt the financial planning of the airlines, they have safety implications, and—most important—FAA would have little direct accountability to Congress for how the agency spends the money.

Linked Financing is a better alternative. This plan would provide FAA the funding the administration says it needs, but, unlike imposing the administration's proposed new aviation taxes, would not circumvent the current budget process.

Linked Financing would retain the excise taxes which airway system users now pay on airline tickets, fuel, and cargo. These taxes would continue to feed the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. This Trust Fund is for aviation spending only, and it finances most of the FAA's budget.

Under Linked Financing, what aviation users pay in taxes for a given year would depend on what Congress allowed the FAA to spend the year before. When the FAA's spending goes up, the taxes collected would be adjusted upwards by a corresponding amount the following year, according to a predetermined formula. An upper limit on the tax rates would keep the rates at a reasonable level. The objective is for tax revenues to match spending from year to year. We think most of the necessary growth in tax revenue would result from aviation industry growth, not tax rate increases. But the formula would provide for an adjustment in the tax rates, if necessary.

When FAA spending drops, tax rates would drop automatically the following year to reflect the decrease. This would ensure that system users will not pay for non-existent services.

Linked Financing also addresses the constraints imposed by the discretionary spending cap. Under the current rules, additional revenue doesn't automatically lead to additional spending. Why? Because spending is capped, regardless of how much money the government takes in.

The purpose of the spending cap is to control the deficit by cutting Government spending instead of raising taxes. However, under Linked Financing, aviation users would pay for the increased spending for FAA—not other taxpayers.

Therefore, the Linked Financing plan establishes an annual Trust Fund reserve account which would be available to the appropriations committees to supplement the resources otherwise available to them within the discretionary cap. This Annual Reserve Account would be outside the discretionary cap, so the discretionary cap would not limit the ability of Congress to spend the funds deposited in the Reserve Account. The amount deposited in the Annual Reserve Account each year would be equal to the annual increase in Aviation Trust Fund revenue, if any.

Linked Financing assures that the taxes that aviation users pay are promptly spent for aviation purposes. And it does this without major changes to the current budget process or the ability of Congress to oversee FAA's spending.

As an innovative mechanism for using dedicated taxes—taxes collected for a specific purpose—Linked Financing could offer a solution for other user financed Government programs, as well.

This is an interesting idea, Mr. Speaker, which deserves serious consideration. The challenges facing aviation are not going to go away and I urge my colleagues to give this proposal their attention as we begin to debate these issues in the final days of this Congress as well as the 105th Congress.

RECOGNIZING TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to take a moment before the Congress adjourns for the year to congratulate our friends and allies in the Republic of China as they prepare to celebrate their National Day on October 10.

As my colleagues know, the Taiwanese people recently made history as they successfully and peacefully held the first Democratic elections in over four thousand years of Chinese history. President Lee Teng Hui and the people of the Republic of China are to be commended for that landmark achievement.

I join with my colleagues in the Congress and my many Taiwanese-American friends in Cincinnati and around the country in congratulating the people of the Republic of China on this, the 85th anniversary of their National Day.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN G. HEVESI

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the stalwart efforts of Alan Hevesi, who, as New York City's 41st comptroller has fought to ensure financial integrity in the budgetary process. A veteran of the State Assembly, Alan has been involved in the negotiation and passage of 18 balanced budgets.

Alan Hevesi has been a champion of affordable health care, education reform, and the rights of people with disabilities. His efforts were instrumental in passing legislation that cracked down on Medicaid fraud and nursing home abuses.

Under Alan Hevesi's administration, the number of audits conducted by the comptroller's office has doubled, generating \$42 million in direct cash savings for the city of New York. Other efforts he has directed resulted in the elimination of individuals from welfare and their placement in meaningful jobs. Additionally, pension funds for which the comptroller is a trustee and advisor, are ranked in the top quartile for performance and the bottom quartile for costs.

The stellar performances of this exceptional individual are attributable to his vast energy, commitment, professional and academic training. He received his undergraduate academic training from Queens College, and his Ph.D in public law and government from Columbia University.

Alan Hevesi and his wife Carol have three children, Laura, Daniel, and Andrew. I am pleased to recognize his vast contributions and to introduce him to my House colleagues.

A VETERAN INSTRUCTOR SHARES HER EXPERIENCES IN THE CLASSROOM

HON. ROGER F. WICKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in the Sunday, September 22 edition of the Northeast Mississippi Daily Journal in my hometown of Tupelo, MS. Claudia Hopkins is a fifth grade teacher at King Intermediate School in Tupelo. She was recently asked to talk about her career as a teacher before the Tupelo Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. Her comments reaffirm my long-held feelings that classroom teachers are the most important part of education.

A VETERAN INSTRUCTOR SHARES HER EXPERIENCES IN THE CLASSROOM

(By Claudia Hopkins)

I never planned to teach. I didn't want to. My mother was a career teacher, my father had been a teacher at different times in my life, my aunts were teachers, and I just wasn't interested. I didn't like teachers! They were always so intrusive! I think I was like Winston Churchill who said, "Personally, I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like to be taught."

I wanted to be a writer, and that's the employment I was seeking as a new college graduate 27 years ago in Nashville. I was scheduled for my second interview for a copywriter's position when I came home for the Labor Day weekend to find that the principal of a little school outside of Nashville had called saying he needed a fourth grade teacher. There was only one drawback, he said. My room would be on the stage. Well, those of you who know me can appreciate the irony in that! And, sure enough, without really knowing why, I canceled my copywriting interview, took that teaching job and with the exception of seven years, have been "on the stage" ever since!

Often I've felt just like Dolly Levi with a business card and a solution for every problem! A teacher makes so many decisions for so many people in one day—our profession ranks second in the number of immediate decisions that must be made every day. Air traffic controllers are first! They also have the highest suicide rate, but I don't want to dwell on that!

II. "GETTING TO KNOW YOU."

It didn't take me very long that first year to realize that if I wanted my students to be successful, I couldn't teach them as if they were all round pegs to fit into round holes. Some of them are square pegs, some are diamond-shaped—all are unique. I began to read and study and observe. Somewhere along the way, I read what a student had written, and the words had a profound effect on my teaching:

"Can't nobody teach me who don't know me and won't learn me." Let me repeat that: "Can't nobody teach me who don't know me and won't learn me."

Wow, what a powerful statement! I began to try to get to know each one of my students—to search out the learning style unique to each one—to find just the right way to help each child experience success. It's a hard task—often an exhausting one and one I'm still trying to master.

I guess the most outstanding example of tailoring education to fit the child was Fred. Fred was an older boy who'd been held back several years. By the time he was in the

fourth grade, he was so mature that he wasn't just noticing the girls but the teachers, too! I found him in the sixth grade hall one day getting a drink of water, and as I passed, I patted him on his back and told him that he needed to return to his classroom. He never raised up—I just heard him utter, "Umm, umm, umm!"

Well, at the end of that fourth grade year, the principal decided to bypass fifth grade and put Fred in my sixth grade class because he was, quote, "getting too old to stay in elementary school" and "it didn't matter where he was anyway; he couldn't learn." Boy, don't ever give me a challenge like that! I discovered right away that Fred could learn—in fact, he could learn fast. I showed him how to annex the zero in multiplication in one day. He called that zero the "naked zero. I don't know why. But it worked for him. He was like that—you could see the light come on in his eyes, and whatever connection he made that year, I supported. He couldn't read very well and we weren't really successful in overcoming that, but he'd found his own system of deciphering the printed word enough to keep up in science and social studies.

In getting to know him, I discovered that he got up before sunrise every day to help his uncle on their farm and that he drove a tractor sometimes late into the night. Yet, he always had his homework that year. His lower elementary teachers couldn't understand the change. I didn't understand it. But Fred did. He understood a lot of things for the very first time, and it felt good to him.

Years later I was back in that little community for a visit, and I attended the very first graduation ceremony in their new high school. Can you imagine how I felt when the principal called his name and there he was in a cap and gown getting his diploma? That's why I teach.

III. HAVE CHILDREN CHANGED?

I'm often asked, "Don't you think children have changed?" I've even said it myself, but I really don't think it's the children who have changed. They haven't been here long enough! The world has changed, values have changed, communication has changed, delivery of instruction has changed, I have changed. But, I think the children are basically the same in 1996 as they were in 1969.

1. They love to be read to. I know that sentence ended with a preposition, but as long as I know it, it's OK. Isn't it? The beauty of the language is as appealing to children today as it ever was. I try to read to my students every day. I choose all kinds of literature, and they are just spellbound. For many, it's the only time of the day that they're completely quiet and focused on what's being said. That never changes. One of the perks of my job is hearing them say, "The book is better than the movie"

2. The approval of their peers is as important today as it was when I first started teaching. On Friday, one of my students was having a hard time getting anyone to work with him. He said to me, "Nobody likes me," and then he walked off with slumped shoulders. That's what the feeling does to children—to us all—it defeats us. I couldn't stand for him to feel that way, so he and I had a silent conversation while everyone else was working. Have you ever had a silent conversation? It's where you and someone else write your thoughts and questions and comments instead of speaking them. It's a wonderful way to communicate. You're more focused on what you're feeling, you're using more than one or two of your seven intelligences and it's really hard to whine on paper! Try it in your business. Try it at home with your families! Anyway, I suggested that perhaps he was so busy distract-

ing others and being loud that they weren't able to see the real him—the one that was so smart and capable. He didn't write a response—he just looked up at me, grinned and nodded, and said aloud, "This was fun" as he joined a group to finish his work.

3. Children today love to be creative, to perform, to improvise. But here's the great paradox in education. Even though studies show that children who are stimulated creatively through the arts perform better in school and on standardized tests, the arts budgets and the strictness of scheduling often cut out the very experiences that children need. Go figure! We're fortunate at King to have the time, thanks to Dr. Cother, and the materials, thanks to AEE, to be able to set up an art museum simulation this year and perform several musicals that extend our social studies, science and literature curricula and meet the creative needs of each child.

4. Children love to see you in a tense, uncomfortable situation and then they go in for the kill.

That hasn't changed.

I'll never forget the first time my superior came into my classroom to observe me. Of course, it was unexpected, but I felt pretty good about the lesson for the day. I'd spent a lot of time cutting out pictures from magazines to reinforce my lesson on writing descriptions. Each student had taken one, written a description, and then I was to read them and let them see if they could guess what the picture was from the description.

Well, my supervisor eased in just as I was reading the description of an elephant. "It has fat legs and big hips." One hand went up. I nervously asked, "Yes, honey, who or what do you think it is?" "Sounds a lot like my sister to me!" Well, I handled the laughter as well as I could and said something inadequate like, "No, sweetie, it's not your sister," and went on reading. "It has a little tail." I see you're ahead of me. And of course that same little voice piped up, "Nope, it sure ain't my sister if it's got a little tail. Hers is as big as the Grand Canyon." Well, you'd think that was the end of it, wouldn't you? Oh, no! Just as I reclaimed control of the class, another student raised his hand, and like a fool, I called on him. "What's that mark on your top?" You know, tact is not a child's long suit. Well, that morning I'd let the iron stay a bit too long on that spot and had a perfect print of an iron right on the front of my top, but I'd convinced myself that it wasn't noticeable. I explained, my humiliation almost complete. As we walked out of the classroom, one of the students said, "You need some new shoes, too." My supervisor never said a word, in fact, she never came back.

5. Brace yourselves, parents. Children tell us what you say about us. I really think there ought to be a contract signed every year between parents and teachers stating: We won't believe everything they say about you if you won't believe everything they say about us! I taught sex education one year—don't laugh—to sixth grade girls. I had looked through my teachers' edition of my science book and noticed that chapter 10 was about reproduction. The principal and I planned for months. We had filmstrips and videos, guest speakers lined up, and our lessons all prepared. We'd sent the science books home with instructions for the parents to read chapter 10, sign the permission notes and be in partnership with us as we went through the unit.

On the first day, I opened with, "Girls, I know you all have read chapter 10 and your parents have read chapter 10. What are your thoughts as we begin this unit?" There was just this long silence, so I tried another approach. "Did your parents discuss this with

you?" Mary was the only one to raise her hand. "Yes, Mary?" "Well, my mother said it was just like an old maid to get in a stew over this. She said she didn't know what all the fuss was about." I began to respond with something like, "Mary, some parents think this is a very delicate subject," and Mary said, "What's delicate about plants?" Friends, I had read the alternate chapter in my teacher's edition. The students' textbooks were all about cross pollination of pea pods—not sexual reproduction. If those parents had said to me what they'd said about me, we could have saved ourselves a lot of stress!

6. Children today are as hungry for an adult's approval as they ever were. Several years ago my students were asked to write in their journals at the beginning of every class period. It was one of those days when the silence was broken several times with the question, "What's today?" I'd answered that question over and over and finally, I jumped up, ran to the middle of the room and sang, "Da, da, da, da, da, da! Today's the 29th! Now, everybody knows what today is." On my way back to my seat, I heard one of the boys say to his neighbor, "Everybody but James—he's too dumb to know what today is." Before I could respond, I heard James say, just as quietly, "Uh huh. Da, da, da, da, da, da! Today's the 29th!" I just fell out and said, "James, I love you!" At the end of the week, I took up their journals and there in James' poor spelling and painfully childish writing were these words: "Miss Hockin love me. She say so." Some things never change.

IV. WHAT, THEN, HAS CHANGED?

Am I saying that children are still attending school in Mayberry with Miss Crump? Goodness, no! There ARE differences in our classrooms today. Because of advances in technology, the world can be brought to our doors. We can access research data almost as soon as new discoveries are made. We can communicate with students in other places from our classrooms. We have more materials, more comfortable classrooms, more up-to-date textbooks, more resources. But, because of drug abuse we have students who are severely altered in academic ability and in behavioral skills. Because of the changes in the home, we have students who are withdrawn or threatening. Because of neglect, we have students who seek attention in any way they can get it. Because they've been given too much too soon, we have students who are hopeless and jaded. The dead eyes alarm me more than anything.

Today's differences create more challenges for teachers. What are the greatest challenges I face today? Probably the same ones I faced in the early '70s—how to individualize instruction; how to provide a classroom climate where motivation can take place; how to manage behavior; how to communicate effectively with students, parents and other educators; how to meet the needs of every student whether the need be academic, emotional or physical; how to relinquish "teaching" time to laugh, to enjoy the spontaneous moment, to really look at a child, to really listen, to discover, to explore, to appreciate, to grow; and the continuing challenge of how to give a flawless performance on this education "stage" I've chosen, because . . .

- . . . a doctor's mistake is buried
- . . . a lawyer's mistake is imprisoned
- . . . a plumber's mistake is stopped
- . . . an accountant's mistake is written off
- . . . a printer's mistake is reprinted
- . . . But, a teacher's mistake is never erased.

A CLOSER LOOK AT PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, even liberal newspapers such as the Washington Post agree that abortion advocates have been fast and loose with the facts concerning H.R. 1833, the Partial-Birth Abortion Act. It's time to set the record straight. Here is an in-depth, factual analysis of this important, life-saving bill.

[From the National Right to Life Committee, Inc., Sept. 11, 1996]

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS: A CLOSER LOOK
(By Douglas Johnson, NRLC Federal Legislative Director)

The final version of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act (HR 1833) was approved by the U.S. Senate by a vote of 54-44 on December 7, 1995, and by the U.S. House of Representatives on March 27, 1996, by a vote of 286-129. On April 10, 1996, President Clinton vetoed the bill. The House is expected to vote on whether to override the veto on or about September 19, 1996. If two-thirds of the House votes to override, the Senate also will vote on whether to override.

Opponents of the bill, including President Clinton and his subordinates, have propagated a number of myths regarding the partial-birth abortion procedure and the bill. These myths include the assertions that partial-birth abortions are very rare and are performed only in extreme circumstances involving serious fetal deformities or threat to the life of the mother; that the bill would jeopardize the lives or health of some women; and that anesthesia given to the mother kills the fetus/baby or renders her pain-free before the procedure is performed. Some of this misinformation—especially the claim that the procedure is used mostly in cases of severe “fetal deformity”—has been uncritically adopted as factual by some journalists, columnists, and editorialists.

Yet, these claims are contradicted by the past writings and recorded statements of doctors who have performed thousands of partial-birth abortions, and by other available documentation, including authoritative medical information gathered by the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. This factsheet relies heavily upon such primary sources. For copies of documents cited here, contact the NRLC Federal Legislative Office at (202) 626-8820, fax (202) 347-3668.

WHAT IS A PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION, AND WHAT IS THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT (HR 1833)?

The Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act (HR 1833) would prohibit performance of a partial-birth abortion, except in cases (if there are many) in which the procedure is necessary to save the life of a mother. The complete text of the bill is attached to this factsheet.

The bill defines a “partial-birth abortion” as “an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially vaginally delivers a long fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery.” Abortionists who violate the law would be subject to both criminal and civil penalties, but no penalty would be applied to the woman who obtained such an abortion.

This procedure is generally beginning at 20 weeks (4½ months) in pregnancy, and “routinely” at least 24 weeks (5½ months). It has

often used much later—even into the ninth month. The Los Angeles Times accurately and succinctly described this abortion method in a June 16, 1995 news story: The procedure requires a physician to extract a fetus, feet first, from the womb and through the birth canal until all but its head is exposed. Then the tips of surgical scissors are thrust into the base of the fetus’ skull, and a suction catheter is inserted through the opening and the brain is removed.

In 1992, Dr. Martin Haskell of Dayton, Ohio, wrote a paper that described in detail, step-by-step, how to preform the procedure. [“Dilation and Extraction for Late Second Trimester Abortion.”] Dr. Haskell is a family practitioner who has performed over 1,000 such procedures in his walk-in abortion clinics. Anyone who is seriously seeking the truth behind the conflicting claims regarding partial-birth abortions would do well to start by reading Dr. Haskell’s paper, and the transcripts of the explanatory interviews that Dr. Haskell gave in 1993 to two medical publications, American Medical News (the official AMA newspaper) and Cincinnati Medicine. [All are available from NRLC.]

Here is how Dr. Haskell explained a key part of the abortion method: With a lower [fetal] extremity in the vagina, the surgeon uses his fingers to deliver the opposite lower extremity, then the torso, the shoulders and upper extremities. The skull lodges at the internal cervical os [the opening to the uterus]. Usually there is not enough dilation for it to pass through. The fetus is oriented dorsum or spineup. At this point, the right-handed surgeon slides the fingers of the left hand along the back of the fetus and “hooks the shoulders of the fetus with the index and ring fingers (palm down) * * * [T]he surgeon takes a pair of blunt curved Metzenbaum scissors in the right hand. He carefully advances the tip, curved down, along the spine and under his middle finger until he feels it contact the base of the skull under the tip of his middle finger * * * [T]he surgeon then forces the scissors into the base of the skull or into the foramen magnum. Having safely entered the skull, he spreads the scissors to enlarge the opening. The surgeon removes the scissors and introduces a suction catheter into this hole and evacuates the skull contents.” [“Dilation and Extraction for Late Second Trimester abortion,” pages 30-31.]

Dr. Haskell also wrote that he “routinely performs this procedure on all patients 20 through 24 weeks LMP [i.e., from 4½ to 5½ months after the last menstrual period] with certain exceptions,” these “exceptions” involving complicating factors such as being more than 20 pounds overweight. Dr. Haskell also wrote that he used the procedure through 26 weeks [six months] “on selected patients.” [p.28] He added, “Among its advantages are that it is a quick, surgical outpatient method that can be performed on a scheduled basis under local anesthesia.” (p. 33).

In sworn testimony in an Ohio lawsuit on Nov. 8, 1995, Dr. Haskell explained that he first learned of the method when a colleague described very briefly over the phone to me a technique that I later learned came from Dr. [James] McMahon where they internally grab the fetus and rotate it and accomplish—be somewhat equivalent to a breech type of delivery.

Dr. James McMahon, who died in 1995, used essentially the same procedure thousands of times, and to a much later point in pregnancy—even into the ninth month. Other abortionists also employ the procedure, as discussed below.

AREN’T “THIRD TRIMESTER” ABORTIONS RARE?

AT WHAT STAGE IN PREGNANCY DO PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS OCCUR? ARE THESE BABIES “VIALE”?

It appears that the substantial majority of partial-birth abortions are performed late in the second trimester—that is, before the 27-week mark—but usually after 20 weeks (4½ months). There is compelling evidence that the overwhelming majority of these pre-week-27 partial-birth abortions are performed for purely “social” reasons.

In an attempt to “filter out” this documentation, many opponents of the bill attempt to narrow the debate to only third-trimester partial-birth abortions procedures—that is, to abortions performed beginning in the 27th week [seventh month] of pregnancy. Some journalists and commentators have readily adopted this “filter.” However, there is really no non-ideological justification for adopting this “third trimester” demarcation. It has no basis in the text of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act (HR 1833), which bans partial-birth abortion at any point in pregnancy. Nor, contrary to some popular misconceptions, is there any basis in current Supreme Court constitutional doctrine or in neo-natal medical practice for adopting a “third trimester” demarcation.

Under the Supreme Court’s doctrine, “viability” is regarded as the constitutionally significant demarcation. In *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), the Supreme Court explicitly disavowed the “trimester framework” of *Roe v. Wade* (1973), and reaffirmed that “viability” is (in the Court’s view) the constitutionally significant demarcation. “Viability” is the point at which a baby born prematurely can be sustained by good medical assistance. Currently, many babies are “viable” a full three weeks before the “third trimester.” Therefore, most partial-birth abortions kill babies who are already “viable,” or who are at most a few days or weeks short of viability.¹

(Even at 20 weeks, the baby is seven inches long on average. And, as discussed below, at a March 21 congressional hearing leading medical authorities testified that the baby by this point is very sensitive to painful stimuli.)

At least one partial-birth abortion specialist, the late Dr. James McMahon, regularly performed the procedure even after 26 weeks—even into the ninth month. In 1995, Dr. McMahon submitted to the House Judiciary Constitution Subcommittee a graph and explanation that explicitly showed that he aborted healthy (“not flawed”) babies even in the third trimester (after 26 weeks of pregnancy). Dr. McMahon’s own graph showed, for example, that at 29 or 30 weeks, one-fourth of the aborted babies had no “flaw” however slight. Underneath the graph, Dr. McMahon offered this explanation: After 26 weeks, those pregnancies that are not flawed are still non-elective. They are interrupted because of maternal risk, rape, incest, psychiatric or pediatric indications. [chart and caption reproduced in June 15 hearing record, page 109]

In an interview with Constitution Subcommittee Counsel Keri Harrison, Dr. McMahon explained that “pediatric indication” referred to underage mothers, not to any medical condition of the mother or the baby.

¹According to the landmark survey of neonatal units in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Neonatal Research Network, conducted in 1987 and 1988 by Dr. Maureen Heck, et al, babies born at 23 weeks had on average a 23% chance of survival, rising to 34% at 24 weeks, and 54% at 25 weeks. See “Very Low Birth Weight Outcomes of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Neonatal Network,” *Pediatrics*, May 1991.

IS THE BABY ALIVE WHEN SHE IS PULLED FEET-FIRST FROM THE WOMB?

American Medical News reported in 1993, after conducting interviews with Drs. Haskell and McMahon, that the doctors "told AM News that the majority of fetuses aborted this way are alive until the end of the procedure." On July 11, 1995, American Medical News submitted the transcript of the tape-recorded interview with Dr. Haskell to the House Judiciary Committee. The transcript contains the following exchange:

American Medical News: Let's talk first about whether or not the fetus is dead beforehand.

Dr. Haskell: No it's not. No, it's really not. A percentage are for various numbers of reasons. Some just because of the stress—intrauterine stress during, you know, the two days that the cervix is being dilated [to permit extraction of the fetus]. Sometimes the membranes rupture and it takes a very small superficial infection to kill a fetus in utero when the membranes are broken. And so in my case, I would think probably about a third of those are definitely are [sic] dead before I actually start to remove the fetus. And probably the other two-thirds are not.

In an interview quoted in the Dec. 10, 1989 Dayton News, Dr. Haskell conveyed that the scissors thrust is usually the lethal act: "When I do the instrumentation on the skull * * * it destroys the brain tissue sufficiently so that even if it (the fetus) falls out at that point, it's definitely not alive," Dr. Haskell said. [For further evidence on this issue, see the next section.]

Brenda Pratt Shafer, a registered nurse from Dayton, Ohio, stood at Dr. Haskell's side while he performed three partial-birth abortions in 1993. In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee (Nov. 17, 1995), Shafer described in detail the first of the three procedures—which involved, she said, a baby boy at 26½ weeks (over 6 months). According to Mrs. Shafer, the baby was alive and moving as the abortionist delivered the baby's body and the arms—everything but the head. The doctor kept the baby's head just inside the uterus. The baby's little fingers were claspings and unclaspings, and his feet were kicking. Then the doctor stuck the scissors through the back of his head, and the baby's arms jerked out in a flinch, a startle reaction, like a baby does when he thinks that he might fall. The doctor opened up the scissors, stuck a high-powered suction tube into the opening and sucked the baby's brains out. Now the baby was completely limp.

Under HR 1833, in any case in which a baby dies before being partly removed from the uterus—whether of natural causes or by an action of an abortionist—the subsequent removal of that baby is not a partial-birth abortion as defined by the bill.

DOES ANESTHESIA GIVEN TO THE MOTHER KILL THE BABY?

Many prominent defenders of partial-birth abortion have publicly insisted that the unborn babies are killed by anesthesia given to the mother, prior to being "extracted" from the womb. For example, syndicated columnist Ellen Goodman wrote in November, 1995, that if you listened to supporters of the ban, "You wouldn't even know that anesthesia ends the life of such a fetus before it comes down the birth canal." NARAL President Kate Michelman said, "The fetus, is, before the procedure begins, the anesthesia that they give the woman already causes the demise of the fetus. That is, it is not true that they're born partially. That is a gross distortion, and it's really a disservice to the public to say this." [KMOX-AM, St. Louis, Nov. 2, 1995]

Likewise, Planned Parenthood distributed to Congress a "fact sheet" signed by Dr.

Mary Campbell, Medical Director of Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, which stated, "The fetus dies of an overdose of anesthesia given to the mother intravenously * * * This induces brain death in a fetus in a matter of minutes. Fetal demise therefore occurs at the beginning of the procedure while the fetus is still in the womb."

However, when this statement was read to Dr. Norig Ellison, the president of the 34,000-member American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), he testified, "There is absolutely no basis in scientific fact for that statement * * * think the suggestion that the anesthesia given to the mother, be it regional or general, is going to cause brain death of fetus is without basis fact." [Senate Judiciary Committee hearing record J-104-54, Nov. 17, 1995, p. 153]

Subsequently, in attempting to defend their "fetal demise" claims, pro-abortion advocacy groups disseminated new claims that the late Dr. James McMahon had utilized exceptionally massive doses of narcotic anesthesia before performing his abortions, and that these massive doses would indeed kill a fetus. But in the testimony before the House Judiciary Constitution Subcommittee on March 21, 1996, Dr. David J. Birnbach, president-elect of the Society for Obstetric Anesthesia and Perinatology, testified: In order to cause fetal demise, it would be necessary to give the mother dangerous and life-threatening doses of anesthesia." [* * *] Although there is no evidence that this massive dose will cause fetal demise, there is clear evidence that this excessive dose could cause maternal death. [House Judiciary Committee hearing record no. 73, pages 140, 142]

SINCE THE BABY IS STILL ALIVE WHEN "EXTRACTED" FROM THE WOMB, DOES SHE FEEL PAIN?

Dr. Norig Ellison, president of the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), wrote to the Senate Judiciary Committee: Drugs administered to the mother, either local anesthesia administered in the paracervical area or sedatives/analgesics administered intramuscularly or intravenously, will provide little-to-no analgesia [pain relief] to the fetus. [Senate Judiciary Committee, Nov. 17, 1995 hearing record, page 226]

On March 21, 1996, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution conducted a public hearing on "The Effects of Anesthesia During a Partial-Birth Abortion." Four leading experts in the field testified that the fetuses/babies who are old enough to be "candidates" for partial-birth abortion possess the neurological equipment to respond to painful stimuli, whether or not the mother has been anesthetized. Opponents of the bill were unable to produce a single medical witness willing to testify in support of the claims that anesthesia kills the fetus or renders the fetus insensible to pain. [See House Judiciary Committee Hearing Record No. 73, March 21, 1996.]

Dr. Jean A. Wright, associate professor of pediatrics and anesthesia at the Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, testified that recent research shows that by the stage of development that a fetus could be a "candidate" for a partial-birth abortion (20 weeks), the fetus "is more sensitive to pain than a full-term infant would be if subjected to the same procedures." Prof. Wright testified. These fetuses have "the anatomical and functional processes responsible for the perception of pain," and have "a much higher density of Opioid (pain) receptors" than older humans, she said.

Dr. David Birnbach, president-elect of the Society for Obstetric Anesthesia and Perinatology, testified, "Having administered anesthesia for fetal surgery, I know

that on occasion we need to administer anesthesia directly to the fetus because even at these early ages the fetus moves away from the pain of the stimulation." [hearing record, page 288]

At a hearing before the same panel on June 15, 1995, Professor Robert White, Director of the Division of Neurosurgery and Brain Research Laboratory at Case Western Reserve School of Medicine, testified, "The fetus within this time frame of gestation, 20 weeks and beyond, is fully capable of experiencing pain." After analyzing the partial-birth procedure step-by-step for the subcommittee, Prof. White concluded: "Without question, all of this is a dreadfully painful experience for any infant subjected to such a surgical procedure." [House Judiciary Committee hearing No. 31, June 15, 1995, page 70.] Prof. Jean Wright concluded, "This procedure, if it were done on an animal in my institution, would not make it through the institutional review process. The animal would be more protected than this child is." [hearing record, page 286]

DOES THE BILL CONTAIN AN EXCEPTION FOR LIFE-OF-THE-MOTHER CASES?

HR 1833 explicitly provides that the ban "shall not apply to a partial-birth abortion that is necessary to save the life of a mother whose life is endangered by a physical disorder, illness, or injury," if "no other medical procedure would suffice for that purpose."

[Some pro-abortion advocacy groups have insisted that exception does not apply to disorders associated with pregnancy, since "pregnancy" per se is not a disorder or disease. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry J. Hyde (R-IL) commented that this reading "is absurdly convoluted, and violates standard principles of statutory construction." In a June 7 letter, even President Clinton has acknowledged that the bill "provides an exception to the ban on this procedure only when a doctor is convinced that a woman's life is at risk."]

Under HR 1833, an abortionist could not be convicted of a violation of the law unless the government proved, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the abortion was not covered by this exception. (In addition, of course, the government would have to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, all of the other elements of the offense—that the abortionist "knowingly" partly removed a baby from the womb, that the baby was still alive, and that the abortionist then killed the baby.)

It is noteworthy that none of the five women who appeared with President Clinton at his April 10 veto ceremony required a partial-birth abortion because of danger to her life. As one of the women, Claudia Crown Ades, said in a tape-recorded April 12 radio interview on WNTM (Mobile, AL): "My procedure was elective. That is considered an elective procedure, as were the procedures of Coreen Costello and Tammy Watts and Mary-Dorothy Line and all the other women who were at the White House yesterday. All of our procedures were considered elective." [Complete tape recording available on request.]

[Two of the women said that if their babies had died natural deaths within their wombs, it could have placed them at risk. But the removal of a baby who dies a natural death, whether by foot-first extraction or in any other manner, is not an abortion and has nothing to do with the bill. Professor Watson Bowes, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, co-editor of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, has stated that weeks would pass between the baby's natural demise and the development of any resulting risk to the mother.]

WHAT REASONS HAS PRESIDENT CLINTON GIVEN FOR VETOING HR 1833?

On December 7, 1995, before the Senate had even voted on final passage of the bill, chief opponent Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Cal.) took the floor to make an unqualified statement that President Clinton would veto the bill. On December 8, White House Press Secretary Michael McCurry said unequivocally that the President would veto the bill because "it would represent an erosion of a woman's right to choose."

However, when President Clinton next publicly addressed the issue in a February 28 letter to key members of Congress (after a national poll found 71% support for the ban), he took different tone, although the legal bottom line was unchanged. Mr. Clinton wrote of having "studied and prayed about this issue * * * for many months," of finding the procedure "very disturbing," and of seeking "common ground * * * that respects the views of those—including myself—who object to this particular procedure," while defending *Roe v. Wade*. But the "common ground" that Mr. Clinton proposed tracked the language offered by Sen. Boxer on December 7, and endorsed by the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL) as a "pro-choice vote." The Boxer/NARAL amendment would have allowed partial-birth abortion to be performed without any limitation whatever until "viability," and also "after viability where, in the medical judgment of the attending physician, the abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the woman or avert serious adverse health consequences to the woman." (The Senate rejected this gutting amendment.)

The Boxer/Clinton language must be read in the light of *Doe v. Bolton*, the 1973 companion case to *Roe v. Wade*, in which the Supreme Court said that "health" must encompass "all factors—physical, emotional, psychological, familial and the woman's age—relevant to the well-being of the patient." Given this expansive definition of "health," adding the word "serious" has no legal effect, since Mr. Clinton proposes to leave entirely up to each abortionist to decide whether "depression" or some other "health" concern is "serious."

In a June 7 letter to leaders of the Southern Baptist Convention, Mr. Clinton said that he favored banning the procedure with an exception for "cases where a woman risks death or serious damage to her health," but not for cases involving "youth" or "emotional stress." But in his formal veto message on the bill, Mr. Clinton referred to a "health" exception as required by *Roe v. Wade*. Mr. Clinton, a former teacher of constitutional law, knows full well that these two positions are inconsistent, because if *Roe/Doe* applies to partial-birth abortions, then even after "viability," the exception must indeed cover "emotional" health.

In his June 7 letter, President Clinton asserted that "the medical community * * * broadly supports the continued availability of this procedure where a woman's serious health interests are at stake." However, the American Medical Association (AMA) Legislative Council voted unanimously to recommend endorsement of the bill, with one member explaining that the procedure was "not a recognized medical technique." (The full AMA Board of Trustees was divided on the bill and ultimately took "no position.") Of the five medical doctors who serve in Congress, four voted for the bill, including the only family practitioner/gynecologist.

HOW OFTEN ARE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS PERFORMED?

There are at least 164,000 abortions a year after the first three months of pregnancy, and 13,000 abortions annually after 4½

months, according to the Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York Times, July 5 and November 6, 1995), which is an arm of Planned Parenthood. These numbers should be regarded as minimums, since they are based on voluntary reporting to the AGI. (The Centers for Disease Control reported that in 1993, over 17,000 abortions were performed at 21 weeks and later—and the CDC acknowledges that the reports that it receives are incomplete.)

No one really knows how many late abortions are done by the partial-birth procedure. The Center for Reproductive Law and Policy told The New York Times, "The number of procedures that clearly meet the definition of partial birth abortion is very small, probably only 500 to 1,000 a year." (March 28, 1996) Even if such figures were accurate, the legislation would be urgently needed. If a new virus swept through neo-natal units and killed 500 or 1,000 premature babies, it would be a top news story—not dismissed as too "rare" to be of consequence. For each human being at the pointed end of the scissors, a partial-birth abortion is a 100% proposition.

Moreover, the numbers may be considerably higher—perhaps thousands per year. Dr. Martin Haskell and the late Dr. James McMahon spend years trying to convince other abortionists of the merits of the procedure—that was the purpose of Dr. Haskell's 1992 instructional paper (see page 3) which was distributed by the National Abortion Federation, a lobbying group for abortion clinics. For years, Dr. McMahon was director of abortion instruction at the Cedar-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. In addition, he invited other doctors to visit his abortion clinic for a period of days to learn the procedure. Also, The New York Times reported on Nov. 6, 1995: "Of course I use it, and I've taught it for the last 10 years," said a gynecologist at a New York teaching hospital who spoke on condition of anonymity. "So do doctors in other cities."

It is not known how many other abortionists have adopted the method, but a few have made themselves known. On March 19, 1996, Dr. William Rashbaum of New York City wrote a letter to Congressman Charles Canady (R-FL), stating that he has performed 19,000 late-term "procedures," and that he has performed the procedure that HR 1833 would ban "routinely since 1979. This procedure is only performed in cases of later gestational age."

In 1995, Dr. Martin Haskell filed a lawsuit challenging a state abortion-regulation law. In that proceeding, two other doctors filed affidavits affirming that they perform the same procedure as Dr. Haskell—and that's just in Ohio.

FOR WHAT REASONS ARE LATE-TERM ABORTIONS USUALLY PERFORMED?

There is no evidence that the reasons for which late-term abortions are performed by the partial-birth abortion method are any different, in general, than the reasons for which late-term abortions are performed by other methods—and it is well established that the great majority of late-term abortions do not involve any illness of the mother or the baby. They are purely "elective" procedures—that is, they are performed for purely "social" reasons.

In 1987, the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), an affiliate of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA), collected questionnaires from 1,900 women who were at abortion clinics procuring abortions. Of the 1,900, "420 had been pregnant for 16 or more weeks." These 420 women were asked to choose among a menu of reasons why they had not obtained the abortions earlier in their pregnancies. Only two percent (2%) said "a fetal problem was diagnosed late in

pregnancy," compared to 71% who responded "did not recognize that she was pregnant or misjudged gestation," 48% who said "found it hard to make arrangements," and 33% who said "was afraid to tell her partner or parents." The report did not indicate that any of the 420 late abortions were performed because of maternal health problems. ["Why Do Women Have Abortions?," Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1988.]

Also illuminating is an 1993 internal memo by Barbara Radford, then the executive director of the National Abortion Federation, a "trade association" for abortion clinics: There are many reasons why women have late abortions: life endangerment, fetal indications, lack of money or health insurance, social-psychological crises, lack of knowledge about human reproduction, etc."

Likewise, a June 12, 1995, National Abortion Federation letter to members of the House of Representatives noted that late abortions are sought by, among others, "very young teenagers * * * who have not recognized the signs of their pregnancies until too late," and by "women in poverty, who have tried desperately to act responsibly and to end an unplanned pregnancy in the early stages, only to face insurmountable financial barriers."

In her article about late-term abortions, based in part on extensive interviews with Dr. McMahon and on direct observation of his practice (Los Angeles Times Magazine, January 7, 1990), reporter Karen Tumulty concluded: If there is any other single factor that inflates the number of late abortions, it is youth. Often, teen-agers do not recognize the first signs of pregnancy. Just as frequently, they put off telling anyone as long as they can.

According to Peggy Jarman, spokeswoman for Dr. George Tiller, who specializes in late-term abortions in Wichita, Kansas: About three-fourths of Tiller's late-term patients, Jarman said, are teen-agers who have denied to themselves or their families they were pregnant until it was too late to hide it. [Kansas City Star]

FOR WHAT REASONS ARE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS USUALLY PERFORMED?

Some opponents of HR 1833, such as NARAL and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA), have persistently disseminated claims that the partial-birth abortion procedure is employed only in cases involving extraordinary threats to the mother or grave fetal disorders. For example, NARAL President Kate Michelman wrote in a Scripps Howard News Service op ed published June 16, 1996, "Late-term abortions are only used under the most compelling of circumstances—to protect a woman's health or life or because of grave fetal abnormality * * * nearly all abortions are performed in the first trimester." PPFA said in a press release that the partial-birth abortion procedure is "done only in cases when the woman's life is in danger or in cases of extreme fetal abnormality." (Nov. 1, 1995)

However, claims such as these are inconsistent with the writings and recorded statements of the three doctors who are most closely identified with the procedure: Dr. Martin Haskell, Dr. James McMahon, and Dr. David Grundmann.

Reasons for Partial-Birth Abortions: Dr. Martin Haskell

In his 1992 paper, Dr. Martin Haskell, who has performed over 1,000 partial-birth abortions, described the procedure as "a quick, surgical outpatient method that can be performed on a scheduled basis under local anesthesia." Dr. Haskell, a family practitioner who operates three abortion clinics, wrote that he "routinely performs this procedure on all patients 20 through 24 weeks" (4½ to

5½ months) pregnant, except on women who are more than 20 pounds overweight, have twins, or have certain other complicating factors.

For information on why Dr. Haskell adopted the method, the 1993 interview in *Cincinnati Medicine* is very instructive. Dr. Haskell explained that he had been performing dismemberment abortions (D&Es) to 24 weeks: But they were very tough. Sometimes it was a 45-minute operation. I noticed that some of the later D&Es were very, very easy. So I asked myself why can't they all happen this way. You see the easy ones would have a foot length presentation, you'd reach up and grab the foot of the fetus, pull the fetus down and the head would hang up and then you would collapse the head and take it out. It was easy. * * * Then I said, "Well gee, if I just put the ultrasound up there I could see it all and I wouldn't have to feel around for it." I did that and sure enough, I found it 99 percent of the time. Kind of serendipity.

In 1993, the *American Medical News*—the official newspaper of the AMA—conducted a tape-recorded interview with Dr. Haskell concerning this specific abortion method, in which he said: And I'll be quite frank: most of my abortions are elective in that 20-24 week range. * * * In my particular case, probably 20% [of this procedure] are for genetic reasons. And the other 80% are purely elective.

In a lawsuit in 1995, Dr. Haskell testified that women come to him for partial-birth abortions with "a variety of conditions. Some medical, some not so medical." Among the "medical" examples he cited was "agoraphobia" (fear of open places). Moreover, in testimony presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee on November 17, 1995, ob/gyn Dr. Nancy Romer of Dayton (the city in which Dr. Haskell operates one of his abortion clinics) testified that three of her own patients had gone to Haskell's clinic for abortions "well beyond" 4½ months into pregnancy, and that "none of these women had any medical illness, and all three had normal fetuses."

Brenda Pratt Shafer, a registered nurse who observed Dr. Haskell use the procedure to abort three babies in 1993, testified that one little boy had Down Syndrome, while the other two babies were completely normal and their mothers were healthy. [Nurse Shafer's testimony before the House Judiciary subcommittee, with associated documentation, is available on request to NRLC.]

Reasons for Partial-Birth Abortions: Dr. James McMahon

The late Dr. James McMahon performed thousands of partial-birth abortions, including the third-trimester abortions performed on the five women who appeared with President Clinton at his April 10 veto ceremony. Dr. McMahon's general approach is illustrated by this illuminating statement in the July 5, 1993 edition of *American Medical News*: "[A]fter 20 weeks where it frankly is a child to me, I really agonize over it because the potential is so imminently there. I think, 'Gee, it's too bad that this child couldn't be adopted.' On the other hand, I have another position, which I think is superior in the hierarchy of questions, and that is: 'Who owns the child?' It's got to be the mother."

In June, 1995, Dr. McMahon submitted to Congress a detailed breakdown of a "series" of over 2,000 of these abortions that he had performed. He classified only 9% (175 cases) as involving "maternal [health] indications," of which the most common was "depression."

Dr. Pamela E. Smith, director of Medical Education, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, gave the Senate Judiciary Committee her

analysis of Dr. McMahon's 175 "maternal indication" cases. Of this sample, 39 cases (22%) were for maternal "depression," while another 16% were "for conditions consistent with the birth of a normal child (e.g., sickle cell trait, prolapsed uterus, small pelvis)," Dr. Smith noted. She added that in one-third of the cases, the conditions listed as "maternal indications" by Dr. McMahon really indicated that the procedure itself would be seriously risky to the mother.

Of Dr. McMahon's series, another 1,183 cases (about 56%) were for "fetal flaws," but these included a great many non-lethal disorders, such as cleft palate and Down Syndrome. In an op ed piece written for the *Los Angeles Times*, Dr. Katherine Dowling, a family physician at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, examined Dr. McMahon's report on this "fetal flaws" group. She wrote: Twenty-four were done for cystic hydroma (a benign lymphatic mass, usually treatable in a child of normal intelligence). Nine were done for cleft lip-palate syndrome (a friend of mine, mother of five, and a colleague who is a pulmonary specialist were born with this problem). Other reasons included cystic fibrosis (my daughter went through high school with a classmate with cystic fibrosis) and duodenal atresia (surgically correctable, but many children with this problem are moderately mentally retarded). Guess they can't enjoy life, can they? In fact, most of the partial-birth abortions in that [McMahon] survey were done for problems that were either surgically correctable or would result in some degree of neurologic or mental impairment, but would not harm the mother. Or they were done for reasons that were pretty skimpy: depression, chicken pox, diabetes, vomiting. ["What Constitutes A Quality Life?," *Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 28, 1996]

Over one-third of McMahon's 2,000-abortion "series" involved neither fetal nor maternal health problems, however trivial.

In Dr. McMahon's interviews with *American Medical News* and with Keri Harrison, counsel to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Dr. McMahon freely acknowledged that he performed late second trimester procedures that were "elective" even by his definition ("elective" meaning without fetal or maternal medical justification).

After 26 weeks, Dr. McMahon claimed that all of his abortions were "non-elective"—but his definition of "non-elective" was very expansive. His written submission stated: "After 26 weeks [six months], those pregnancies that are not flawed are still non-elective. They are interrupted because of maternal risk, rape, incest, psychiatric or pediatric indications." ["Pediatric indications" was Dr. McMahon's terminology for young teenagers.]

Reasons for Partial-Birth Abortions: Dr. David Grundmann

Dr. David Grundmann, the medical director for Planned Parenthood of Australia, has written a paper in which he explicitly states that he uses the partial-birth abortion procedure (he calls it "dilatation and extraction") as his "method of choice" for abortions done after 20 weeks (4½ months), and that he performs such abortions for a broad variety of social reasons. [This paper, "Abortion After Twenty Weeks in Clinical Practice: Practical, Ethical and Legal Issues," and associated documentation, is available from NRLC.]

Dr. Grundmann himself described the procedure in a television interview as "essentially a breech delivery where the fetus is delivered feet first and then when the head of the fetus is brought down into the top of the cervical canal, it is decompressed with a

puncturing instrument so that it fits through the cervical opening."

In the 1994 paper, Dr. Grundmann listed several "advantages" of this method, such as that it "can be performed under local and/or twilight anesthetic" with "no need for narcotic analgesics," "can be performed as an ambulatory out-patient procedure," and there is "no chance of delivering a live fetus." Among the "disadvantages," Dr. Grundmann wrote, is "the aesthetics of the procedure are difficult for some people; and therefore it may be difficult to get staff." (Dr. Grundmann also wrote that "abortion is an integral part of family planning. Theoretically this means abortions at any stage of gestation. Therefore I favor the availability of abortion beyond 20 weeks.")

Dr. Grundmann wrote that in Australia, late-second-trimester abortion is available "in many major hospitals, in most capital cities and large provincial centres" in case of "lethal fetal abnormalities" or "gross fetal abnormalities," or "risk to maternal life," including "psychotic/suicidal behavior." However, Dr. Grundmann said, his Planned Parenthood clinic also offers the procedure after 20 weeks for women who fall into five additional "categories": (1) "minor or doubtful fetal abnormalities," (2) "extreme maternal immaturity i.e. girls in the 11 to 14 year age group," (3) women "who do not know they are pregnant," for example because of amenorrhea [irregular menstruation] "in women who are very active such as athletes of those under extreme forms of stress i.e. exam stress, relationship breakup * * *," (4) "intellectually impaired women, who are unaware of basic biology * * *," (5) "major life crises or major changes in socioeconomic circumstances. The most common example of this is a planned or wanted pregnancy followed by the sudden death or desertion of the partner who is in all probability the bread winner."

IS A PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION EVER THE ONLY WAY TO PRESERVE A MOTHER'S PHYSICAL HEALTH?

President Clinton and pro-abortion advocacy groups have made strenuous efforts to persuade the public that partial-birth abortions are necessary to protect the lives or health of pregnant women, and many journalists have uncritically accepted this claim at face value. However, these claims are coming under increasingly sharp challenge from prestigious medical experts, and from women who have given birth to babies in circumstances such as those cited by President Clinton.

The sort of cases highlighted by President Clinton third-trimester abortions of babies with disorders incompatible with sustained life outside the womb—account for a small fraction of all the partial-birth abortions. Confronted with identical cases, most specialists would never consider executing a breech extraction and puncturing the skull. Instead, most would deliver the baby alive, sometimes early, without jeopardy to the mother—usually vaginally—and make the baby as comfortable as possible for whatever time the child has allotted to her.

In an interview published in the August 19 edition of *American Medical News*, former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said, "I believe that Mr. Clinton was misled by his medical advisors on what is fact and what is fiction in reference to late-term abortions. Because in no way can I twist my mind to see that the later-term abortions as described—you know, partial birth, and then destruction of the unborn child before the head is born—is a medical necessity for the mother. It certainly can't be a necessity for the baby."

Dr. Koop, a world-renown pediatric surgeon, was asked by the *American Medical*

News reporters whether he had ever "treated children with any of the disabilities cited in this debate? For example, have you operated on children born with organs outside of their bodies?" Dr. Koop replied, "Oh, yes indeed. I've done that many times. The prognosis usually is good. There are two common ways that children are born with organs outside of their body. One is an omphalocele, where the organs are out but still contained in the sac * * * the first child I ever did, with a huge omphalocele much bigger than her head, went on to develop well and become the head nurse in my intensive care unit many years later."

In addition, in the summer of 1996, an organization called Physicians' Ad Hoc Coalition for Truth (PHACT) began circulating material directly challenging President Clinton's claims. As of early September, PHACT reportedly consisted of over 230 physicians, mostly professors and other specialists in obstetrics, gynecology, and fetal medicine. In an advertisement published in August, the PHACT physicians said: Congress, the public—but most importantly women—need to know that partial-birth abortion is never medically indicated to protect a mother's health or her future fertility.

The PHACT doctors also referred directly to the specific medical conditions that affected some of the women who appeared with President Clinton at his April 10 veto ceremony, such as hydrocephalus (excessive fluid in the head), and commented: We, and many other doctors across the United States, regularly treat women whose unborn children suffer these and other serious conditions. Never is the partial-birth procedure medically indicated. Rather, such infants are regularly and safely delivered live, vaginally, with no threat to the mother's health or fertility.

At a July 24 briefing on Capitol Hill, PHACT member Dr. Curtis Cook, and ob/gyn perinatologist with the West Michigan Perinatal and Genetic Diagnostic Center (616-391-3681), said that partial-birth abortion is never necessary to preserve the life or the fertility of the mother, and may in fact threaten her health or well-being or future fertility. In my practice, I see these rare, unusual cases that come to most generalists' offices once in a lifetime—they all come into our office. We see these every day * * * The presence of fetal disabilities or fetal anomalies are not a reason to have a termination of pregnancy to preserve the life of the mother—they do not threaten the life of the mother in any way * * * [and] where these rare instances do occur, they do not require the death of the baby or the fetus prior to the completion of the delivery.

Also present at the July 24 briefing were several women who, while pregnant, had learned that their unborn babies were afflicted with conditions similar or identical to those cited by President Clinton, but who gave birth to their babies alive. One of the women, Jeannie French of Oak Park, Illinois, distributed a July 17 letter that she and several other women sent to President Clinton, asking for a meeting so that he could learn about the medical alternatives to partial-birth abortion. Ms. French wrote: In recent months, I have had the opportunity to get to know many women who've carried and given birth to children with fatal conditions from anencephaly, encephalocele, Trisomy 18, hydrocephaly, and even a rare disease called body stalk anomaly, in which internal organs develop outside a baby's body. We gave birth to our children knowing that their serious physical disabilities might not allow them to live long. * * * You say that partial-birth abortion has to be legal for cases like ours, because women's bodies would be "ripped to shreds" by carrying their very sick

children to term. By your repeated statements, you imply that partial-birth abortion is the only or the most desirable response to children suffering severe disabilities like our children. * * * This message is so wrong! * * * Will you meet with us personally, and hear our stories?

Ms. French got a brief letter of response from two White House scheduling aides, who said that "the tremendous demands on the President will not give him the opportunity to speak with you and your group. * * * Your continued interest and support are deeply appreciated."

WHAT ABOUT PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STATEMENT THAT FOR SOME WOMEN, THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION IS TO "RIP YOUR BODY TO SHREDS"?

President Clinton has repeatedly justified his veto by referring to cases in which the baby suffers from advanced hydrocephaly (head enlargement). Speaking in Milwaukee on May 23, President Clinton suggested that Bob Dole or others who would deny a partial-birth abortion in such cases are saying "it's okay with me if they ripped your body to shreds and you could never have another baby."

But this is medical nonsense. Medical specialists commonly deal with cases of severe hydrocephaly by a procedure called cephalocentesis, in which a needle is used to withdraw the excess fluid (but not the brain), reducing the head size so that normal delivery of a live baby can occur. An eminent authority on such matters, Dr. Watson A. Bowes, Jr., professor of ob/gyn (maternal and fetal medicine) at the University of North Carolina, who is co-editor of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, wrote to Congressman Charles Canady: Critics of your bill who say that this legislation will prevent doctors from performing certain procedures which are standard of care, such as cephalocentesis (removal of fluid from the enlarged head of a fetus with the most severe form of hydrocephalus) are mistaken. In such a procedure a needle is inserted with ultrasound guidance through the mother's abdomen into the uterus and then into the enlarged ventricle of the brain (the space containing cerebrospinal fluid). Fluid is then withdrawn which results in reduction of the size of the head so that delivery can occur. This procedure is not intended to kill the fetus, and, in fact, is usually associated with the birth of a live infant.

(Note: Cases of hydrocephaly accounted for less than 4% of Dr. McMahon's partial-birth abortions, according to his submission to the House Judiciary Committee.)

WHAT ABOUT THE SMALL MINORITY OF CASES THAT DO INVOLVE "SERIOUS FETAL DEFORMITY"?

It is true that some partial-birth abortions—a small minority—involve babies who have grave disorders that will result in death soon after birth. But these unfortunate members of the human family deserve compassion and the best comfort-care that medical science can offer—not a scissors in the back of the head. In some such situations there are good medical reasons to deliver such a child early, after which natural death will follow quickly.

Dr. Harlan Giles, a professor of "high-risk" obstetrics and perinatology at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, performs abortions by a variety of procedures up until "viability." However, in sworn testimony in the U.S. Federal District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (Nov. 13, 1995), Prof. Giles said: [After 23 weeks] I do not think there are any maternal conditions that I'm aware of that mandate ending the pregnancy that also require that the fetus be dead or that the fetal life be terminated. In my experi-

ence for 20 years, one can deliver these fetuses either vaginally, or by Cesarean section for that matter, depending on the choice of the parents with informed consent. * * * But there's no reason these fetuses cannot be delivered intact vaginally after a miniature labor, if you will, and be at least assessed at birth and given the benefit of the doubt. [transcript, page 240]

In a partial-birth abortion, the abortionist dilates a woman's cervix for three days, until it is open enough to deliver the entire baby breech, except for the head. When American Medical News asked Dr. Martin Haskell why he could not simply dilate the woman a little more and remove the baby without killing him, Dr. Haskell responded: The point here is you're attempting to do an abortion * * * not to see how do I manipulate the situation so that I get a live birth instead. [American Medical News transcript]

Under closer examination, it becomes clear that in some cases, the primary reason for performing the procedure is not concern that the baby will die in utero, but rather, that he/she will be born alive, either with disorders incompatible with sustained life outside the womb, or with a non-lethal disability. (Again, in Dr. McMahon's table of partial-birth abortions performed for "fetal indications," the largest category was for Down Syndrome.)

Viki Wilson, whose daughter Abigail died at the hands of Dr. McMahon at 38 weeks, said: I knew that I could go ahead and carry the baby until full term, but knowing, you know, that this was futile, you know, that she was going to die * * * I felt like I needed to be a little more in control in terms of her life and my life, instead of just sort of leaving it up to nature, because look where nature had gotten me up to this point. [NAF video transcript, page 4.]

Tammy Watts, whose baby was aborted by Dr. McMahon in the 7th month, said: I had a choice. I could have carried this pregnancy to term, knowing everything that was wrong. [Testimony before Senate Judiciary Committee, Nov. 17, 1995]

Claudia Crown Ades, who appeared with President Clinton at the April 10 veto, said: My procedure was elective. That is considered an elective procedure, as were the procedures of Coreen Costello and Tammy Watts and Mary Dorothy-Line and all the other women who were at the White House yesterday. All of our procedures were considered elective. [Quotes from taped appearance on WNTM, April 12, 1996]

In a letter opposing HR 1833, one of Dr. McMahon's colleagues at Cedar-Sinai Medical Center, Dr. Jeffrey S. Greenspoon, wrote: As a volunteer speaker to the National Spina Bifida Association of America and the Canadian National Spina Bifida Organization, I am familiar with the burden of raising a significantly handicapped child * * * The burden of raising one or two abnormal children is realistically unbearable. [Letter to Rep. Hyde, July 19, 1995]

IS THERE A MORE "OBJECTIVE" TERM FOR THE PROCEDURE THAN "PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION"?

Some opponents of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act (HR 1833) insist that anyone writing about the bill should say that it bans a procedure "known medically as intact dilation and evacuation." But when journalists comply with this demand, they do so at the expense of accuracy. The bill itself makes no reference whatever to "intact dilation and evacuation" abortions. More importantly, the term "intact dilation and evacuation" is not equivalent to the class of procedures banned by the bill.

The bill would make it a criminal offense (except to save woman's life) to perform a "partial-birth abortion," which the bill

would define—as a matter of law—as “an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially vaginally delivers a living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery.”

In contrast, the term “intact dilation and evacuation” was invented by the late Dr. James McMahon, and until recently, was idiosyncratic to him. It appeared in no standard medical textbook or database, nor anywhere in the standard textbook on abortion methods, *Abortion Practice* by Dr. Warren Hern. Because “intact dilation and evacuation”² is not a standard, clearly defined medical term, the House Judiciary Constitution Subcommittee staff (which drafted the bill under Congressman Canady’s supervision) rejected it as useless for purposes of defining a criminal offense. Indeed, it is worse than useless—a criminal statute that relied on such a term would be stricken by the federal courts as “void for vagueness.”

Although there is no clear definition of the term, we know enough to say that it is inaccurate to equate “intact dilation and evacuation” abortions with the procedures banned by HR 1833, since in his writings Dr. McMahon clearly used the term “intact dilation and evacuation” so broadly as to cover certain procedures which would not be affected at all by HR 1833 (e.g., removal of babies who are killed entirely in utero, and removal of babies who have died entirely natural deaths in utero). Indeed, at least one of the specific women highlighted by opponents of HR 1833 had various types of “intact D&E” abortion procedures that were not covered by HR 1833’s definition of “partial-birth abortion.”

[In his 1992 instructional paper, Dr. Haskell referred to the method as “dilation and extraction” or “D&X”—noting that he “coined the term.” When the bill was drafted, the term “dilation and extraction” did not appear in medical dictionaries or databases.]

The term chosen by Congress, partial-birth abortion, is in no sense misleading. In sworn testimony in an Ohio lawsuit on Nov. 8, 1995, Dr. Martin Haskell—who has done over 1,000 partial-birth abortions, and who authored the instructional paper that touched off the controversy over the procedure—explained that he first learned of the method when a colleague described very briefly over the phone to me a technique that I later learned came from Dr. McMahon where they internally grab the fetus and rotate it and accomplish—be somewhat equivalent to a breech type of delivery.

ARE THE FIVE LINE DRAWINGS OF THE PROCEDURE CIRCULATED BY NRLC ACCURATE, OR MISLEADING?

The AMA newspaper *American Medical News* (July 5, 1993) interviewed Dr. Martin Haskell and reported: Dr. Haskell said the drawings were accurate “from a technical point of view.” But he took issue with the implication that the fetuses were “aware and resisting.”

Professor Watson Bowes of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, co-editor of the *Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey*, wrote in a letter to Congressman Canady: Having read Dr. Haskell’s paper, I can assure you that these drawings accurately represent the procedure described therein. * * * Firsthand renditions by a professional medical illustrator, or photographs or a video recording of the procedure would no doubt be more vivid, but not necessarily more instructional.

²The term “intact dilation and evacuation” should not be confused with “dilation and evacuation,” which is a procedure commonly used in second-trimester abortions, involving dismemberment of the fetus/baby while still in the uterus. The bill does not apply to “dilation and evacuation” abortions at all.

tive for a non-medical person who is trying to understand how the procedure is performed.

On Nov. 1, 1995, Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder and her allies actually tried to prevent Congressman Canady from displaying the line drawings during the debate on HR 1833 on the floor of the House of Representatives. But the House voted by nearly a 4-to-1 margin (332 to 86) to permit the drawings to be used.

DOES THE BILL CONTRADICT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS?

The Supreme Court has never said that there is a constitutional right to kill human beings who are mostly born.

In its official report on HR 1833, the House Judiciary Committee makes the very plausible argument that HR 1833 could be upheld by the Supreme Court without disturbing *Roe*. In *Roe*, the Supreme Court said that “the word ‘person,’ as used in the Fourteenth Amendment, does not include the unborn.” Thus, under the Supreme Court’s doctrine, a human being becomes a legal “person” upon emerging from the uterus. But a partial-birth abortion does not involve an “unborn fetus.” A partial-birth abortion, by the very definition in the bill, kills a human being who is partly born. Indeed, a partial-birth abortion kills a human being who is four-fifths across the ‘line-of-personhood’ established by the Supreme Court.

Moreover, in *Roe v. Wade* itself, the Supreme Court took note of a Texas law that made it a felony to kill a baby “in a state of being born and before actual birth,” and the Court did not disturb that law.

Thus, the Supreme Court could very well decide that the killing of a mostly born baby, even if done by a physician, is not protected by *Roe v. Wade*.

THE PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT (H.R. 1833) AS PASSED BY THE U.S. SENATE ON DECEMBER 7, 1995 AND BY THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON MARCH 27, 1996

Section 1. Short Title.

This Act may be cited as the “Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1995.”

Sec. 2. Prohibition on Partial-Birth Abortions

(a) In General.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after Chapter 73 the following: “Chapter 74—Partial-Birth Abortions.

Sec. 1531. Partial-birth abortions prohibited.

(a) Any physician who, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly performs a partial-birth abortion and thereby kills a human fetus shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. This paragraph shall not apply to a partial-birth abortion that is necessary to save the life of a mother whose life is endangered by a physical disorder, illness, or injury: Provided, That no other medical procedure would suffice for that purpose. This paragraph shall become effective one day after enactment.

(b)(1) As used in this section, the term ‘partial-birth abortion’ means an abortion in which the person performing the abortion partially vaginally delivers a living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery.

(2) As used in this section, the term ‘physician’ means a doctor of medicine or osteopathy legally authorized to practice medicine and surgery by the State in which the doctor performs such activity, or any other individual legally authorized by the State to perform abortions: Provided, however, That any individual who is not a physician or not otherwise legally authorized by the State to perform abortions, but who nevertheless directly performs a partial-birth abortion,

shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(c)(1) The father, if married to the mother at the time she receives a partial-birth abortion procedure, and if the mother has not attained the age of 18 years at the time of the abortion, the maternal grandparents of the fetus, may in a civil action obtain appropriate relief, unless the pregnancy resulted from the plaintiff’s criminal conduct or the plaintiff consented to the abortion.

(2) Such relief shall include—

(A) money damages for all injuries, psychological and physical, occasioned by the violation of this section; and

(B) statutory damages equal to three times the cost of the partial-birth abortion.

(d) A woman upon whom a partial-birth abortion is performed may not be prosecuted under this section, for a conspiracy to violate this section, or for an offense under section 2, 3, or 4 of this title based on a violation of this section.

STEP 5

“[T]he surgeon then forces the scissors into the base of the skull * * * [H]e spreads the scissors to enlarge the opening. The surgeon removes the scissors and introduces a suction catheter into this hole and evacuates the skull contents. With the catheter still in place, he applies traction to the fetus, removing it completely from the patient.” Text from Martin Haskell, M.D., *Dilation and Extraction for Late Second Trimester Abortion*.

TRIBUTE TO ANTONIO BROWN

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a story of a true hero. It is fitting and proper for Congress to recognize Mr. Antonio Brown for his gallant effort. We need more citizens like him.

[From the Savannah Morning News, June 28, 1996]

MAN SHOT TRYING TO THWART ARMED ROBBERY

(By John Cheves and Keith Paul)

Antonio L. Brown wasn’t going to stand quietly and watch a mugging.

Not on his street. Not when the victim was a friend.

Instead, Brown was shot in the head at about 11 p.m. Wednesday after he attempted to thwart the armed robbery on the 600 block of East Duffy Street, just a stone’s throw from his family’s home.

He remained in critical condition Thursday night at Memorial Medical Center.

The 21-year-old Savannah High School graduate was standing in his small front yard late Wednesday, relatives said. When Brown looked west down Duffy Street, he saw the attempted mugging of a male friend.

“He said, ‘I just can’t let that happen like that,’ and then he walked over there,” said nephew Rajai Steward on Thursday.

Added Savannah police Detective Deborah A. Robinson, “Brown stepped in between the two to stop the robbery. He was trying to fight with the assailant and was shot once in the head.”

Police searched Thursday for the suspected gunman, Jarrett Myers, 20, of 413 E. Waldburg St. Police filed warrants charging Myers with aggravated assault.

Brown knew Myers casually, but the two weren’t friends, Brown’s family said.

The 600 block of East Duffy Street is a narrow, dead-end road that sits in the heart of "Area C," a midtown neighborhood generally considered the poorest and most violent part of Savannah.

But Brown, known as Tony to friends, wasn't the type of man to walk away from a threat in a hostile environment, relatives said.

"I look at him as a hero, Steward said. "A lot of * * * men, they wouldn't have gotten involved."

Brown's wife, Jacqueline Steward, said Brown had just been hired as a bricklayer here in Savannah, and he had a strong work ethic.

"He was the type of person, he didn't bother with nobody," she said. "He didn't hang out on the street or sell drugs, or anything like that."

DIABETES RESEARCH

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, recently at a special session of the Congressional Black Caucus, members learned about the devastating impact of diabetes in the African-American community. I wanted to share with my colleagues the exciting research underway at the Diabetes Institute in Norfolk, VA. The work being done there holds out the hope that we can actually discover a cure for this disease and I believe we must do all we can to support efforts that have this much promise. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the attached article from the Virginia-Pilot be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[The Virginia-Pilot, Tuesday, July 9, 1996]

A RESEARCH GAMBLE

(By Marie Joyce)

Someday, Dr. Aaron I. Vinik may be able to say that he and his colleagues helped cure diabetes, through work they did at the Diabetes Institutes at Norfolk's Eastern Virginia Medical School.

Someday.

Right now, Vinik, his staff and the medical school are taking a high-stakes gamble.

Medical research is expensive.

The payoff isn't guaranteed.

Other scientists around the world are chasing the same type of cure and hoping to get there first.

Because fund-raising efforts have fallen short and grants are hard to come by, money matters now loom almost as large as scientific questions at the institutes.

If Vinik's project succeeds, it could help millions of diabetes sufferers, and bring glory and money to the relatively new medical school and to Hampton Roads. If it fails—despite years of effort and millions of dollars—most people probably will never know about it.

The public hears only about the great discoveries, said Jock R. Wheeler, the school's dean.

"There are many more scientists who work their entire lifetimes and never gain recognition or the goals they've set for themselves," he said. "That doesn't mean they've been unsuccessful."

A scientist who cures diabetes would improve the lives of millions in the United States alone.

Diabetes happens because the body either can't make or can't properly use insulin, a hormone that helps process sugar and other carbohydrates.

It has been diagnosed in 8 million Americans, and some health officials estimate as many as 8 million more have the disease but don't know it. In 1992, diabetes contributed to the deaths of at least 170,000 people in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It can lead to blindness, heart disease, stroke, kidney failure and nerve damage.

Vinik and his staff say they have taken a big step toward a possible cure. Working with collaborators at McGill University in Montreal, they've discovered a mix of proteins that spurs the body to grow more insulin-producing cells, Vinik says.

The researchers have experimented with a mix of proteins that cures the disease in hamsters, that were given a chemical to make them diabetic, Vinik said. The scientists do much of their work in a building on Brambleton Avenue, across from the medical school's main buildings.

The human body grows insulin-producing cells, located at the pancreas, before birth. After birth, the body doesn't create many more of these cells.

But in people with diabetes, the process malfunctions. With type 1 diabetes—which accounts for only about 5 percent of all cases—the body apparently attacks and kills its own insulin-producing cells. With type 2, either the body can't efficiently use the insulin or the cells can't make enough; sometimes, the cells die under the strain.

Vinik and his colleagues are trying to reverse the ability the body had before birth, prompting it to grow more insulin-producing cells.

To do that, they must accomplish two things:

They must find a specific gene that acts as a blueprint, telling the body to create the protein. Or they must isolate the specific protein created by the gene.

They must find other substances that shut off the process once enough insulin-producing cells have been created.

Potentially, Vinik says, the discovery could help all type 1 sufferers and the 15 percent or so of type 2 victims who lose their insulin-producing cells.

If they can accomplish all this in animals, they probably can do it in humans, too, Vinik said. Right now, the key is finding the blueprint gene in hamsters.

No one at the medical school will disclose how close—or how far—they are. They must be careful, they say, not to reveal too much to rival scientists.

"One never knows until the last minute, until the last experiment was done," said Dr. Leon-Paul Georges, director of the institutes. "It's a tremendous gamble, in a way."

For the last 7 years or so, the medical school and Hampton Roads contributors have been putting their money on the table to fund this research.

The institutes run a large patient-care clinic and education programs. Vinik, who had earned an international reputation at the University of Michigan Medical School and elsewhere, arrived to head the research division in 1990. A new laboratory opened that fall, after a foundation fund-raising campaign brought in \$11.5 million in less than four years.

Georges remembers a day when he and Vinik ordered a million dollars worth of sophisticated diagnostic equipment and supplies.

Since then, there have been up years and down years with fund raising, said Georges.

The last year or so has been down. Last week, the research division dropped 10 jobs, almost half of its 25-person staff, although none of the researchers worked on Vinik's key project. They're also scaling back on supplies and equipment purchases. The patient care and education departments weren't affected.

The Diabetes Institutes Foundation, the Norfolk-based, non-profit group that finds money for the institutes, collected about \$700,000 less than it hoped to in the 1994-95 fiscal year, according to the foundation's tax forms. The foundation began that year about \$700,000 behind for a combined shortfall of about \$1.4 million.

The foundation's board is composed mostly of community volunteers. Georges, who sits on the board, said that despite members' hard work, it simply wasn't possible to raise as much as they had hoped. They were able to raise about \$800,000 for the institutes in the 1994-95 fiscal year, according to tax documents.

The medical school had been making up the difference between what was budgeted and what was raised. The foundation intends to repay the money, but so far hasn't been able to, Georges said.

This year, the medical school's and institutes' board members decided the school couldn't fill the gap anymore.

With less money, Vinik says, the institute must look to other funding sources to continue at the same pace. And success may depend on speed. More than a half-dozen other centers around the world are investigating the same type of treatment.

Wheeler, the medical school's dean, won't say whether he thinks the work will go more slowly now. He said the board still backs Vinik's project. "We think the diabetes program has been very successful and we think it will continue to be very successful," Wheeler said.

But the foundation and the medical school—like institutions around the country—have been hurt by a shrinking pot of research and education money from the government and private groups, say school officials.

"The decisions in medical schools are very difficult right now," Wheeler said.

The Diabetes Institutes will continue with other major research projects, although they may have to cut back on some less important investigations.

Among other things, the institutes are participating in a study of a medicine that reverses some diabetes-related nerve damage. A major biotechnology company is funding some of that work. The project has attracted a lot of attention and brought in patients and donations from around the country.

As for the project on growing insulin-producing cells, the institutes will look for other sources of money, said Vinik. They will seek more collaborators at other schools, who would take on some of the work in exchange for some of the benefits.

Biomedical companies may be willing to bankroll the work because they expect it to pay off. Georges and Vinik say they have spoken with several major firms, which have signed agreements to examine the research without divulging it.

Research spending is always a bit of a wild card investment, even through school administrators look hard at the science before they spend the money.

"I can't say, 'I have this project, and if I spend this amount of money, I'm going to get this result,'" Wheeler said. "You have to understand—that's what research is all about. You're looking for new ideas. . . . You may not discover the fountain of youth."

**BILL TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT
THE RIGHTS OF THE MICCOSUKEE TRIBE**

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a very important bill which will carry out the longstanding intent of Congress in preserving and protecting the rights of Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. This bill is introduced in a truly bipartisan fashion, with my Florida colleagues Congresswoman CARRIE MEEK, and Congressmen LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART and DAN MILLER joining me as original cosponsors.

This legislation allows for the good people of the Miccosukee Tribe to live in perpetuity in the so-called permit area of Everglades National Park. The Miccosukees have lived and worked for generations in this area. The rights of the Miccosukees are recognized by the Everglades National Park Enabling Act of 1934 and their special use permit.

In 1934, the Everglades National Park Enabling Act specifically provided that rights of the Indians were protected. Subsequently, in 1962, and 1973, the tribe was guaranteed that they could build homes, schools, clinics, and other tribal buildings in the 300-plus acres identified in their special use permit.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Park Service now seeks to restrict Miccosukee activities on their own land—even after the tribe has complied with all Federal, States, and local laws. The intent of this Congress in 1934 was to guarantee the Indians the freedom to live, work, and govern themselves as they wish in this area, not to be governed by the National Park Service. This bill will allow for Miccosukee self-government to continue.

These Indians seek nothing more than what we promised them when we passed the park bill in 1934, nothing more than was said on the floor of this House, nothing more than the Department of the Interior confirmed in the special use permit. In 1960, Justice Hugo Black wrote, "Great nations, like great men, should keep their promise." With this bill, we keep our promise to these native Americans, to these fellow citizens of the United States.

They deserve nothing less.

**AMERICAN TEACHERS IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA HELP RE-
BUILD CIVIL SOCIETY**

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Mr. Mark J. Molli of Alexandria, VA, for his participation in CIVITAS@Bosnia-Herzegovina from July 17 to July 27, 1996. This is an intensive program which prepares local teachers to assist with the development of democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Molli was part of a team of 18 American educators and 15 teachers from the council of Europe who were assigned to key cities throughout the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education as part

of a major initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina supported by the United States Information Agency and the United States Department of Education. The United States Information Service in Sarajevo provided valuable assistance to the program as well. The goals of the program are to help prepare students and their communities for participation in elections and other civic matters. Achieving this goal will help restore a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

I am also pleased to announce that the curricular materials being used for the program in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been adapted from the We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution and the Project Citizen programs, as well as other programs supported by Congress which are used in schools throughout the United States. Initial reports evaluating the summer program indicate the materials and teaching methods were enthusiastically received and can be adapted for use in classrooms throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Mark Molli for his dedication and commitment during the CIVITAS@Bosnia-Herzegovina summer training program. His work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building support for democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT
OF 1996**

SPEECH OF

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman HANSEN for his leadership on this bipartisan and proenvironment effort. This bill simply adjusts the boundary of the Snoqualmie National Forest to allow the incorporation into the Snoqualmie National Forest of some private lands owned by the Weyerhaeuser Co.

I am pleased to state that this legislation is supported not only by all members of the Washington State delegation but also by the Sierra Club, the Alpine Lakes Protection Society, the Washington Environmental Council, the North Cascades Conservation Council, and the Mountaineers.

This boundary adjustment will facilitate what is known as the Huckleberry Land Exchange, which involves approximately 7,200 acres of National Forest land and 33,000 acres of private land of which about 6,278 are outside the present boundary of the Snoqualmie National Forest.

As Chairman HANSEN stated in his opening remarks, this landmark agreement has been several years in the making and was brought about through a collaborative effort between the Sierra Club's Checkerboard Project and the Weyerhaeuser Co. It is noteworthy that this exchange includes a substantial donation of land by Weyerhaeuser into the national Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

Mr. Speaker, the public will benefit from this substantial donation of land. It will be one of only a few added this year into our Nation's wilderness areas. By consolidating ownership,

an additional connecting corridor of wildlife habitat between the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and the Mount Si Conservation Area will be created.

This land exchange also adds substantial acreage to the area visible to the public from the I-90 Freeway in support of the objectives of the Mountain to Sound Greenway Trust—a nonprofit organization whose sole purpose is to protect a greenway along I-90 from the eastern foothills of the Cascade Mountains all the way to Puget Sound.

I want my colleagues to know that a Draft Environmental Impact Statement was released in late June, a 45-day public comment period was initiated, and three public meetings were held to discuss the exchange and the draft EIS. The final EIS and Record of Decision should be released by the end of October.

Today's action is necessary in order to give the Forest Service authority to administer the exchange area. And, Mr. Speaker, since this exchange has been 12 years in the making, all parties involved are pleased that we will be finalizing the boundary modification legislation today.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is part of a win-win proposal. By consolidating ownership both the Forest Service and Weyerhaeuser will be able to implement a more effective ecosystem-based management that will allow for wetland protection and long-term protection for wildlife.

More important, this land exchange is a textbook example of how land disputes can be resolved between parties that are willing to look for areas of agreement rather than differences. The environment and all of the people of the Puget Sound region benefit as a result. I thank the Speaker, the Resources Committee, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this resolution.

**FORMER INDIAN PRIME MINISTER
INDICTED FOR CORRUPTION**

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, former Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao resigned as head of the Congress Party after he was indicted for defrauding an Indian businessman. The Congress Party is providing tacit support to the current government headed by H.D. Deve Gowda.

According to the Washington Post, Mr. Rao has been ordered to face criminal charges because an Indian expatriate businessman named Lakhubhai Pathak alleges that Mr. Rao conspired with a Hindu guru to cheat him out of \$100,000. He will be formally indicted on September 30. This took place in 1983, and Mr. Rao is just now facing charges for it. It has also been reported that he received \$3.5 million from the Jain brothers, who have been charged with bribing a wide range of Indian politicians from all parties. He has apparently received large sums of money from other influence-seekers as well. It looks like Mr. Rao dipped into the well of corruption too many times.

Mr. Rao's resignation proves that journalist Rajinder Puri of the Times of India was right when he wrote that India is "a rotten, corrupt, repressive, and anti-people system." It is that

system which the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, the Christians of Nagaland, and so many others are trying to escape. The corruption and the repression are tied together. The State Department reported that between 1991 and 1993, the regime paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. Justice Ajit Singh Bains reports that more than 50,000 Sikhs disappeared or were murdered from 1992 through 1995. These events occurred on Mr. Rao's watch.

I am pleased that P.V. Narasimha Rao is finally facing the consequences of his corruption, but it is time that he also faced the consequences of his brutal terror campaign against the Sikh nation. As Home Minister in 1984, Mr. Rao was the person who organized the Delhi massacres that killed 20,000 Sikhs. When will he be indicted for these crimes?

In addition to its repression and corruption, India is a country that never misses an opportunity to take a swipe at the United States. Although it is one of the largest recipients of United States aid, India has a virulently anti-American voting record at the United Nations, and it is the country that single-handedly blocked the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT]. It is in America's interest to support the freedom movements in the subcontinent.

Unfortunately, the Sikhs and others continue to live under the brutal rule of a tyrannical regime. Recent events like the detention of American citizen Balbir Singh Dhillon and the savage beating of London-based Khalistani leader Jagjit Singh Chohan show that nothing has changed from Mr. Rao's brutal and corrupt rule. It is time for the United States to take a firm stand against these atrocities. We must institute an embargo against Indian companies and products. We must end United States aid to India. Finally, we must speak out for the freedom of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the others seeking their freedom from India. Tyrants must know that America is on the side of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD the September 22, 1996, Washington Post account of the Rao resignation.

INDIAN EX-PREMIER QUILTS CONGRESS PARTY

NEW DELHI—Former Indian prime minister P.V. Narasimha Rao quit yesterday as head of the Congress party after a court upheld a summons ordering him to appear in a criminal case.

Although his party suffered a defeat in general elections earlier this year, Rao has retained a say in the nation's politics by offering his party's crucial support to the center-left United Front coalition government.

Rao, 75, said in a statement read at a news conference here by Congress general secretary Devendra Dwivedi that he was not guilty.

Earlier yesterday, a Delhi judge upheld the summons ordering Rao to appear in court September 30. Formal charges would be framed on the same day.

An Indian expatriate businessman, Lakhubhai Pathak, alleges Rao and a Hindu guru conspired to cheat him of \$100,000 in 1983.

THE MANAGED CARE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Managed Care Consumer Protection Act of 1996, a bill that will provide critically needed consumer protections to millions of Americans in managed care health plans.

Health care consumers who entrust their lives to managed care plans have consistently found that many plans are more interested in profit than in providing appropriate care. My constituent mail has been full of horror stories explaining the abuses that occur at the hands of HMO's and other forms of managed care.

For example, David Ching of Fremont, CA had a positive experience in a Kaiser Permanente plan and then joined an employer sponsored HMO expecting similar service. He soon learned that some plans would rather let patients die than authorize appropriate treatment. His wife developed colon cancer, but went undiagnosed for 3 months after the first symptoms. Her physician refused to make the appropriate specialist referral because of financial incentives and could not discuss proper treatment because of the health plan's policy. Mrs. Ching is now dead.

In a similar case, Jennifer Pruitt of Oakland wrote to me about her father who also had cancer. He went to his gatekeeper primary care physician numerous times with pain in his jaw. The doctor, who later admitted that she had never treated a cancer patient, refused to refer Mr. Pruitt to a specialist. Eventually, after months of pain, a dentist sent Mr. Pruitt to a specialist outside of the HMO network. The cancer was finally diagnosed, but it had spread too rapidly during the months that the health plan delayed. Mr. Pruitt died from a cancer that is very treatable if detected early.

These tragedies and others like them might have been avoided if the patients had known about the financial incentives not to treat, or if the physicians had not been gagged from discussing treatment options, or if there had been legislation forcing health plans to provide timely grievance procedures and timely access to care. It's too late for these victims, but it is not too late to provide these protections for the millions of people in managed care today.

A few years ago, Congress recognized a crisis in the health care industry. Expenditures were soaring and overutilization was the rule. At that time, I chose to address this problem with laws that prohibited physicians from making unnecessary referrals to health organizations or services that they owned.

Others responded by pushing Americans into new managed care plans that switched the financial incentives from a system that overserves to a system that underserves. They got what they asked for. The current system rewards the most irresponsible plans with huge profits, outrageous executive salaries, and a license to escape accountability. Unfortunately, patients are dying unnecessarily in the wake of this health care delivery revolution. It must stop.

Several States have already addressed the managed care crisis. In 1996, more than 1,000 pieces of managed care legislation flooded State legislatures. As a result, HMO

regulations were passed in 33 States addressing issues like coverage of emergency services, utilization review, post-delivery care and information disclosure. Unfortunately, many States did not pass these needed safeguards resulting in a piecemeal web of protections that lacks continuity. The states have spoken; now it's time for Federal legislation to finish the job and provide consumer protections to all Americans.

The bill I offer today is a revision of an earlier bill, H.R. 1707, the Medicare Consumer Protection Act of 1995. This legislation includes a comprehensive set of protections that will force managed care plans to be accountable to all of their patients and to provide the standard of care they deserve.

In the U.S. Congress, we have the power to put an end to abuse in managed care and guarantee that Americans who choose managed care get the care for which they pay. It is irresponsible to do anything less.

Following is a summary of the consumer protections provided for in this bill.

MANAGED CARE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SUMMARY

I. MANAGED CARE ENROLLEE PROTECTIONS

A. UTILIZATION REVIEW

1. Any utilization review program that attempts to regulate coverage or payment for services must first be accredited by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or an independent, non-profit accreditation entity;
2. Plans would be required to provide enrollees and physicians with a written description of utilization review policies, clinical review criteria, information sources, and the process used to review medical services under the program;
3. Organizations must periodically review utilization review policies to guarantee consistency and compliance with current medical standards and protocols;
4. Individuals performing utilization review could not receive financial compensation based upon the number of certification denials made;
5. Negative determinations about the medical necessity or appropriateness of services or the site of services would be required to be made by clinically-qualified personnel of the same branch of medicine or specialty as the recommending physician;

B. ASSURANCE OF ACCESS

1. Plans must have a sufficient number, distribution and variety of qualified health care providers to ensure that all enrollees may receive all covered services, including specialty services, on a timely basis (even in rural areas);
2. Patients with chronic health conditions must be provided with a continuity of care and access to appropriate specialists;
3. Plans would be prohibited from requiring enrollees to obtain a physician referral for obstetric and gynecological services.
4. Plans would demonstrate that enrollees with chronic diseases or who otherwise require specialized services would have access to designated Centers of Excellence;

C. ACCESS TO EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES

1. Plans would be required to cover emergency services provided by designated trauma centers;
2. Plans could not require pre-authorization for emergency medical care;
3. A definition of emergency medical condition based upon a prudent layperson definition would be established to protect enrollees from retrospective denials of legitimate claims for payment for out-of-plan services;

4. Plans could not deny any claim for an enrollee using the "911" system to summon emergency care.

D. DUE PROCESS PROTECTIONS FOR PROVIDERS

1. Descriptive information regarding the plan standards for contracting with participating providers would be required to be disclosed;

2. Notification of a participating provider of a decision to terminate or not to renew a contract would be required to include reasons for termination or non-renewal. Such notification would be required not later than 45 days before the decision would take effect, unless the failure to terminate the contract would adversely affect the health or safety of a patient;

3. Plans would have to provide a mechanism for appeals to review termination or non-renewal decisions.

E. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES AND DEADLINES FOR RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR COVERAGE OF SERVICES

1. Plans would have to establish written procedures for responding to complaints and grievances in a timely manner;

2. Patients will have a right to a review by a grievance panel and a second review by an independent panel in cases where the plan decision negatively impacts their health services;

3. Plans must have expedited processes for review in emergency cases.

F. NON-DISCRIMINATION AND SERVICE AREA REQUIREMENTS

1. In general, the service area of a plan serving an urban area would be an entire Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This requirement could be waived only if the plans' proposed service area boundaries do not result in favorable risk selection.

2. The Secretary could require some plans to contract with Federally-qualified health centers (FQHCs), rural health clinics, migrant health centers, or other essential community providers located in the service area if the Secretary determined that such contracts are needed in order to provide reasonable access to enrollees throughout the service area.

3. Plans could not discriminate in any activity (including enrollment) against an individual on the basis of race, national origin, gender, language, socioeconomic status, age, disability, health status, or anticipated need for health services.

G. DISCLOSURE OF PLAN INFORMATION

1. Plans would provide to both prospective and current enrollees information concerning:

- Credentials of health service providers
- Coverage provisions and benefits including premiums, deductibles, and copayments
- Loss ratios explaining the percentage of premiums spent on health services
- Prior authorization requirements and other service review procedures
- Covered individual satisfaction statistics
- Advance directives and organ donation information

Descriptions of financial arrangements and contractual provisions with hospitals, utilization review organizations, physicians, or any other health care service providers

Quality indicators including immunization rates and health outcomes statistics adjusted for case mix

An explanation of the appeals process

Salaries and other compensation of key executives in the organization

Physician ownership and investment structure of the plan

A description of lawsuits filed against the organization

2. Information would be disclosed in a standardized format specified by the Sec-

retary so that enrollees could compare the attributes of all plans within a coverage area.

H. PROTECTION OF PHYSICIAN—PATIENT COMMUNICATIONS

1. Plans could not use any contractual agreements, written statements, or oral communication to prohibit, restrict or interfere with any medical communication between physicians, patients, plans or state or federal authorities.

I. PATIENT ACCESS TO CLINICAL STUDIES

1. Plans may not deny or limit coverage of services furnished to an enrollee because the enrollee is participating in an approved clinical study if the services would otherwise have been covered outside of the study.

J. MINIMUM CHILDBIRTH BENEFITS

1. Insurers or plans that cover childbirth benefits must provide for a minimum inpatient stay of 48 hours following vaginal delivery and 96 hours following a cesarean section.

2. The mother and child could be discharged earlier than the proposed limits if the attending provider, in consultation with the mother, orders the discharge and arrangements are made for follow-up post delivery care.

II. AMENDMENTS TO THE MEDICARE PROGRAM, MEDICARE SELECT AND MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL INSURANCE REGULATIONS.

A. ORIENTATION AND MEDICAL PROFILE REQUIREMENTS

1. When a Medicare beneficiary enrolls in a Medicare HMO, the HMO must provide an orientation to their managed care system before Medicare payment to the HMO may begin;

2. Medicare HMOs must perform an introductory medical profile as defined by the Secretary on every new enrollee before payment to the HMO may begin.

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL POLICIES (MEDIGAP)

1. All MediGap policies would be required to be community rated;

2. MediGap plans would be required to participate in coordinated open enrollment;

3. The loss ratio requirement for all plans would be increased to 85 percent.

C. STANDARDS FOR MEDICARE SELECT POLICIES

1. Secretary would establish standards for Medicare Select in regulations. To the extent practical, the standards would be the same as the standards developed by the NAIC for Medicare Select Plans. Any additional standards would be developed in consultation with the NAIC.

2. Medicare Select Plans would generally be required to meet the same requirements in effect for Medicare risk contractors under section 1876.

Community Rating
Prior approval of marketing materials
Intermediate sanctions and civil money penalties

3. If the Secretary has determined that a State has an effective program to enforce the standards for Medicare Select plans established by the Secretary, the State would certify Medicare Select plans.

4. Fee-for-service Medicare Select plans would offer either the MediGap "E" plan with payment for extra billing added or the MediGap "J" plan.

5. If an HMO or competitive medical plan (CMP) as defined under section 1876 offers Medicare Select, then the benefits would be required to be offered under the same rules as set forth in the MediGap provisions above. Such plans would therefore have different benefits than traditional MediGap plans.

D. ARRANGEMENTS WITH OUT OF AREA DIALYSIS SERVICES.

E. COORDINATED OPEN ENROLLMENT

1. The Secretary would conduct an annual open enrollment period during which Medicare beneficiaries could enroll in any MediGap plan, Medicare Select, or an HMO contracting with Medicare. Each plan would be required to participate.

III. AMENDMENTS TO THE MEDICAID PROGRAM

A. ORIENTATION AND IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

1. When a Medicaid beneficiary enrolls in a Medicaid HMO, the HMO must provide an orientation to their managed care system before Medicaid payment to the HMO may begin;

2. Medicaid HMOs must perform an introductory medical profile as defined by the Secretary on every new enrollee before payment to the HMO may begin.

3. When children under the age of 18 are enrolled in a Medicaid HMO, the immunization status of the child must be determined and the proper immunization schedule begun before payment to the HMO is made.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER JAMES SAUVE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to an outstanding American who passed away earlier this week.

Father James Sauve, the executive director of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, was a highly respected educator. As the director of the International Center for Jesuit Education in Rome, as the official representative of the 28 Jesuit colleges and universities, and as a highly respected pastor, Father Sauve threw himself into his work with gusto and zeal, and in so doing earned the respect of all of us.

Father Sauve was a graduate of Spring Hill College in Alabama, and received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He was proficient in six languages, and traveled extensively throughout the world.

Father Sauve's sudden passing was a loss not only to the Jesuit world, but to all of us who appreciate learning and understanding of all cultures.

We join in the sorrow of Father Sauve's surviving family, which consists of his father, Wilard, and his brother, Dudley, and his family. We also join all of Father Sauve's many students whose sense of loss must be immense.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN EAST TIMOR

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have been deeply concerned over the tragedy in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. I have had the privilege of meeting the Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, Carlos Ximenes Belo, on several occasions.

Bishop Belo is a most courageous figure who has ceaselessly tried to promote a peaceful solution and dialog as a way out of the 20-year-old conflict in East Timor, which Indonesia invaded in 1979 and where as many as a third of the population has perished.

During his 13 years as apostolic administrator of the Roman Catholic Church in the Indonesian-occupied former Portuguese colony of East Timor, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo has been a tireless advocate of peace, human rights, nonviolence and reconciliation in a situation marked by war, grim atrocities and an atmosphere of terror. It is worth recalling some of the details of Bishop Belo's effort. On November 12, 1991, Indonesian troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering of thousands of people at Santa Cruz cemetery in the East Timor capital of Dili. More than 250 were killed on that day, many more were badly wounded. The full extent of the tragedy surrounding the Santa Cruz events is still not widely known. Most of the victims were young people.

In the immediate aftermath of the Santa Cruz massacre, driving his own automobile, between the hours of 9 a.m. until 2 a.m. the next morning, Bishop Belo gathered, in groups of five and six, hundreds of young people who has been at Santa Cruz cemetery the morning of November 12 and returned them to their homes before they could meet further harm at the hands of the Indonesian military. Subsequent reports indicate that dozens of those who survived the massacre at Santa Cruz cemetery were taken away and executed by Indonesian security forces.

On numerous occasions before and since, Bishop Belo has acted to deter violence. But in the absence of greater international support his power over the situation is limited. The other day he told a friend from Washington that last week two villages—a civil servant on the way to picking up his pay envelope with a relative—were shot dead by Indonesian troops in the town of Viqueque, while others in the region of Ermera were beaten, arrested, and prevented from attending Mass and from tending their coffee fields.

The tension in East Timor is of great cause for concern, particularly now that the fifth anniversary of the November 12, 1991 Santa Cruz massacre approaches. I believe the Congress and the administration should be prepared to give the greatest possible support to Bishop Belo in his efforts to bring peace to East Timor and to help strengthen Bishop Belo's hand in the difficult weeks and months ahead.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to submit for the RECORD a firsthand account by Arnold Kohen from the December 10, 1995, Boston Globe:

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, December 10, 1995]

BURIED ALIVE: EAST TIMOR'S TRAGIC OPPRESSION

(By Arnold S. Kohen)

With the world's attention focused on the Bosnian peace agreement, the 20th anniversary of an invasion that led to even greater carnage than the tragedy in the Balkans passed Thursday with little notice. But the consequences of Indonesia's December 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor are still with us. The children of those who perished in the first wave of savage repression are at this moment being beaten and tortured.

Over most of the last two decades, East Timor has received only sporadic worldwide

attention: in 1991, when Indonesian troops massacred more than 250 people in a church cemetery, an event filmed by British television and broadcast around the world, and again last year, when East Timorese students occupied part of the U.S. Embassy compound in Indonesia during a visit by President Clinton. On Thursday, in recognition of the anniversary of the invasion, pro-independence Timorese occupied part of the Dutch and Russian embassies in Jakarta. But for the most part, the public knows little of what is happening in East Timor.

East Timor, an area located off the north coast of Australia, and about the size of Connecticut, deserves the special sympathy of Americans, because, the United States provided the arms and diplomatic support for that 1975 invasion. President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were in Jakarta the day before, and they made no objection to the Indonesian action, though it was illegal under international law and has never been recognized by the United Nations. Longtime efforts in Congress finally have stimulated pressure to address the tragedy in East Timor.

If the public is troubled about Bosnia, it should also be concerned over East Timor. About 250,000 people of a population of 4 million have perished in Bosnia since 1991, while in East Timor, it is estimated that 200,000 of a population of less than 700,000 died from the combined effects of the Indonesian assault between 1975 and 1979, many in a war-induced famine compared with some of the worst catastrophes in recent history, including starvation in Cambodian under Pol Pot.

"It defies imagination that so many people have perished in such a small place as East Timor," said Mairead Corrigan Maguire, who won the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize for her work in Northern Ireland, where 3,000 people have died in the violence since 1969. East Timor has sparked public concern in Ireland, in part because of the Irish historical experience of occupation by a powerful neighbor.

Today, tension and oppression have a vise-like grip on East Timor. I visited there in September, during some of the most serious upheavals since the Santa Cruz massacre of 1991. "This place is like a concentration camp," said a priest who could not be identified.

At a Mass one day at the home of Roman Catholic Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, himself considered for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995, there was a crippled boy, his face black-and-blue with caked-up blood from a beating by security forces. Traumatized and barely willing to speak, he said he had been in a police station with 30 other young people who had been stripped naked and similarly assaulted.

"We have been going from prison to prison—I don't know where he is—and the police won't tell us," said one desperate parent searching for his child. He took a considerable risk simply in talking to a foreigner. Nearby, dozens of young people taking refuge in a courtyard, several with head wounds inflicted by Indonesian police.

"They're taking everything from us," said one man. "All most Timorese have now is the skin on their bones." Indonesian settlers brought into East Timor are taking the scarce jobs and opportunities. As in Tibet, invaded by the Chinese in 1950, the settlers seem to be there to swamp the East Timorese in their own country.

"It's a slow annihilation," said another priest, who reported that as many as 80 percent of the native East Timorese in some areas suffer from tuberculosis, while Indonesian authorities make it difficult for many people to obtain medicines.

The disparity between the two sides could not be more clear. On the one hand, unarmed

young people who have little more than ideals to sustain them. The other consists of heavily armed elite units of Indonesian mobile brigade riot police. I saw countless trucks filled with machine-gun toting army troops, both uniformed and in plainclothes, some wearing ski masks in broad daylight in the oppressive tropical heat—an open reminder of those in East Timor who have "disappeared" without a trace. Spies working for Indonesian forces are everywhere.

In a telephone conversation this week, Bishop Belo, a courageous moderate who has worked hard to deter violence in the territory, said the situation remains the same.

During the past few months, dozens of young East Timorese have entered embassies in Jakarta seeking political asylum. The personal histories of almost all of these young people tell the story of East Timor today: Many, if not most, have lost parents in the war, and most have been beaten or tortured.

Involvement of the Clinton Administration in Bosnia and Northern Ireland has helped smooth the way for peace agreements. There are signs that over time, the same might work in East Timor. President Clinton, who has raised the issue with Indonesian President Suharto, can increase his support for United Nations peace talks and try to convince Indonesian government to take concrete steps in pursuit of a peaceful solution. Experts say there is growing recognition in Indonesia that changes must be made if Jakarta is to rid itself of what has come to be a debilitating injury to the country's international reputation.

In the meantime, international pressure could save lives. All official buildings in East Timor today are adorned by idealized portraits of Indonesia's vice president, Try Sutrisno, former commander of the army. I was reminded of his statement after the Santa Cruz massacre: The young victims "were delinquents who needed to be shot and we will shoot them." I was told by authoritative diplomatic sources that, in the absence of growing international pressure led by the United States, Indonesian forces would simply kill the young resisters of East Timor, as they have killed so many of their elders. All the more reason why distant East Timor should have more than a little meaning for us.

Arnold S. Kohen is writing a book on East Timor and international policy.

TRIBUTE TO THE HALFWAY SCHOOLHOUSE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this coming Saturday, September 28, 1996, in Eastpointe, MI, a historical marker honoring the Halfway Schoolhouse will be formally dedicated.

The Halfway Schoolhouse was built in 1872 and served the community until 1921. At that time it was located in the village of Halfway, midway between Mount Clemens and Detroit. When the school closed in 1921, it was moved and used as a warehouse. The East Detroit Historical Society acquired the school in 1984, returning it to within 100 feet of its original site and restoring its 19th century appearance. The contributions of the members of the historical society are numerous and they deserve our gratitude for their hard work and dedication to preserve this beautiful Victorian building for future generations.

It has been 124 years since this school first opened its doors to this community but many values remain the same. The people were hard working, family oriented and aware of the importance of education. This school brought hope for a better way of life. It opened doors within the minds of the young people and inspired future leaders. Today, the school is once again servicing the needs of the community. Children who visit leave with a sense of the past and a feeling of pride and belonging in their community.

I commend the members of the East Detroit Historical Society for their role in preserving this treasure. The Halfway Schoolhouse will be formally recognized as a Michigan historic site with the dedication of this marker. The citizens of Eastpointe should feel pride in knowing that they have reclaimed something precious that will now be a living memorial.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DEDICATED SERVICE OF LARRY MATHIS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Larry L. Mathis, the president and chief executive officer of Methodist Health Care System in Houston, TX, in my district. Mr. Mathis has faithfully served the Houston area as the head of one of our Nation's leading nonprofit health care organizations for more than 25 years.

Later this year, Mr. Mathis will be retiring from Methodist Health Care System. Mr. Mathis began his career at Methodist Hospital in 1971 as an administrative resident. He was quickly promoted and was appointed president and chief executive officer of the hospital in 1983. During his leadership, Methodist grew from a single-site hospital in the Texas Medical Center to its emerging presence today as a community-based health care system. Methodist is now a leading provider of state-of-the-art medical care in the competitive managed care market in Houston. The Methodist Health Care System includes the Methodist Hospital, Diagnostic Center Hospital, San Jacinto Methodist Hospital, an international network of affiliated hospitals, a managed care organization, a health maintenance organization, home health services, skilled nursing, primary, and secondary physician groups, community health care centers, and hospice services.

During Mr. Mathis' tenure, the Methodist Hospital won the Commitment to Quality Award, an important award for hospital quality, and was named one of America's Best Hospitals by U.S. News and World Report. Methodist was also included in the 1993 edition of "The 100 Best Companies To Work for in America" and in the 1995 edition of the "Best Hospitals in America." Mr. Mathis was also named as one of the five best managers in nonprofit health services in Business Week.

Mr. Mathis has been recognized by his peers as an expert in health care policy. He is chairman-elect of the American College of Healthcare Executives, a professional society of 30,000 members. He has served as chairman of the board of the American Hospital Association, the Texas Hospital Association, and

the Greater Houston Council. In addition, Mr. Mathis served as a member of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission and the Quality Task Force of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.

As Methodist Hospital searches for a replacement, Mr. Mathis will continue to serve as president and CEO of Methodist Health Care System. After this retirement, Mr. Mathis will continue to consult and work with Methodist Hospital on selected projects and programs. I applaud the dedicated leadership and hard work that Mr. Mathis has given to the Houston area and wish him the very best in his new career. Thank you, Mr. Mathis, for your service to the patients, the employees, and your community at the Methodist Health Care System. Your presence as a health care visionary will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLEVELAND

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is great honor for me to introduce a true American hero, Benjamin Franklin Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland, a resident of Johnsbury, NY, will soon celebrate his 100th birthday. I am proud to call this gentleman one of my constituents.

Mr. Cleveland is the only living veteran of the First World War residing in Johnsbury. I would like to offer my heartfelt appreciation for his service to the Nation. In recognition of Mr. Cleveland's 100th birthday, the town of Johnsbury, a small town in the 22d Congressional District, is throwing a parade in his honor this Saturday, September 28. I am thrilled that Johnsbury is honoring Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, serving your country is the ultimate sacrifice. It takes courage, dedication, perseverance, and above all, love of country. Mr. Cleveland has fought to preserve the freedoms many Americans, unfortunately, take for granted. You deserve the respect and admiration of all Americans.

The United States must look awfully different to Mr. Cleveland than it did in the year of his birth, 1896. In his lifetime, he has seen the introduction of air travel, the automobile, radio and television, nighttime baseball, and many other advances that have forever altered the American landscape.

Mr. Speaker, the country is different, but not necessarily better in all aspects. We have much to learn from members of Mr. Cleveland's esteemed generation. The country can draw on the wisdom he obtained in his 10 decades of life in the United States. He has a great deal to offer our Nation. I sincerely hope our youngsters can display the same virtues that Mr. Cleveland has amply demonstrated: duty, honor, sacrifice, and love of God and Country.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. Cleveland on behalf of the U.S. Congress for your military service. I hope he has a wonderful birthday on October 14, 1996 and pray that he has many more years in beautiful upstate New York.

Living 100 years is a true milestone—Mr. Cleveland has great reason to feel proud of his accomplishment.

God Bless You, Mr. Cleveland. You are in our prayers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to clarify my vote on the Immigration and Nationality Act conference report yesterday. While my vote was recorded as "aye", it was my intention to vote "no", as I still oppose this legislation. My position on the issue of immigration is long standing and a matter of public record. I would thus like the RECORD to accurately reflect my position on this bill. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEALE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RESCUE SQUAD ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the past and present men and women of the Deale Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad. This October, they will be celebrating their 50th anniversary of service to the citizens of Deale, MD.

Prior to the fire company's inception in 1946, the citizens of Deale relied upon surrounding communities to provide their fire protection. As the population grew, following World War II, it became apparent that Deale could no longer rely entirely on other communities and it needed its own fire department. In October 1946, a small group of community leaders started the Deale Volunteer Fire Department. They were Tilghman Franklin, Gordon Phipps, Oregon Nutwell, Ray Clark, Sterling Knopp, Maurice Whittington, and Joseph Adcock.

As with most volunteer fire companies they started off small. They didn't have much money and hadn't been in the community long enough to establish a very large volunteer base. However, what they lacked in resources they more than made up in hard work. Their first fire engine was purchased second hand from the Clinton Volunteer Fire Department and they used a local businessman's garage as a firehouse. The first few years of the department were difficult because the department had to be entirely self-sufficient. They raised the necessary funds to purchase all the equipment and start construction on a proper firehouse by hosting oyster roasts, game parties, and collecting donations from the community.

In 1951, the fire department started receiving tax funds from Anne Arundel County. This steady revenue, supplemented by their fund-raising activities, allowed the department to complete the second stage of the firehouse construction which began in 1948. Additionally it allowed them to hire Junior Windsor and James "Tutti" Revell to be the first full-time professional firefighters for the department.

The department continued to grow with the community during the succeeding four decades. They made three additions to the existing firehouse, purchased new equipment, added ambulance service, and expanded their volunteer base and their activities in the community. Under the able leadership of Chief Tommy Manifold, President Gayle Moreland, and Delegates Matt Zang, Tammy Ladd, Jack Browning, and Leonard King the Deale Volunteer Fire Department is 71 members strong and operates three pumper engines, one ambulance, two brush units, and three fire and rescue boats.

The members of the Deale Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad, past and present, are all heroes. Not because they have all saved a child from a burning house, but because for the past 50 years they have given their time, their effort, and risked their lives on behalf of their community. They don't do it for money. They don't do it for fame or acclamation. They do it, Mr. Speaker, because they care. They care about the safety of their fellow citizens and they care about the welfare of their community above that of their own—and that Mr. Speaker is my definition of a hero.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to congratulate the 50 years of service the Deale Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad has given their community and wish them continued success in their mission.

TRIBUTE CELEBRATING THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOOD-
HAVEN RESIDENTS' BLOCK AS-
SOCIATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join all New Yorkers in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association, the Guardian of the Woodhaven Community. I believe this association's dedication to making the community a safer place to live deserves considerable recognition.

Throughout the years, this organization has worked tirelessly in conjunction with the police captain and officers in the 102d precinct, and in the successful campaign to reopen the local firehouse, engine company 294.

In addition, the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association has also formed the Woodhaven Resident's Security Patrol that patrol our streets, and have been supportive through the years to the Greater Woodhaven Development Corp., the Woodhaven Richmond Hill, Kew Gardens Ambulance Corps, the 102d precinct auxiliary police and the new Woodhaven Business Improvement District.

Those living in the Woodhaven community have come to understand the importance of the block association. I urge all my colleagues and fellow residents of Brooklyn to congratulate the Woodhaven Residents' Block Association for 25 years of service to the community and wish them continued success in the future.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER JAMES W.
SAUVÉ, S.J.

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I know that many of my colleagues join me in mourning the untimely death of Father James W. Sauvé, S.J. on Monday, September 23. Father Sauvé's passing is mourned by many communities around the world including the Society of Jesus, the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities where he worked as executive director, Marquette University, the International Center for Jesuit Education in Rome, and the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania.

Father Sauvé was a nationally recognized leader in Jesuit education committed to the absolute best that is achievable for any human being. Throughout his life, Father Sauvé excelled at scholarship and inspired students and colleagues alike.

His proficiency in six languages allowed him to travel extensively throughout the world promoting all levels of Jesuit education.

In 1975, Father Sauvé organized the first worldwide meeting in Rome of all presidents of Jesuit colleges and universities. It was the first time in the 455 years of Jesuit history that a meeting of this magnitude was convened. It focused on the Jesuit mission of service of faith and promotion of justice worldwide.

Father Sauvé died unexpectedly of coronary complications at Georgetown University Hospital.

Survivors include his father, Willard F. Sauvé, an ordained permanent deacon in Two Rivers, WI, his step-mother, and his brother Dudley and his family in Farmville, VA.

The funeral for Father Sauvé is scheduled for Friday, September 27 at 7 p.m. at the Holy Family Chapel followed by an 8 p.m. Mass on Marquette University campus in Milwaukee, WI. Burial will be on Saturday at the Cemetery of Holy Cross.

There will also be a memorial service for Father Sauvé on Monday, September 30 at 7:30 p.m. at Dahlgren Chapel at Georgetown University here in Washington. Following the Mass, there will be a reception at the Jesuit Community next to the chapel.

TRIBUTE TO LOIS AND DICK
GUNTHER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Lois and Dick Gunther, dear friends who this year are being given the Jewish Family Service's FAMMY Award. This award honors their outstanding community leadership and continuing devotion to Jewish Family Service. I cannot think of two more deserving recipients.

The Gunthers have a long and distinguished history of involvement in philanthropy and public service. For example, Dick is a cofounder of the Jewish Federation's Urban Affairs Committee; chaired and helped develop a community outreach Mid-Life Program at Cedars-

Sinai Hospital; along with the American Association of Retired Persons created the Legacy Award, where cash awards go to senior citizens who are performing extraordinary services in their communities; and has been on the board of directors of public television station KCET for 28 years.

Lois has been just as active. Several decades ago she became a participant in an interracial, interreligious panel of women called Portraits of American Women. She later turned her attention to the Jewish community, serving on the board of directors of Brandeis-Bardin Institute for many years, as well as on the advisory committee of the School of Jewish Communal Service of Hebrew Union College.

The Gunthers are also passionate about politics, contributing time and effort to a variety of causes and candidates. Dick was even included on President Richard Nixon's infamous Enemies List—a sure sign that he was doing something right.

With all their community and professional activities, somehow the Gunthers found the time to raise three sons and dote on four grandchildren. There is nothing more important to Lois and Dick than family.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Lois and Dick Gunther, whose selflessness and dedication are a shining example to us all. I am proud to call them my close friends.

OUTSTANDING NEW JERSEY
CHEERLEADERS OF SHORECHEER
INTERNATIONAL

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Louis Pulcrano, coach of a unique group of students from Monmouth and Ocean Counties, NJ. These outstanding young women are members of ShoreCheer International, dedicated to excellence in cheerleading and service to their communities.

Not only have these athletes earned prestige for themselves in national and international cheerleading competitions, the young women have demonstrated great virtue and devotion in caring for those in need around them.

I was particularly moved by a special visit the young women of ShoreCheer made recently to Montoursville, PA, in a effort to help comfort those mourning the loss of family and friends who perished in the TWA Flight #800 tragedy. The cheerleaders spent time with their peers at the Montoursville High School and delivered messages of support and love. Once again, in a moment of sadness and need, these young women offered their time and energy to brighten the lives of others.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit for the RECORD, an article written by the girls' coach, which outlines their numerous achievements and contributions to the community. I would first like to include a list of the names of the young women of ShoreCheer, so that we can all applaud their notable athletic distinction and, most importantly, the great kindness they show to others—something that impacts us all.

Senior All-Stars: Beth Allen; Wendy Dailey, Traci Mayer, Jill Balinski, Beth Hager, Heidi Farnham, Shannon O'Malley, Lauren Petty, Suzanne Heyniger, Kelly MacDonald, Melissa Lennon, Erin Lacey, Kristi Pilgrim, Brittany Larkin.

Junior Prep All-Stars: Laura Stogdill, Jenifer Vienna, Lauren Rogers, Anna Norcia, Danielle Berkely, Kristine Triola, Charolette Yorgenger, Nicole Gashlin, Kyle Allen, Rachele Rose, Meghan Ward.

Junior All-Stars: Krystle Berryman, Jenny Biancella, Julie Biancella, Caitlin Bilotta, Gina Cifelli, Brianna Dwyer, Amanda Foderaro, Megan Jakubowski, Lauren Krueger, Tara Luchetti, Nicole Masiero, Kristen McCormick, Lauren McCrossan, Melissa Millen, Krissie Previte, Amber Tempsick, Lauren McCormick.

With so much negative publicity directed toward today's youth, we in New Jersey take great pride in a very special group of young athletes, who have emerged, not only leading their State, but leading their Nation as well in the promotion of pride, honor, and dignity.

They have been called, "A fine example of what the youth of America can accomplish" by President of the United States, Bill Clinton, as during the past 7 years of their existence, ShoreCheer International, a cheerleading, educational, and community service program for youth of all ages, has won 125 trophies on the local, State, national and international levels and over 100 honors and recognitions all on the national and international levels for their community service and caring for others in need.

These very special young adults have accumulated some very special achievements over the past 7 years. They have coached one of our Nation's few cheerleading squads made up of handicapped children and successfully trained and entered them in major cheerleading competitions in 1993, 1994, and 1995. A music video was made of these dedicated young ladies working with these special children and it ended up being used as a training tape for Special Olympics in China. In 1994, the group produced a second music video promoting the "Cheerleaders Fighting Cancer" program, challenging every cheerleading squad in America to donate 5 percent of all money raised to help put an end to the disease of cancer. That same year, they were selected and honored for the second time by the President of the United States for winning the 1994 CANAM International Sportsmanship Award, presented to just one out of 60,000 cheerleading squads in North America.

They were 1995 International Championship trophy winners in Myrtle Beach, SC, where, after saving up for this trip for a year, gave up their only day of sun and fun on the beach, visiting and paying tribute to the local police, visited a nursing home where they delivered homemade cookies and ended their day visiting a hospital, delivering personal get-well messages to every patient in the hospital and stuffed animals to every child there as well.

In 1992, they were selected as one of just two high school youth groups out of over 400 high schools in their State to speak and perform at the Governor's Summit on Drug and Alcohol Abuse and have lectured numerous other young adults on the dangers of drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse and the importance of practicing proper values.

Members of ShoreCheer were selected by the motion picture industry to coach movie star Christina Ricci, star of "Casper," "The Addams Family," "Mermaids," "Then and Now" for her next motion picture, "Last of the High Kings." ShoreCheer Senior All-Star Lauren Petty was selected and featured on

the front cover of American Cheerleader Magazine as "National Cheerleader of the Month" for February 1996. This year, and for the third year in a row, ShoreCheer will be representing cheerleaders from across the Nation as they have been selected and will perform in the Miss America Pageant Parade in Atlantic City.

Program cheerleaders have raised and donated funds to Hale House in New York City for babies born addicted to alcohol and drugs, to the Make-A-Wish Program, to the New Jersey Food Bank, the Red Cross, and Cheerleaders Fighting Cancer. They have twice performed half-time shows for the NBA New Jersey Nets.

The program received its spots highest honor when it was selected and won the 1995 National Outstanding Cheerleading Program of the Year Award for 1995-96. And most recently, 21 ShoreCheer International cheerleaders made a 500 mile, 10 hour round-trip to Montoursville, PA, on a mission of love and caring and to help in the healing process in a community which lost 21 of its members, including 16 high school students, in the TWA Flight 800 tragedy. The ShoreCheer girls met with the Montoursville High School Cheerleading Squad and presented them with six large megaphones containing close to 1,000 signatures and messages of support from cheerleaders all over the Northeast United States, a red rose for each family of the victims and had a star officially named "LoveCheer 800" in honor of those lost in the TWA tragedy. It was the words spoken by ShoreCheer cheerleader Lauren Petty which bonded the two groups together in a very special friendship as Lauren spoke these words of the twenty one victims:

"By reaching out with our hearts, no distance is too great to conquer and it is the love in our hearts that has brought us here today. And as the fingers of their love and the fingers of our love reach out and touch each other here today, we have bonded with them in eternal friendship—21 new friends who will be with us in mind and heart always."

The six megaphones will be placed on the Montoursville Athletic Field where two of the victims who were cheerleaders would normally cheer during the football season.

To date, ShoreCheer International Cheerleaders have performed live in front of over 2 million spectators from every State in the Nation and their dedication to dignity, honor, respect, pride, community, and those in need has won them recognition on four continents. This very special program and its very special young athletes can best be described by the words of the Governor of Alaska, Walter J. Hickel, "All of America is proud of you!"

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WNTM-AM 710

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, today commemorates 50 years of service from radio station WNTM-AM 710 in Mobile, AL. This station has bettered the lives of listeners throughout Mobile and Baldwin Counties by not only providing them with music, humor, and relaxation, but by informing them through news, sports, and local affairs. I rise today to applaud the efforts to those who have continued the tradition of this great station, and I wish to express my deep appreciation to them.

Originally signing on the air as WKRG in 1946, this station was born out of postwar exuberance, relief, and anticipation for the future. Although the station has been known by different call letters over the years, WNTM has always been influential in tapping Mobile's rich potential.

During a span of 50 years, WNTM has obviously created a number of local personalities who have turned the ears of listeners daily. From Jack Bitterman and Carl Haug, during the early years of the station's history, to current celebrities like Dick Scott and Mike Malone, these gentlemen, coupled with dozens of other loyal employees, past and present, have truly provided a quality, family oriented program to radio listeners throughout south Alabama. Special thanks should also go to Tim Camp, the current general manager of WNTM.

Mr. Speaker, it is with obvious pride that I ask my colleagues to join me, and thousands of south Alabamians, in celebrating the 50th anniversary of WNTM-AM 710. I wish to offer my deepest congratulations, as well as my gratitude for a job well done. Here's to the next 50 years.

TRIBUTE TO MAUREEN KENNEDY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to one of President Clinton's finest appointees, the Administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service, Maureen Kennedy. As a result of the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, Maureen Kennedy served as the first Administrator of the newly created Rural Housing Service [RHS]. In that role, she broke new ground by creating directives to change the priorities of the housing programs that were formerly administered by the Farmers Home Administration.

Shortly after accepting the position of Administrator, she traveled throughout the delta of my district to look at the challenges this poor section of the country faces each day. This was not a hollow/perfunctory visit to satisfy the request of the Congressman from the Second District of Mississippi. This was the work of a dedicated and sincere public servant—she observed, took notes, and then took steps to make a visible difference. In fact, she followed through on a commitment to return a year later and complete a project she had been working on—even though she was actually on maternity leave.

Maureen Kennedy is now leaving the RHS. I know Maureen well enough to know that she will continue to be a tireless advocate for the poor in her next undertaking. Many people in my district and across this Nation are better off today as a result of Maureen Kennedy's work.

In an era when it is extremely popular to denigrate public servants and label them unfit to represent the Government, I am pleased to have the opportunity to salute one who served this President, this Congress, and more importantly the people of this country with honor and distinction. Maureen will be missed. I am certain she will be successful in whatever endeavor she pursues in the future.

DRUG-INDUCED RAPE PREVENTION
AND PUNISHMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, because I believe that it is critically important that we increase the penalties for possession and trafficking in Rohypnol, I support this legislation even though it does not go far enough.

Rohypnol has been proven dangerous. The drug is odorless, colorless and tasteless and cause sedation and euphoric effects within 15 minutes. The effects are boosted further by alcohol or marijuana. And, most offensively, Rohypnol has become the tool of predators who spike the drinks of unsuspecting young women and then rape them.

Recognizing the dangers posed by Rohypnol, the DEA has begun the administrative process of moving Rohypnol from Schedule IV to Schedule I to put the drug in the same category—and have it carry the same penalties—as other dangerous drugs including LSD and heroin.

In an effort to speed up the process of changing Rohypnol's schedule, last week, the Judiciary Committee voted unanimously to reschedule the drug. Despite that vote, this week, we see a brand new bill on the floor without the rescheduling provision?

Why, you might ask, would anyone oppose rescheduling a dangerous drug with no legitimate purpose in the United States and which has been used to facilitate the rape of numerous young women, including many minors? Why would anyone argue for lenient treatment of a drug that has been banned by the FDA and declared dangerous by the DEA?

Because Hoffman-LaRoche, the pharmaceutical company that manufactures Rohypnol and which sells the drug in 64 foreign countries, has worked very hard to see the rescheduling provision dropped. Hoffman-LaRoche stands to lose \$100 million if Rohypnol is rescheduled because sales in other countries tend to go down when the United States decides a drug is so dangerous that it belongs on Schedule I.

So in today's legislation, Rohypnol remains a Schedule IV drug not because anyone actually believes it is as safe as other Schedule IV drugs like Valium, but because a drug company has successfully lobbied—to the detriment to women and girls across the country—to keep Rohypnol's Schedule IV status.

I sincerely hope that after this bill has passed, we can go back to the Committee process and pass a bill rescheduling Rohypnol so it is treated as seriously as other dangerous drugs.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM F. ZENGA:
A TRUE TRAILBLAZER FOR THE
DREDGING INDUSTRY IN NEW
JERSEY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an individual whose distin-

guished service to his community and the labor movement in New Jersey will long be remembered. Mr. William Zenga's efforts will be commemorated on September 28, 1996, when the headquarters of the International Union Operating Engineers is renamed in his honor.

The dedication ceremony of the William F. Zenga Building will be the culmination of a long and notable career. Mr. Zenga's journey to this monumental occasion began upon his graduation from Dickerson High School, Jersey City in 1939 when he became a dredgeman. One year later, he attained the position of operating engineer which he has held continuously, interrupted only by a period of service as a Navy SeeBee during World War II where he earned the rank of chief petty officer.

Mr. Zenga's career in the dredging industry has lasted 56 years. During that time, he has taken up the cause of his fellow dredgemen through his activities with the International Union of Operating Engineers, local 25. Since the inception of local 25, Mr. Zenga has held a number of positions starting as a business agent and executive board member, and progressively moving upward in the labor organization. He has held positions as vice president of the Maritime Port Council of the Delaware Valley and Vicinity, vice president of the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, and trustee of the Maritime Port Council of Greater New York.

Commitment to family and community are paramount to Mr. Zenga. He and his wife, Caroline, make their home in Woodbridge, and are the proud parents of three sons: James, an attorney, William, Jr., an oral surgeon, and Jack, a certified public accountant. Mr. Zenga's interest in having our waterway be free for passage by our Nation's shipping fleet has led to involvement in a number of associations that promote the dredging and maritime industry. He currently serves as a board member of the State of New Jersey Maritime Advisory Council, the New York State Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee, and a member of the New Jersey Alliance for Action.

It is an honor to recognize the important work of this dedicated individuals. His contributions to the dredging industry are of tremendous importance to many of the residents of my district who depend on an unobstructed coastline to make a living. I am certain my colleagues will rise with me and pay tribute to this trailblazer in the dredging industry.

CONCERNING THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE 1991 MASSACRE IN EAST
TIMOR

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I have long been concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation on the Indonesian island of East Timor.

On November 12, 1996, we will mark the fifth anniversary of the brutal massacre of peaceful, unarmed protesters at the Santa Cruz Cemetery in the capital of East Timor. As many as 273 defenseless citizens were killed by the Indonesian military in a ferocious, unprovoked attack.

The Indonesian security forces who were responsible for this brutal act of terror are still operating with impunity throughout East Timor. This impunity is illustrated by the legal aftermath of the massacre. Those military personnel who were responsible for the massacre received a slap on the wrist; the strongest punishment was house arrest. Compare this with the harsh punishment meted out to those who were convicted of organizing peaceful protests. They received sentences ranging from 9 years to life in prison. They are still in prison as we speak.

The Dili massacre is one of the most egregious, but by no means the only, example of severe repression in East Timor. Arbitrary arrests, militarization of the island, and training and arming young East Timorese loyal to the Indonesian Government are all on the rise.

It is unconscionable that we are considering transfer of high-technology military equipment to a country whose military is responsible for such a reprehensible act against its own people. I hope that Members will consider the consequences for the people of East Timor when we turn a blind eye to horrible acts such as this.

TRIBUTE TO TONY BEILENSEN

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our retiring colleague, TONY BEILENSEN of California. Congressman BEILENSEN is one of the most constructive and productive Members of this body. While his diligence has earned his colleagues' respect in a variety of substantive areas, his lifelong legislative passion has been in habitat protection, especially for the endangered African elephant, and the Asian tiger and rhinoceros.

As I noted at a recent Resources Committee hearing on elephants, tigers, and rhinos, Jonathan Swift wrote, in 1793, "Geographers mapping Africa over uninhabitable downs placed elephants for want of towns." For better or worse, Europeans saw fit soon to rectify what they viewed as a shortage of towns with the colonization of the African Continent. And along with that colonization came big game hunters and a booming global trade in elephant ivory.

Two hundred and fifty years after Swift penned that little poem, American consumers were indirectly responsible for the deaths of thousands of elephants each year, and the millions of elephants that had once stood on maps in the place of African towns were reduced to fewer than 700,000.

This magnificent species was facing the possibility of extinction in the wild if the slaughter were not stopped. Fortunately, we were able to respond to the pending crisis and diminish, if not completely halt, the uncontrolled killing of African elephants for their dubious honor of emerging from the evolutionary process bearing a resource more precious than gold.

Although habitat protection and the pressures of industrialization continue to pose a threat to African elephant populations, this species appears to be on the rebound, thanks in part to our colleague from California.

I understand that elephants, like the whales found off the coast of Massachusetts, are able to communicate over long distances by making deep rumbling sounds that humans cannot hear. If we could hear them, I am sure the elephants would be thanking Mr. BEILENSEN for his extraordinary work on their behalf.

I wish we could be as optimistic about the future of the other species these laws are designed to protect. Due to the continuing demand for rhino horns and tiger bones in traditional Asian medicines, and the deplorable illegal trade in tiger skins, these extraordinary creatures may be gone from the face of the Earth by the time the Democrats regain control of this Congress. There is some hope, however, for both the rhinos and tigers and the Democrats.

The battle to save these species from extinction is far from over, but at least the battle is joined. We must continue to do all we can through international cooperation and environmental education to ensure that rhinos, tigers, and elephants still exist for future generations.

We all know that extinction, like politics, is forever. It is a very special privilege to recognize TONY, whose loss will be immense to this institution and to the country, to say nothing of the heffalumps.

INTRODUCTION OF COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S PENSIONS PROTECTION ACT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, we are here this morning to announce the introduction of the comprehensive women's pension bill of 1996.

While Republicans spent the 104th Congress trying to deny working American families \$40 billion of their hard earned pension money by allowing employers to raid pension plans, Democrats beat back these attempts and worked to ensure that working Americans, particularly women, get the benefits to which they are entitled.

For instance, President Clinton recently signed into law legislation I have championed since 1986 which reduces the vesting period—the period you must work before become entitled to a pension—from 10 to 5 years for multiemployer plans. The moment President Clinton put his signature on the bill, 1 million Americans became entitled to a pension. But there is much more work to be done, particularly for the women of America.

For instance, less than one-third of all women retirees over age 55 receive pension benefits compared to 55 percent of male retirees. Yet the typical American woman who retires can expect to live approximately 19 years. Sadly, over one-third of elderly women living alone live below the poverty line and three-fifths live within 150 percent of the poverty line. Women's pension benefits depend on several factors including: participation in the work force, lifetime earnings relative to those of current or former husbands, and marital history.

There has been a long-term trend toward greater labor market participation by women. In 1940, only 28 percent of all women worked

and less than 15 percent of married women worked. By 1993, almost 60 percent of all women worked and married women were slightly more likely than other women to be working. The growth of women in the work force is even more pronounced for women in their prime earning years—ages 25 to 54. The labor force participation rate for these women increased from 42 percent in 1960 to 75 percent in 1993. For married women in this age bracket labor force participation increased from 35 percent in 1960 to 72 percent in 1993.

Not only are more women working, they are staying in the work force longer. For instance, 19 percent of married women with children under age 6 worked in 1960; by 1993, 60 percent of these women were in the work force. Similarly, 39 percent of married women with children between the ages of 6 and 17 were in the work force in 1960 and by 1993, fully 75 percent of these women were in the work force.

Women's median year-round, full-time covered earnings were a relatively constant 60 percent of men's earnings until about 1980. Since that time, women's earnings have risen to roughly 70 percent of men's. This increase will, in time, increase pension benefits for women although this change will be slow because benefits are based on average earnings over a lifetime.

A woman's marital status at retirement is also a critical factor in determining benefits. The Social Security Administration projects that the proportion of women aged 65 to 69 who are married will remain relatively constant over the next 25 years, and that the proportion who are divorced will more than double over this period. There are tremendous inequities in the law with respect to the pension of a widow or divorced spouse. For instance, only about 54 percent of married private pension plan recipients have selected a joint and survivor option, which, in the event of their death, will continue to provide benefits to their spouse.

The face of women in America today has changed; it's time our pension laws recognize those changes. The bill before us today does just that. A number of us have been active in this area. We have been successful in getting small pieces enacted. And today, we pledge to work together in the next Congress to update our pension laws for the women of America.

SOUND ADVICE ON UNITED STATES-CHINA RELATIONS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, as we consider our future trade relations with China, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention to an excellent speech on the issue by former Secretary of Commerce Barbara Hackman Franklin.

Secretary Franklin not only has long experience in United States trade policy, but she also has particular expertise in United States-Chinese relations. That is why the Heritage Foundation asked her to make a special address on this subject.

In her remarks, Ms. Franklin emphasized that our relationship with China has come to a critical point. She urged us to consider the

long term implications of our annual fight over MFN. Further, Ms. Franklin described the significant changes occurring in China and the impact of trade investment on those changes.

As Ms. Franklin pointed out, China is rapidly becoming a global economic power, making it crucial that the United States have a consistent, long-range strategy for stable, constructive relations.

Barbara Franklin has made a major contribution to a better understanding of our relationship with China as well as the implications of MFN for our national interest. I am including a summary of her speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

SUMMARY OF REMARKS GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE BARBARA HACKMAN FRANKLIN—
"CHINA: FRIEND OR ENEMY?"

(Prepared by the staff of the Committee on International Relations)

The bilateral relationship between the U.S. and China is one of the most important in the world today. We have come to a critical point, where a better understanding between the two countries has become crucial for a stable and predictable relationship for the future.

Change in China is occurring at a tremendous rate and the result of China's transition can affect the U.S. for many reasons. China has the largest population and standing army in the world. It also is strategically positioned in the center of Asia and is a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, giving China the power to veto decisions in the U.N.

China's growing economic clout is significant for the U.S. as well. Currently, China is rated as the third largest economy in the world, behind Japan and the U.S., and predictions of China's future economic growth show that within the next 15 years it has the potential of becoming the world's largest economy. This has become important for the U.S. because China is the largest market in the world for aircraft, telephones, construction equipment, agriculture products, and increasingly for consumer goods. We can see that China is a market for many of the products sold by the U.S. and, more importantly, the figures show that the demand in China continues to grow rapidly.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the vital concerns many people have brought up about the problems with human rights abuses, nuclear proliferation, and protection of intellectual property rights in China. Our increasing trade deficit has also caused a great deal of anxiety in the U.S., along with the question of both Taiwan and Hong Kong and the intentions of China's military. Many goals are being set by the central government and provinces, ranging from expanding education to strengthening China's agriculture to meeting the basic needs of the Chinese people, to help alleviate the problems and issues that China faces.

Threatening to deny MFN status should not be used as a means of addressing these concerns. Congress should renew MFN for China. Denying MFN status to China or attaching unrelated conditions does not make any sense for many reasons. The economic consequences would be profound, as denial of MFN would hinder trade and increase tariffs and costs for U.S. companies doing business in China. A negative message to the Asia-Pacific region would also result, where there is already concern about whether the U.S. is going to withdraw. Denying MFN would also harm the economies of Taiwan and Hong Kong and, as previously stated, would not correct or erase any of the concerns we have with China. Furthermore, the time has come

to make MFN for China permanent as our strategic and economic relationship with China is too important to continue this heated and controversial debate every year.

It is also important to note that, currently, the U.S.-China relationship is at one of its all-time lowest points. It is characterized by distrust and misunderstanding, stemming in large part from the inconsistent actions of the Clinton Administration in its policies toward China. Many in China's government have interpreted our mixed messages as a policy of "containment", which has led to feelings of resentment against the U.S., as well as confusion on the part of the Chinese about what we really mean. We need a strategic framework for our relationship. Clear objectives and expectations for our relationship must be articulated to the Chinese. Dialogues at the highest levels should be used as means by which we can express and push for the goals we have set to achieve. Areas of common interest and agreement, such as commercial relations, provide a good foundation from which we can build.

The U.S. should actively encourage China's economic reform process as well as that country's integration into the world community. The U.S. should help to bring China into the WTO on acceptable terms; that way we can pursue our trade agenda multilaterally as well as bilaterally. The U.S. needs to focus on consistent actions that courage the Chinese to move forward instead of publicly shouting at them, as the Clinton Administration has been doing. We need to stay engaged with China, to use our best diplomatic judgment and skill, to disagree and be tough-minded when we must, while keeping our eye on the goal of achieving a working relationship.

The attitude of the U.S. toward China and the tone of the U.S.-China government relationship can have an influence on which way things go. But using trade as a weapon to address the concerns will not eliminate the problems and may only punish U.S. exports more than they hurt China. Therefore, we must look at the long term, instead of being short sighted, and adopt a consistent policy towards China that intelligibly addresses our concerns and objectives. The future relationship is at hand and if we continue our current, inconsistent approach to China, there is no telling what will result. This is a gamble the U.S. and the world cannot afford to take.

LIVEMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY
TURNS 100

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1896, the Wright Brothers had yet to fly, Henry Ford's mass production line had not yet opened, and Dwight Eisenhower was still a boy on the Kansas prairie. Yet the public-spirited citizens of Livermore, CA were already showing their commitment to building a strong community as they opened the Livermore Public Library.

For 10 decades, the Livermore Library has opened the doors of learning to generations of East Bay residents. The library has survived a Depression, two World Wars, and great social changes. Whatever was occurring in the world outside, the walls of the library were witnessing the quiet, steady flow of knowledge, and

the library's resources were helping prepare people of all ages to fulfill their chosen tasks and pursue their personal interests.

Thanks belong to the people of Livermore for all they have done to continue this tradition to the present day. I applaud their commitment to learning, to public service, and to education, and wish them all the best as they celebrate this unique event in the history of the Livermore community.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD LENZ

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, too often we forget here in Washington that a pyramid rests on its broad base, not its pinnacle. In like manner, our political system rests not on Congressmen but on those who devote their time to local government: a lot of headaches and little pay.

Ed Lenz was a solid man, a good man, one of those foundation stones of America's democratic system. He shouldered the burden of public service without complaint, and served his family, his community, and his God. Would that we all have the same spirit of public service that Ed did.

Ed passed away after a lifetime of service. He was a Korean war veteran, serving in a too often ignored war in the Army.

He then studied electrical engineering, and worked for General Electric in locomotive testing for 27 years.

Ed was a husband and a father, and was always there for his family and community.

That is why he was a Republican committeeman, a member of the Wesleyville Planning Commission, and a Wesleyville councilman.

Wesleyville is going to miss Ed. In these days of cheap celebrity, I mention Ed because he was a good man, and I think such men should be remembered.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIO-
MEDICAL IMAGING ESTABLISH-
MENT ACT

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging Establishment Act of behalf of myself and my colleagues Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

As millions of Americans know from personal experience, new developments in medical imaging have revolutionized patient care in the past quarter century. The field is no longer limited to x-rays. Sophisticated new technologies such as computed tomography [CT], magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], positron emission tomography [PET], and ultrasound allow physicians to diagnose and treat disease in ways that would have seemed impossible just a generation ago.

Mammography, for example, has improved the odds enormously for patients through early detection. And now, image-based biopsy methods have made it possible to diagnose many suspicious lumps in women without resorting to expensive and painful surgery.

For children, imaging has meant a dramatic reduction in the need for surgery. In the past, for example, a child brought into a hospital after an automobile accident would often undergo exploratory surgery if internal injuries were suspected. Today, a CT scan immediately after admission to the emergency room often eliminates the need for surgery at all. This not only avoids an expensive and potentially dangerous procedure; it also eliminates unnecessary pain and lengthy recovery periods.

The achievements of medical imaging are remarkable. And the potential for the future is equally dramatic. Imaging research promises breakthroughs in the early detection of such diseases as prostate and colon cancer, as well as the identification of individuals at risk for Alzheimer's disease.

Imaging research is also developing the foundation for the surgical techniques of the 21st century. Virtual reality neurosurgery, robotic surgery, and a whole array of image-guided procedures are revolutionizing surgical practice.

Developments in imaging are also making it possible to deliver better medical services to patients in rural regions and other underserved areas. Through teleradiology, experts in hospitals hundreds or even thousands of miles from patients can read images and make accurate diagnoses.

Americans can reap impressive benefits from future innovations in imaging. But these developments could be delayed significantly, or even lost, if we do not make a renewed commitment to image researching at the National Institutes of Health. The NIH is the premier biomedical institution in the world, but it is not organized to optimize research in this crucial field. The NIH is organized in Institutes, to support research related to specific diseases or body organ systems.

Imaging, however, is not specific to any one disease or organ. It has applications in virtually every area. For that reason, imaging research is conducted at most of the Institutes at NIH, but it is not a priority at any Institute. Instead, it is dispersed throughout the Institutes, producing uncoordinated decisionmaking and resource allocation.

The same is true on a larger scale beyond the NIH. A number of Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, NASA, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the intelligence agencies support imaging research programs. There is, however, no central coordination or direction for this research.

We can fix this problem. We can provide the needed oversight and direction for imaging research at NIH and throughout the Federal Government. We can ensure that taxpayer dollars expended on imaging research produce a greater return. And we can do all of this without additional spending.

The bill we are introducing today creates an organization at NIH to oversee and direct imaging research. But it does not add further layers of bureaucracy. On the contrary, the bill allows the Director of NIH to use existing administrative structures, existing personnel, and existing facilities for the new Institute.

In addition, this bill does not further dilute our increasingly scarce health care resources. Rather than require larger appropriations or create a whole new program with increased overhead, this bill consolidates the imaging research programs that are already in place to ensure more effective decision-making and investment of resources. It also creates a center to coordinate imaging research throughout the Federal Government.

In short, this bill provides an opportunity to improve health care for our citizens and improve efficiency at the same time. It will help us meet both the formidable scientific and budgetary challenges we face.

I fully recognize that there is not sufficient time remaining in the current Congress for the House to act on this legislation. Nevertheless, I believe that it is important to raise this issue now. We will be considering legislation to reauthorize the NIH in the next Congress, and we need to focus on imaging research as we continue the debate on the future of biomedical research in this Nation. I hope that the introduction of this bill now will contribute to that debate, as well as to the construction of a more effective national research program.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH SALZMAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to highlight the sterling efforts of Ruth Salzman, executive vice president for the Chase Community Development Corp. [CCDC]. Ruth was named to direct commercial lending for CCDC in 1992. She is tasked with the challenge of providing loans to minority and women-owned small businesses located in low- and moderate-income communities, in addition to addressing the needs of community-based nonprofit organizations.

Businesses in the tristate area of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have been recipients of loans from Chase, under the auspices of Ruth Salzman. In an era when it is fashionable to eliminate access to capital for groups desperately in need of access to capital, most notably minorities and women who own small businesses, it is comforting to know that Ruth Salzman is working overtime to support these groups.

Ruth's expertise and training are traceable to her work with Chemical Bank, where she managed a specialized lending portfolio known as the Community Policy Lending Unit, which provided capital loans to nonprofit organizations that developed transitional and permanent housing for people with special needs.

Ms. Salzman is a graduate of the Wharton Graduate Division and received her B.A. from Brooklyn College. She is married to Ira Salzman and is the mother of two children. Ruth's efforts have opened doors for many minority and female small business owners who have known nothing but despair in their efforts to secure commercial loans. Her efforts deserve recognition and commendation, and it is my honor to introduce her to my fellow colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF THE RIDGE VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding group of volleyball players in my district. This special group of players are students at Our Lady of the Ridge High School in Chicago Ridge, IL. What makes this group stand out and shine is that when other schools were out for the summer, this group of players extended their season into late June and captured their program's first national title. This is truly a momentous triumph and I am very proud to represent such a fine group of young women in Congress.

This year's Amateur Athletic Union Junior National Volleyball Championships were held in Des Moines, IA, on June 21–25. This year, a division was started which included volleyball players ages 10 years and younger. The division was created to allow younger players to compete in the national competition. This year, 10 young ladies from last season's fourth grade team received maximum benefit from the exposure.

The team was led by tournament MVP Jessica Strama and All-Americans Kellie and Katie Pratl. Additionally, Elizabeth Rutan, Cori Omiecinski, Megan Liston, Laura Dirschl, and Katherine Casey played an important role in their aggressive floor play during the game. Stefanie Krawisz and Lauren Uher were top in their field outstanding serving ability during the game. The Our Lady of the Ridge team was coached by Milena Strama and Ron Pratl. The team ended its season with an impressive 77–23 record. Finally, the team could not have come as far as they did if it were not for their many sponsor and supporters from the parish community of Our Lady of the Ridge. As the team coach Ron Pratl said, "There was a team of supporters that made it possible for us to get here, and then there was the team that won the gold. My hat goes off to all of them."

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have such a fine group of players and supporters in my district. This group of hard working young volleyball players are truly an inspiration and I am pleased to be given the opportunity to honor their hard work today.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR JANET FASH BY PLACING HER NAME IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a brave and honorable individual, Miss Janet Fash, of Rockaway, NY. Her courage enabled her to save the life of a fellow civilian. Her contributions to the civic life of her community are commendable.

Miss Fash is a lifeguard in Rockaway, NY. While her job is to save lives, she has demonstrated the virtues of a citizen who goes above and beyond the call of duty.

Janet Fash was off-duty when she was walking down the beach. She noticed a crowd

and found them attempting to rescue a drowning child from the ocean. Having been pulled out to sea by the tide, the child's life was in grave danger. Miss Fash quickly swam out to sea in order to rescue the child, ultimately saving its life.

For many individuals, this would be a random act of heroism. However, Janet Fash practices these acts for a living, spending the majority of her time saving lives. Her duty to her community is also to be commended, as she is a regular attendant at all community meetings, and is the epitome of a civic-minded individual.

As Janet Fash has been such a notable member of her community, I would encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on her bravery and superior heroism.

CONDEMNING VIOLENCE IN EAST TIMOR

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, there has been growing international concern over the plight of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, especially since November 12, 1991, when Indonesian troops killed more than 250 defenseless people and wounded hundreds more at Santa Cruz Cemetery in the East Timorese capital of Dili.

Thousands of East Timorese had gathered at the cemetery for a memorial service that turned into a demonstration. In an unprovoked attack, Indonesian forces opened fire on the crowd. A British television journalist filmed part of this tragic event, attracting the attention and indignation of the global community.

Nearly 5 years later, the situation in East Timor remains extremely tense. While the Indonesian officers and soldiers who were responsible for the Santa Cruz massacre received light punishment, when they received any punishment at all, the East Timorese accused of organizing the demonstration received long sentences, ranging from 9 years to life in prison. So far as is known, all of the Indonesian perpetrators have long ago been freed, in contrast to the East Timorese, all of whom were charged with nonviolent activities, but none of whom have been released.

As we near the fifth anniversary of the massacre, it would be fitting for the Indonesian Government to release all those charged with nonviolent activities in connection with the event.

In July 1996, Amnesty International presented a summary analysis of the human rights situation in East Timor to the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization. I now ask that this important document, which underscores the need for concrete action, be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INDONESIA: HUMAN RIGHTS DETERIORATE IN EAST TIMOR AS UN TALKS GO ON

Another year of talks and vague promises of greater openness by the Indonesian government has brought no relief to the people of East Timor, Amnesty International said today at the United Nations (UN) Special Commission on Decolonization in New York.

Despite the recent completion of the eighth round of talks between the governments of Indonesia and Portugal, and a visit

to Indonesia and East Timor by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the root causes of human rights violations in East Timor remain unaddressed.

Reports of arbitrary arrests, torture, "disappearance", extrajudicial killings, the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, and unfair trials have continued. There is particular concern that the authorities may be using disturbances in the territory as a pretext to arrest people involved in peaceful pro-independence activities.

"Instead of committing itself to taking concrete measures to address gross violations by its security forces, the Indonesian government responds to criticism with cosmetic measures aimed at appeasing international and domestic critics," Amnesty International said.

In 1995, for example, the government agreed to a visit by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Indonesia and East Timor. During the visit the authorities said they were prepared to cooperate further with the mechanisms of UN human rights bodies, but gave no indication of how or when this would be done.

"The international community should not be fooled into thinking this constitutes real progress on human rights in East Timor. Limited concessions as such have not alleviated the deteriorating situation on the ground," Amnesty International said.

Concrete action is urgently required to curb arbitrary use of power by the security forces, end the impunity and remove legislation which allows for the detention of prisoners of conscience.

The international community should also fulfill its responsibility to the people of East Timor by holding the Indonesian government accountable for violations whenever they occur.

"The time for talking is over. The Indonesian government must now demonstrate a genuine commitment to human rights in East Timor—and the international community must hold that government to such a commitment," Amnesty International said.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PG&E

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, two major projects aimed at replenishing the economic vitality of Oakland are the Oakland Inner City Competitiveness Project and the Oakland Communications Business Cluster Incubator. Deeply involved in both of these projects is Pacific Gas & Electric Co. [PG&E], serving Oakland and much of northern and central California. For its leading role in economic development, PG&E received the Edison Electric Institute's [EEI] Common Goals Special Distinction Award for customer satisfaction.

Tapan Munroe, PG&E's chief economist who cochaired an economic forum for Oakland, was in Washington to receive the award from EEI President Thomas R. Kuhn in a Capitol Hill ceremony.

In the face of economic stagnation, military base-closings, and downsizing throughout northern California, PG&E played a key role in bringing stakeholders together to forge a strategic plan for Oakland's future. PG&E and other supporters and businesses funded the forum, and PG&E produced the Proceedings and Action Plan which envision 12,000 new

jobs through four strategic areas: Port of Oakland, Downtown Redevelopment Plan, Neighborhood Revitalization, and New and Changing Industries. Now PG&E is taking a leading role in putting the action plan into effect.

I commend all the partners and their good work through the Oakland Economic Action Forum. Congratulations to PG&E on winning the EEI Common Goals Award.

TRIBUTE TO FREEHOLDER P. MARVIN PADGETT

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor to Freeholder P. Marvin Padgett, a member of the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders in New Jersey. Mr. Padgett has announced his retirement. He will be leaving office at the end of his term in 1998.

Mr. Padgett, a resident of Fairfield Township has dedicated his life to public service. He is currently concluding a 9-year stretch as Freeholder, which began in 1988. Prior to this he had served a 3-year term from 1971–73. Mr. Padgett has been affiliated with many Camden County Departments during his illustrious career.

Freeholder Padgett began his community involvement as an active member of the Bridgeton Jaycees in the 1950's and has also held the post of President of that organization. Following his involvement with the Jaycees, the Freeholder was appointed a member of the Bridgeton Housing Authority. Mr. Padgett was later elected to the Fairfield Township Board of Education. In 1964, Mr. Padgett was elected to the first of his two terms as County Coroner. He was later appointed to the Cumberland County Utilities Authority where he served for a total of 8½ years, the final 3 as Chairman. In 1978 he was elected Camden County Democratic Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank Mr. Padgett for his lifelong commitment to his community. Through his years of hard work, Freeholder Padgett has shown uncompromising dedication to his family, his colleagues, and to the people of his community.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER JAMES SAUVE (1932–96)

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to honor the memory of a truly great American leader who passed away earlier this week.

Father James Sauve, our country's leading expert on Jesuit education, left this world far too quickly. Lucky for us, in the 64 years he was here, he made more difference; he had more positive contributions, than most people even dream of making.

Father Sauve had just recently been named the executive director of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities. In this, and

his many other experiences, he devoted his life to the two greatest goals: justice and education. And he succeeded mightily.

Whether this gentle man was teaching his students mathematics at Marquette University, organizing a worldwide meeting of the leaders in Jesuit higher education, or simply chatting with friends over a good pipe smoke and classical music, Father Sauve always enjoyed his mission in life.

It was his mission to help focus the greatest educational tradition in our country, Jesuit education, and to help ensure its continued prosperity well into the future. For that we should all be very thankful.

The Jesuit mission promotes a service of faith in a world that often makes faith hard to find. In this world, their vocation is to promote a shared, lasting good and to promote justice. According to the Jesuit teachings, "God challenges His people to act justly, to speak respectfully of serious things, and to counter social conflict." Father Sauve embodied these principles through his teachings of the importance of education—education that teaches service to others, justice for all, and peace around the world.

In the Gospel according to John, Jesus says, "This is my commandment, that you love one another, as I have loved you." John 15:12. I believe Father Sauve succeeded better than many of us in breathing life into this commandment and teaching its meaning.

Father Sauve was and still is an inspiration to all of us.

TRIBUTE TO ST. GABRIEL POSSENTI

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson wrote, "No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms." I, along with many of my colleagues, wholeheartedly agree and have fought attempts to limit a law-abiding citizen's constitutional right to keep and bear arms. Law-abiding citizens have the right to protect themselves, their families, and their property.

As a strong supporter of the second amendment, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a courageous, but little known saint, St. Gabriel Possenti, who exemplifies the need for legitimate gun ownership. In 1859, the Catholic seminarian saved the village of Isola, Italy from 20 dangerous terrorists who were terrifying the citizens, burning down the village, and stealing personal possessions.

As one of the terrorists was in the process of assaulting a young woman, Possenti, unarmed and alone, went to face the band of criminals. The terrorist who was about to rape the young woman, looked over and rested his gaze on Possenti and commented on him being all alone. Possenti quickly grabbed the terrorist's weapon from his holster and demanded the release of the young woman. Startled, the terrorist obliged. Possenti then disarmed a second terrorist.

Upon hearing the commotion, the rest of the band came over to Possenti with the intent of overtaking the lone monk. It was at that fateful moment, a lizard ran across the road. When it

stopped midroad, Possenti, using one of the terrorist's revolvers, demonstrated his shooting prowess. He carefully aimed and killed the lizard with a single, clean shot. Possenti, then turned both revolvers on the terrorists and ordered them to douse the fires, return the property and leave the village. Not surprisingly, the bank of brigands was never heard from again.

Possenti, who was thereafter referred to as the Savior of Isola, died in 1862. Pope Benedict XV canonized him in 1920. Possenti's prowess with the revolver protected life and property. His brave actions evidence the necessary right of legitimate self-defense. It is this past conduct of the 19th-century Italian saint that is celebrated and studied by the St. Gabriel Possenti Society, Inc., which seeks his designation as the Patron Saint of Handgunners. I would like to personally thank Mr. John Snyder of the St. Gabriel Possenti Society for his tireless dedication on behalf of the crusade for legitimate self-defense.

I urge all my colleagues to remember this truly amazing story when they are called upon to make decisions regarding a citizen's second amendment right to keep and bear arms. Via the second amendment, citizens have the right to protect themselves, their families and their possessions from those who roam our streets and terrorize whole communities. As stewards of the public trust, we have the obligation to ensure the ability of law-abiding citizens to exercise this important right.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY MARKS THE TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1996, the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan celebrates its national day. I salute the great changes that have been undertaken by the people on Taiwan to transform their country into one that guarantees the right of every individual to participate in the election of its leaders.

While Taiwan's National Day is a happy occasion, we in the United States must be concerned by the recent heightened tensions in the region. The People's Republic of China [PRC] has undertaken a program of intimidation toward Taiwan. On the eve of Taiwan's Presidential elections, the PRC launched missiles less than 100 miles off the coast of Taiwan, staged "island landing" military exercises, and openly threatened naval blockades. The PRC took these actions because democratic Taiwan continues to seek greater international recognition.

The United States has an important role to play in resolving this matter. We must continue to work to bring the ROC into the World Trade Organization in a timely manner. We also must coordinate with President Clinton to make sure that, within the framework of current treaties, Taiwan borders are secure. And we must continue to promote Taiwan's participation in humanitarian organizations around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan held open Presidential elections in March of this year. The United States has always promoted the idea of democracy throughout the world. Now that de-

mocracy is a reality on Taiwan, the United States must make certain Taiwan is protected from any external threats.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Taiwan on its National Day and send warm regards to President Lee Teng Hui on his country's amazing economic and democratic successes.

TRAGEDY OF EAST TIMOR

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor is of growing concern to Americans, and in particular, to church and secular human rights organizations in the State of New Jersey. There has been growing interest in this problem in my State dating back to the 1975 invasion of East Timor by Indonesia, which may have claimed more than 200,000 East Timorese lives of a population that was less than 700,000 before the Indonesian occupation. Public interest in my State and around the world has increased since the November 12, 1991, massacre of more than 250 unarmed people by Indonesian troops at Santa Cruz cemetery in the East Timor capital of Dili. The Santa Cruz massacre, filmed in part by a British TV journalist, was televised throughout the world, and alerted international public opinion to the plight of East Timor in an unprecedented manner. Nearly 5 years after the Santa Cruz massacre, East Timor's suffering continues.

An illustrious in the midst of this tragedy is the Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, Carlos Ximenes Belo, who has received acclaim for his efforts to bring peace to East Timor. Earlier this year, several international editions of Reader's Digest published a profile of Bishop Belo entitled "Hero for a Forgotten People." Shortly after it appeared, Reader's Digest announced that the edition had been banned from newsstands in Indonesia.

The article is a poignant portrait, and deserves wider attention, especially at this time, as the fifth anniversary of the Santa Cruz massacre approaches. In conclusion, Bishop Belo tells the Reader's Digest writer, "We beg the outside world not to forget us * * * If that happens, we are doomed."

The U.S. Congress and administration should do everything within reason to ensure that Bishop Belo's fear does not come to pass.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I request that the text of the March 1996 Far Eastern edition of Reader's Digest be published in the RECORD. I urge all of my colleagues to read this important article.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 220—COMMENDING HUNGARY AND ROMANIA ON THE SIGNING OF A TREATY OF UNDERSTANDING, COOPERATION, AND GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, representatives of Hungary and Romania signed a "Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness" in the Romanian city of Timisoara/Temesvar. The important document was signed by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn and Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu. The treaty represents another milestone in the process of reconciliation and improved relations between these two important Central European countries.

Mr. Speaker, with the support of our distinguished colleague from Ohio, Mr. HOKE, yesterday I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 220 commending the leaders of both countries for this important action. I invite my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this resolution and ask for their support of this important piece of legislation.

The text of our resolution reads as follows:

H. CON. RES. 220

Commending the Governments of Hungary and Romania on the occasion of the signing of a Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness.

Whereas on September 16, 1996, a "Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and good Neighborliness between Romania and the Republic of Hungary" was signed by Gyula Horn, Prime Minister of the Republic of Hungary, and by Nicolae Vacaroiu, Prime Minister of Romania, in Timisoara/Temesvar, Romania;

Whereas this agreement between the two governments is an important step in contributing to the stability of that region and to reconciliation and cooperation among the nations of Central and Eastern Europe;

Whereas this agreement will enhance the participation of both countries in the Partnership for Peace program and will contribute to and facilitate their closer cooperation with the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the eventual entry of these countries into full NATO participation; and

Whereas this agreement is a further significant step in the process of reconciliation between Hungary and Romania and reflects the desire and effort of both countries to improve their economic cooperation, to foster the free movement of peoples between their countries, to expand military relationships, and to increase cultural and educational cooperation: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) commends the farsighted leadership shown by both the government of Hungary and the government of Romania in reaching agreements on the Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighborliness signed on September 16, 1996;

(2) commends the frank, open, and reasoned political dialogue between officials of Hungary and Romania which led to the treaty;

(3) commends the two countries for their effort to foster improved relations in all fields; and

(4) calls upon the President to utilize all available and appropriate means on behalf of the United States to support the implementation of the provisions of the "Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and good Neighborliness between Romania and the Republic of Hungary" and to promote their efforts for regional cooperation as the best means of bringing these two countries into NATO and to ensure lasting security in the region.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES F. VANCE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives us great pleasure to rise and pay tribute to Mr. Charles F. Vance, who is this year's recipient of the Northern Virginia Community Foundations's [NVCF] Founders Award. Mr. Vance is being honored for his dedicated service to the Northern Virginia community.

The Northern Virginia Community Foundation is a nonprofit public charity which provides donors with a flexible and efficient vehicle for charitable giving to benefit the arts, community improvement, education, health, and youth programs. The Founders Award is NVCF's most prestigious award and is presented annually to an individual who has a record of outstanding community service and dedication to the improvement of Northern Virginia.

This year's recipient, Mr. Charles F. Vance, is the chairman and CEO of Vance International, Inc., a firm he founded in 1984. Vance International provides the private sector a full line of security services, including executive protection, uniformed services, investigations, tactical response teams, training of security personnel, technical surveys, and consulting.

Prior to entering the private security field, Mr. Vance served for 14 years as a special agent and supervisor in the U.S. Secret Service. During his tenure, Mr. Vance was assigned on a permanent basis to President Gerald R. Ford, and Vice Presidents Hubert Humphrey and Spiro Agnew. He also protected several foreign heads of state.

A firm believer that businesses are an integral part of their surrounding communities, Mr. Vance serves on the Northern Virginia roundtable and is a member of the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce. He is an active member of several business-to-community organizations. He also has been a major supporter of more than 50 charitable organizations, such as Youth for Tomorrow, the American Heart Association, the Close Up Foundations, Fight for Children, Special Olympics, United Cerebral Palsy, America's Smithsonian, and the KFS Memorial Golf Classic.

For his exemplary business and community service, Mr. Vance has been awarded Arthur Anderson's 1995 and 1996 Fast Track Award for revenue growth and their 1996 Enterprise Award for Best Business Practices. Mr. Vance was also awarded Inc. Magazine's 1995 Entrepreneur of the Year Award.

He and his wife, Cynthia Steele, live in Northern Virginia. They have two daughters,

Tyne and Heather, and are expecting a baby early next month.

Mr. Speaker, we know our colleagues will join us in saluting the commitment that Mr. Vance has made to helping our community. He is, indeed, well-deserving of this distinguished award.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, along with my colleagues Mr. SCHUMER of New York, Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey, and Mr. MILLER of California, President Clinton's Environmental Crimes and Enforcement Act of 1996.

Our Nation's environmental quality is among the best in the world, in part thanks to laws like the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Air Act that we have passed here in Congress. Over the last 25 years, these laws have worked to make our air cleaner, our water safe to drink, our lakes and rivers safe to swim in. But these laws are only pieces of paper. Effective enforcement of these laws is needed to protect public health and environmental quality.

The Environmental Crimes and Enforcement Act will provide new tools to investigate and prosecute environmental crimes.

For example, the bill adds an attempt provision to environmental statutes so that environmental crimes can be prosecuted even when law enforcement agents come upon and stop a crime in progress. Under current law, if agents conducting surveillance of a hazardous waste transporter stop the transporter from illegally dumping the hazardous waste, the perpetrator cannot be prosecuted for illegal dumping because no crime has occurred. Only if the agents were to allow the dumpers to complete their crime, and possibly cause damage to the environment and risk to public health, could the perpetrators be prosecuted. With an attempt provision, illegal dumpers can be stopped before causing environmental damage and still be held responsible for their actions. Also, an attempt provision will allow Federal agents to use benign substitutes for hazardous wastes in undercover operations.

The act would also extend the statute of limitations where the violator has concealed the environmental crime. In one typical incident, a waste hauler buried 55-gallon drums of toxic waste in a vacant lot rather than disposing of them properly. The concealed drums deteriorated and leaked, causing environmental contamination. Because the drums were not discovered within the short statute of limitations, no criminal charges could be brought against the hauler. This provision will ensure that polluters cannot escape justice by hiding their wrongdoing.

The bill would enhance penalties where a criminal violation of environmental law causes a death or serious injury. Police officers, fire fighters, and members of the public can suffer serious injury or death from toxic chemicals or other hazardous materials—it is appropriate to make the punishment fit the crime in these cases.

The bill will also enable Federal courts to ensure that those charged with environmental crimes do not shield or dispose of assets needed to pay for restitution.

In my home State of Rhode Island, the U.S. attorney, the EPA, the State attorney general, and the State Department of Environmental Management have formed a taskforce to target and prioritize environmental enforcement issues. This taskforce is accompanied by a citizen's advisory group that suggests priorities for enforcement. In a State like Rhode Island, where tourism and economic growth depend upon a clean and healthy environment, this type of cooperation is essential. The Environmental Crimes and Enforcement Act will enhance such partnerships between Federal law enforcement and State, local, and tribal governments.

As Attorney General Janet Reno said when announcing this proposal, "The American people want, and have a right to expect, strong environmental protection. This bill will provide us with better tools" to achieve those goals.

TRIBUTE TO ALFREDA H. ABBOTT

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Alfreda H. Abbott and her 25 years of dedicated and committed service to our community. A native of Oakland, CA, Ms. Abbott earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Social Welfare from the University of California, Berkeley. Ms. Abbott has also been a recipient of many awards including the Allen Temple Baptist Church Outstanding Leadership Award, the Zeta Phi Beta Award, Ella Hill Hutch Political Action Award, Oakland Consumer Council Award, BWOPA Leadership Award and the East Oakland Democratic Club Democrat of the Year Award.

Ms. Abbott played a very active role in the 1950's as an advocate for the Oakland Poverty Program and was an original member of the Oakland Black Caucus. Prior to 1972, Ms. Abbott served as a Deputy Probation Officer for Alameda County, and as a Group Counselor for the Social Services Bureau. Ms. Abbott has also served as Vice Chair of the Oakland Planning Commission. She has been affiliated with many organizations such as, the Oakland Museum Association, the Bay Area Urban League and Planned Parenthood.

Ms. Abbott is also a founder and former Political Action Chairperson and serves currently as the 1st Vice President for BWOPA, statewide.

In 1985, Ms. Abbott was elected to the Board of Education, Oakland Unified School District, and in 1990, was elected to serve as Board President.

Most recently, Ms. Abbott has served as the Administrative Aide for Senator Nicholas C. Petris, where she has rendered her outstanding services to the constituents of the 9th Senatorial District, and throughout the State of California.

Because of her dedication and compassion, Ms. Abbott has been an invaluable part of the community and is very deserving of the highest commendations and public appreciation.

It is with great honor that I pay tribute to an exemplary individual, who without fail has

given of herself unselfishly to not only her community but to the State of California. I extend my congratulations on her retirement, and hope that the future holds only good endeavors.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY POLICE

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring a group of citizens that glorify the State of New Jersey. On May 14th of this year the city of Camden held its' Police Awards Banquet. The event recognized citizens and police officers that went beyond the call of duty in their particular areas of service. I would like to highlight the officers of the Rutgers University Police Department who protect our communities and place our lives before their own. Their dedication and service to the people enables us to live in safety. Moreover, their example serves as a model for all citizens.

The following Rutgers University Police should be recognized for their meritorious service: Capt. Guy Still, Lt. Edmund Johnson, Sgt. Michael Amorim, Sgt. Louis Capelli, Officer John Denmark, Officer William Singleton, Officer Lynn Vrooman, Officer Tracy McGriff, Officer William Princiotta.

The following officers were killed in the line of duty: Officer George F. Jefferis 1951, Sergeant Carmin Fuscillaro 1961, Officer George Schultz 1969, Officer Charles Sutman 1969, Officer Rand Chandler 1969, Officer Elwood Ridge 1973, Officer Stuart Roberts 1975.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP CLERK 24
YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend Elaine Skarritt who will retire after 24 years of dedicated service to Milford Township, MI. A devoted servant and loyal friend to all residents in Milford Township, Elaine has a distinguished career and reputation throughout the State. She was the charter president of the Michigan Association of Clerks and also served as a past president of the Michigan Townships Association.

Elaine is so popular in the community, she was selected by the Huron Valley Chamber of Commerce as Citizen of the Year in 1982, as well as being named a Distinguished Graduate of Milford High School in 1990. The recognition she has received from the community is a testament to her standing in the community. It also shows how much Elaine will be missed.

Since 1972, Elaine has run every election in Milford Township with a fair and even hand. She also achieved accreditation by the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, the highest professional accomplishment for a municipal clerk. She is only the 54th clerk worldwide to receive such an honor.

Elaine Skarritt is a model citizen, community leader, and public servant. Her hard work and

dedication is reflected in the praise and friendships she has throughout the community. Congratulations Elaine. We wish you a long and healthy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EDMUND A.
SARGUS, JR.

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Judge Edmund A. Sargus, Jr. will be invested as a United States District Judge in the Southern District of Ohio; and,

Whereas, The Honorable Edmund Sargus has shown exemplary dedication to justice and the practice of law; and,

Whereas, Judge Sargus has honorably served the City of Bellaire and the State of Ohio as a Law Director, United States Attorney and special Council to the Ohio Attorney General; and,

Be it resolved, the residents of Belmont County, with a real sense of pleasure and pride, join me in commending The Honorable Edmund A. Sargus, Jr. for his hard work and commitment to justice and to the law.

IN HONOR OF MR. ALBIN GRUHN
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL'S
"LABOR LEADER OF THE YEAR"

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today in order to pay tribute to an important individual from California's Central Valley, Mr. Albin Gruhn. Mr. Gruhn is being honored during a special ceremony in Bakersfield next week as the Central Labor Council's "Labor Leader of the Year."

As the 27th recipient of this prestigious award, Mr. Gruhn has joined a legacy of key leaders in the central valley's labor community. With one look at his remarkable record, it's not difficult to determine why he is so deserving of this honor.

For more than six decades, Mr. Gruhn has faithfully devoted himself to organizing successful worker unity campaigns. In July of this year, he retired from 36 years of service as president of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. While this position was perhaps his best known, Mr. Gruhn has also given his talents to the labor community in other capacities.

Mr. Gruhn served as executive board member of Northern California District Council of Laborers for nearly 50 years, in addition to being appointed by State and Federal officials to several commissions and advisory committees.

Mr. Gruhn, who triumphed as a potent force in the labor community more than 60 years after being blacklisted for union activities, is a natural choice for this award. I applaud Mr. Gruhn for his commitment and perseverance, and I hope that his enthusiasm for protecting workers' rights will live on within the valley's labor community.

THE FRIENDS OF RAOUL
WALLENBERG FOUNDATION—
ANALYSIS AND ACTION AGAINST
OPPRESSION AND HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in just a few days we will mark the 15th anniversary of the adoption by the Congress and the signature by the President of legislation making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States—the second individual after Sir Winston Churchill to be so honored by the Congress and the American people.

As my colleagues know, Raoul Wallenberg is the Holocaust hero who saved the lives of as many as 100,000 people in Hungary during 1944. His extraordinary achievement has been rightfully and appropriately honored around the world.

Mr. Speaker, among the unique and important ways the memory of Raoul Wallenberg is honored, perpetuated, and memorialized is through the establishment of the Friends of Raoul Wallenberg, a nonprofit foundation organized in Washington, DC. In a statement explaining the purposes which motivated the creation of this foundation, the organizers said: "The experience of this heroic individual demonstrates that violations of human rights are neither singular nor isolated, and that effective resistance in one such situation may not pertain to another. The Friends of Raoul Wallenberg concerns itself with the comparative analysis of the many forms of resistance and oppression and with the direct application of the resultant knowledge to current situations in which the full exercise of human rights is curtailed or endangered."

Mr. Speaker, currently the Friends of Raoul Wallenberg Foundation is pursuing a two-part project. The first calls for the establishment of a network of individuals who are qualified and willing to promote the cause of human rights through active, peaceful engagement. The second is the convocation of a major symposium entitled "Beyond Lamentation: Options in Preventing Genocidal Violence."

The purpose of the symposium is to identify successful techniques and strategies for preventing and mitigating violence. An important source of these techniques is "The Roots of Evil," an outstanding book by Professor Ervin Staub, a psychologist whose family was rescued from Budapest by Wallenberg himself. Staub—who has spent his professional life studying conflict from the point of view of the victim, the perpetrator, and witnesses—argues that passive bystanding promotes the spread of violence, whereas protest impedes it.

This conference will take place in Stockholm on June 13–16, 1997. The conference will provide an opportunity for agencies and organizations with similar concerns to establish connections, and the ideas of Professor Staub will be examined in some detail. Targets will be identified for a his new army of "young Raoul Wallenbergs" who will learn how, when, and where to exert the great potential force of becoming "active bystanders."

Case studies that will be considered in detail are South Africa, where bystanders from many nations had a clear impact; the Scandinavian reactions to the Nazi Holocaust,

which evidenced degrees of activity/passivity; the current problems between Israel and the Palestinians; and the case of Bosnia, where healing clearly is a critical need. Several important international leaders have agreed to participate in this conference, including the Dalai Lama, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata, and Richard Holbrooke, the former United States Assistant Secretary of State, who negotiated the Dayton Peace Agreements on Bosnia. In addition to these individuals, journalists, scholars, and interested individuals with experience and background in these issues will also participate.

The Friends of Raoul Wallenberg Foundation does not aim to compete with existing human rights and humanitarian organizations. It seeks to identify and explore the active steps that can be taken beyond the perpetuation of grief and the documentation of abuses. It offers a force and a remedy. History has thus far not shown us a way to eliminate group violence, but there are ways we can reduce that violence, and we must examine patterns and encourage constructive efforts.

The Friends of Raoul Wallenberg is administered by a board consisting of Wilton S. Dillon, long-time director of international studies for the Smithsonian Institution; Stephen P. Goldman, foundation attorney and incorporator of Amnesty International, American Branch; Barry Jagoda, an investigative journalist and head of communications in the Carter White House; and Robert Walker, historian of social change, professor and first director of educational and public programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States relies for its effectiveness on educated, concerned, and active voters. Similarly, safety and liberty within the community of nations depends on educated and concerned activists capable of turning passive bystanding into active involvement. No action could more fittingly perpetuate and symbolize the honored legacy of Raoul Wallenberg.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILD PASSENGER PROTECTION ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Child Passenger Protection Act which would prevent injuries to children in motor vehicles and ultimately save lives through improved child passenger education safety programs. This bill would provide grants to experienced child passenger safety organizations to carry out effective child restraint education programs.

Recently, the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] held a press conference during which they released figures relating to the use of child restraints. They discovered that a majority of parents are not properly installing their children's safety seat. With more than 50 different kinds of child restraint designs and numerous seat belt configurations, putting children in properly-used safety seats can be a complex process.

So many combinations of seats and car models exist that parents cannot easily figure

out what is safe. A seat that works well in one car may not work well in another. Consequently, too many children riding in child restraint seats are at risk.

I have been working on initiatives to educate families across the country about the safety seat incompatibility problem. I have been working with the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration [NHTSA] in getting the word out about the proper installation of safety seats to parents, grandparents, and anyone who transports a young child. One of my goals is to provide NHTSA with enough money to fully carry out its child passenger safety program.

I also have been working with the D.A.N.A. [Drivers' Appeal for National Awareness] foundation and its founder, Mr. Joseph Colella. D.A.N.A. was established in memory of Dana Hutchinson, age 3, who died in an automobile accident while secured in a child safety seat.

It was a rainy day in the fall of 1994 when Dana's mother strapped her into her child-safety seat for a trip to her grandmother's house. As always, Dana's father checked to make sure that the seat was held tightly, sure that he was doing everything possible to keep his little girl safe.

Dana's mother was driving; the roads were slick and slippery. Their car collided with a pick-up truck. Dana's car seat pitched forward and her head struck the dashboard. The police report stated an opinion that her child safety restraint was improperly secured.

Dana's father, looking for an answer, called his local dealership and was told that everything he did was correct. Then he looked in his owner's manual. After pages of information he found the answer: the seatbelt system in their car was incompatible with their child-safety seat.

Joe Colella is Dana's uncle, and it is through his tireless work and the establishment of the D.A.N.A. foundation that efforts are being made to alert the public about the compatibility and misuse problems that exist between child restraints and vehicle seat belt systems.

I am pleased to introduce the Child Passenger Protection Act, which I call Dana's bill, and I am committed to continue working with Joe Colella and with NHTSA to encourage parents to properly use child restraints to protect our Nation's children.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL TOURISM ORGANIZATION ACT OF 1996

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the United States Travel and Tourism Partnership Act (H.R. 2579). This important legislation will use the entrepreneurial spirit of the private sector with the international reach of the Federal Government. This private/public partnership will improve the promotion of international travel and tourism to the United States.

H.R. 2579 establishes a National Tourism Board to oversee and regulate the National Tourism Organization. The NTB would be comprised of 36 members appointed by the President and their mission will be responsible

to utilize the joint private/public partnership for travel and tourism policy making; develop a national travel and tourism strategy for increasing travel and tourism to and within the United States; advise the President, Congress, and the travel and tourism industry on strategies to improve tourism; and provide guidance to the National Tourism Organization.

The National Tourism Organization will be the successor to the now disposed United States Travel and Tourism Administration. The NTO would be established by Federal charter as a not-for-profit organization. The board of directors for the NTO will be comprised of 45 travel and tourism industry leaders appointed by the President and accountable to the NTB. The NTO's mission will focus on increasing the U.S. share of the global tourism market; operating travel and tourism promotion programs outside the United States in partnership with the travel and tourism industry; establishing a travel-tourism data bank which would collect international market data for distribution to the U.S. travel and tourism industry; and promoting U.S. travel and tourism at international trade shows.

Last year, travel and tourism contributed nearly \$430 billion to the U.S. economy. In my District of San Diego, CA, the tourism industry is the second largest employer accounting for one out of every eight jobs and adds \$3.8 billion to the local economy.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] for his work on this issue. It is through his leadership as chairman of the Travel and Tourism Caucus that we are here today moving America's travel and tourism industry forward into the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LYUSHUN SHEN, DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS, TAIWAN MISSION

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I paid tribute to the brave people of the Republic of China on Taiwan. I should now like to single out for particular mention one citizen of that nation who has distinguished himself in its service.

Dr. Lyushun Shen has served for the last 2 years as the Director of Congressional Affairs for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the United States. In that capacity, Dr. Shen has proven to be a most able diplomat, making a substantive and important contribution to the betterment of relations between Taipei and Washington, DC. In the continuing effort to bring amity and greater understanding between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the United States, Dr. Shen has been a crucial player.

Dr. Shen is now leaving to return to Taipei for a promotion. I am sure I join all of my colleagues who have worked with Dr. Shen in wishing him Godspeed and best wishes in his next assignment.

SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR OF
INCREASING CONCERN

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the situation in East Timor, which was invaded and occupied by the Indonesian Government in 1975, has been of increasing concern to Americans in recent years. Five years ago, on November 12, 1991, in full view of a British television journalist, Indonesian troops opened fire on thousands of predominantly young East Timorese at a church cemetery. The Santa Cruz massacre became known throughout the world as a result of this shocking televised film. Now, nearly 5 years later, the Timor situation still cries out for a solution.

One heroic figure in the midst of this grim tragedy is Bishop Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor. At the time of the Santa Cruz massacre, Bishop Belo helped hundreds of young East Timorese avert a violent end. To this day, Bishop Belo continues to work tirelessly to defend his people. Bishop Belo deserves our strong support for his efforts to defend human rights and to promote a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor.

As we approach the fifth anniversary of the tragic Santa Cruz massacre, I hope the administration will encourage the release of all East Timorese prisoners still being held in connection with the Santa Cruz events. Such a gesture of reconciliation would be in keeping with the portion on Humanitarianism of Indonesia's state philosophy, the Panca Sila. It would also be in keeping with Bishop Belo's extraordinary work for peace and human rights.

The United States Catholic Conference, the public policy unit of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, has long taken a strong interest in East Timor. In 1994, the Catholic Conference issued a statement of solidarity with the East Timor Church. This statement is still relevant today. I request that the Bishops' statement be published in the RECORD and urge my colleagues to read it.

STATEMENT ON EAST TIMOR

(By Bishop Daniel P. Reilly, Chairman)

Small nations oppressed by larger neighbors often draw sympathetic responses from the world community, but seldom has a population as small, and as distant from us, as East Timor held our attention as that tiny community continues to do. A population of some 650,000 Timorese has, for almost twenty years, lived under the control, and the abusive, harsh and often violent treatment, of their Indonesian military overseers.

These people have survived the brutal invasion of December 7, 1975 and the subsequent policies which have been described by serious observers as nearly genocidal. More than 100,000 people—some estimates are much higher—perished in the early years as a direct result of Indonesian military rule. The massacre of unarmed and non-violent demonstrators at the Santa Cruz cemetery on November 12, 1991, captured in horrifying detail on film by a foreign filmmaker, is now etched in the consciousness of many. Repressive policies and actions directed especially against the young people of East Timor, and often against the Catholic church there, are a continuing reality.

We admire the people of East Timor for their bravery, their suffering and their determination to preserve their culture against overwhelming odds, but we also feel the special bond with them that comes from our shared Catholic faith. The Church of East Timor, led by Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, S.D.B., has become a source of hope and encouragement for all the people. It is instructive to note that, during the 400 years of Portuguese colonial rule, Catholics remained a relatively small minority among the largely animist population, whereas today over 90% of all East Timor is now Catholic. It is surely a testament to the fidelity of that local church to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and to the church's commitment to the defense of human rights and the dignity of every person.

East Timor continues to pose a political challenge to the community of nations. It presents a set of conflicting interests and rights not unlike other situations in the world today. Some of these areas of conflict, as in South Africa, the Middle East, and Central America, have witnessed extraordinary breakthroughs in just the last years; others, as in the Balkans and parts of Africa, remain apparently intractable. East Timor, it seems to us, represents a far less thorny problem than many others; it is a problem that can and should be solved.

The mechanism that is already in place, namely the ministerial meetings between the governments of Indonesia and Portugal under the auspices of the United Nations, is the appropriate vehicle to advance the negotiations. Ever since 1983, the U.N. Secretary General has been entrusted with the task of finding a settlement to the dispute. The recent meetings, held in Rome and New York last year and in Geneva this May, thus far without participation of Timorese representatives, appear not to be moved by a sense of urgency. It seems appropriate for the Secretary General to press for more vigorous action to come from these meetings, and we urge him to do so.

The United States and Indonesia are very important partners of one another. We recognize that our government has made a number of useful overtures to Jakarta concerning East Timor, for which we are grateful. We urge, however, that new initiatives be undertaken, to encourage both the resolution of the political crisis and full compliance on issues of human rights.

We recognize that differing proposals for resolving the region's status may exist among the people, some apparently favoring annexation, others full independence, and the rest calling for a process that would eventually lead to a referendum determining the relationship. Prior to any political resolution, however, all can agree that there must be an end to the kind of political and even religious persecution and violation of human rights that continue to plague that tortured community.

A year ago, Pope John Paul II expressed to the Indonesian foreign minister his wish that new talks on the future of East Timor might promote "the well-being of that people in respect of their rights and cultural and religious traditions." We invite our Catholic people to pray for the well-being of our Timorese brothers and sisters, that they may continue to grow in their rich cultural and religious traditions, free of outside pressures and coercion. And we express our fraternal solidarity with Bishop Belo and all the church of Dili, asking God's blessing on their ministry to the people of East Timor.

SUPPORT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION—PERMIT RELEASE OF GOVERNMENT FILES ON NAZI WAR CRIMINALS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is a disgrace that 50 years after the end of World War II and the tragedy of the Holocaust that U.S. intelligence files remain closed on Nazi war criminals.

The War Crimes Disclosure Act attempts to remedy this black out by improving the public's access to information. The bill expands the Freedom of Information Act and, specifically, prevents Government agencies from concealing information about people who are on the Immigration and Naturalization Service "Watch List" for their wartime activities.

Rather than take this opportunity to shed light on the activities of those committing wartime atrocities, the CIA is electing to protract the information blackout. It has attempted to stall this legislation, demanding repeated iterations in its development. It has attempted to weaken the legislation, attenuating the language of legislation to reduce its potency.

Why is the CIA thwarting this legislation? Only the CIA knows. Regardless of their rationale, they should reconsider their opposition, recognizing the value of public trust engendered by disclosure. Case in point, public outrage over CIA foreknowledge of the nefarious wartime activities of Kurt Waldheim. Had the public access to information that this bill would allow, the past of Kurt Waldheim may have been brought to the light of public debate, rather than shrouded in the veiled secrecy of intelligence files.

Recognizing the value of information to a democratic public, the Soviet Union has begun to open its Nazi era records. On this issue of critical importance to a democratic nation, the United States is not a leader. Unfortunately, we haven't even decided if we're followers.

HONORING DOM BADOLATO FOR
HIS YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, November 19, 1996 the Connecticut State AFL-CIO will hold a tribute dinner to honor Dominic J. Badolato. Dom is executive vice president of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO and president of AFSCME 1303. I have known Dom for a number of years and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge his years of leadership and service to the public in his capacities on both the State and local level.

I'm not sure where to begin when honoring Dom, he has contributed so much to the State and people of Connecticut. Dom began his career in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1954. He served as a State Representative for 22 years, representing his constituent's interests on a number of important issues like, fair labor laws and education. Indeed, Dom's most

important and lasting legacy in the general assembly is his commitment to passing labor legislation. Dom worked on the passage of legislation which assured that Connecticut's minimum wage is always higher than the Federal minimum wage requirement. This permitted Connecticut public employees to be covered for the first time, and also provided them coverage under the Connecticut Fair Labor Standards Act. Dom worked to pass legislation which eliminated the waiting period for qualifying for unemployment compensation benefits, expanded the number of people covered by the law and included public employees under the law for the first time, as well as employees of nonprofit institutions. His legislation established a benefit level at 60 percent of taxable wages earned and expanded the number of unemployment compensation offices.

Dom has been an untiring advocate of public employees. His efforts and leadership won public employees the right to collective bargaining. He also saw to the enactment of the Connecticut Municipal Employees Relations Act, the State Employees Relations Act, and the Teachers Collective Bargaining Act. In addition to being a champion for public employees in the general assembly, Dom has been a leader of the AFSCME Connecticut Council 4. Dom became a staff representative for AFSCME in 1961 and, in 1968, was elected to the post of executive director, a position he still holds. What is clear is that the issues that affect public employees have remained central to Dom's work and life.

I am proud to join Dom's friends, family and colleagues as they honor his extraordinary commitment to the workers of the State of Connecticut. He has truly embodied the spirit of what it means to be a public servant and I applaud his unparalleled dedication.

TRIBUTE TO HERB AND CHARLOTTE REED

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, one of the remarkable qualities of Indiana's First Congressional District is the harmony between its massive industries and its exquisite natural treasures. One of the northwest Indiana's jewels is the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore [IDNL] on the shores of Lake Michigan. Two outstanding individuals, who have dedicated their lives to successfully preserving the beauty of northwest Indiana, are Herb and Charlotte Reed. Herb and Charlotte are two of a select few people in the country to be named "American Heros" for their work to protect our national public lands.

Herb's direct involvement with the Indiana Dunes began in 1952, when he joined the Save the Dunes Council. Save the Dunes was formed to establish a dunes national park, as well as to preserve the Indiana Dunes, which were threatened by powerful political and economic interests trying to industrialize all of Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline. As a result of the fine work of the Save the Dunes Council, the 5,800-acres Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was established in 1966. Today, the park consists of approximately 15,000 acres,

2,182 of which are located in Indiana Dunes State Park and managed by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

In 1966, Charlotte joined the fight after Congress agreed to authorize the IDNL. She served as one of the very first park rangers and later became the Save the Dunes Council's first paid staffer. Since that time, Charlotte served as the Council's executive director from 1974 to 1992, and she currently serves as its assistant executive director.

Over the years, Herb and Charlotte have been actively involved in several other environmental organizations. In the late 1950's, Herb founded the Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League, which is one of the region's strongest voices for environmental action. Charlotte is cofounder of the Hoosier Environmental Council.

Charlotte is a recipient of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's [IDEM] Environmental Impact Award. She was chosen for this honor as a result of her advocacy on behalf of environmental protection issues during IDEM's formative years. Herb and Charlotte have both been recognized by several organizations for their joint efforts to preserve our natural treasures. Awards bestowed upon them include the 1990 Gold Cup Award from the Hoosier Environmental Council, the 1991 Gold Cup Award from the Hoosier Sierra Club, and two industry-sponsored awards.

As a result of the Reeds' work, a State and national park will forever protect 15,000 acres of Indiana's dunes, home to giant sand dunes, river forests, prairie lands, and bogs. The national lakeshore contains 1,400 plant species—only four national parks contain more plant diversity.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND SAVEL

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a hard-working Pennsylvanian who has endlessly devoted his time and energy to a noble cause. Raymond Savel has been president for 20 years of the Mosquito Creek Sportsmen's Association located in Frenchville, PA. The mission of this organization was described by a member, as well as a Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission official, as being, "dedicated to conservation, sporting ethics, education, and accountability of our natural heritage."

The Mosquito Creek Sportsmen's Association began as a small club in 1946. The stage was set after World War II to look ahead for a brighter future after 4 years of sacrifice, struggle, and global mayhem. A town meeting in Frenchville was called on May 26, 1946, and 40 sportsmen from the area attended the first meeting to discuss setting up a club that would serve the area and pay tribute to their most esteemed and valued outdoor sports: hunting, trapping, fishing, and other related outdoor activities. A club charter was signed by the new members and the organization was named after the premier trout stream in the area at the time, Mosquito Creek.

By 1976, after 30 years of existence, the club had grown to 650 members. In the year of our Nation's bicentennial, Ray Savel took

over as president of the club. Under Savel's leadership the organization's number has grown to an incredible 5,016 members today. However, the success of Mosquito Creek is truly measured in their accomplishments thus far.

Clearfield County and the surrounding area is a better place to live because of President Savel's and Mosquito Creek's efforts. For 20 years, Ray Savel has organized massive cleanups, annual rallies for support and education of the surrounding area, letter writing campaigns, and newsletters. Also they perform activities such as stocking lakes and streams, fishing derbies, hunting events and safety, and just about every other outdoor sports activity.

Perhaps one of the greatest accomplishments by Mosquito Creek and President Savel has been their tireless efforts to save and preserve one of Pennsylvania's most pristine wildlife areas, the Quehanna Wild Area. Thanks to Ray and Mosquito Creek, the wild area has been preserved and nearly restored to its original State.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by once again thanking Ray Savel for his outstanding service to the area in which he lives. President Savel is a true community leader and his continuous efforts are a testament to his firm commitment to the sportsmen of Pennsylvania.

THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 1996, the House Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee, which I chair, held a hearing on two different versions of the Pet Protection Act—H.R. 3393 introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fox] and H.R. 3398 introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY].

At that time, I asked USDA to provide me with draft legislation that would enhance and expedite their enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. Today I am introducing the language I received from USDA in fulfillment of that request.

I should note for the record that this language was furnished by USDA without comment or endorsement. They have not indicated whether they will support or oppose the same at some future date.

While we do not have time remaining in the 104th Congress to move pet protection legislation this year, I am introducing the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1996 today to preserve these proposed changes for future Congresses and commend the attention of my colleagues to this legislation.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO COMMERCE TOWNSHIP

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend Robert H. Long who

will retire next week after 29 years of dedicated service to Commerce Township, MI. A lifelong resident of Commerce, public service has come naturally to Bob, just as it did for his father, a former township supervisor and State legislator. After being appointed as Commerce Township supervisor in 1967, he was elected in 1968 and began his distinguished career. Bob has also served as a member of several boards and associations, including the Michigan Townships Association and the Oakland County Board of Commissioners.

For over a quarter of a century, Bob Long has been a model supervisor. He has balanced the budget with one of the lowest tax rates in the area, still managing to implement impressive improvements in the roads, sewers, drainage, and other infrastructure projects.

In the years of development and growth, Bob Long has met the challenges of the times with professionalism and compassion. He has maintained Commerce Township's environment by securing the preservation of vulnerable wetlands areas and acquiring a 500-acre natural park with 15,000 newly planted trees. Bob led the fight to prevent annexation of sections of Commerce to neighboring cities. And he was instrumental in bringing a senior center and full-service hospital to the Lakes area.

Bob Long is a model citizen and public servant. His hard work and dedication are reflected not only in the books, but the beauty of Commerce Township. Congratulations, Bob. We wish you a long and healthy retirement.

IN HONOR OF THE KERN COUNTY
HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today in order to pay tribute to an organization that is known in California's central valley for its wonderful entrepreneurial spirit. This organization is the Kern County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

More than a decade after its inception, the Kern County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce has diligently served owners of minority businesses and has proven its effectiveness as a

leader in the greater business community of Kern County.

The Hispanic chamber came from rather humble beginnings—just 15 members attended its first meeting in 1985—but its founders were not lacking in vision nor in perseverance. The Hispanic chamber now proudly boasts an impressive 250 members and is still growing strong.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Kern County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for providing the Latino business community with such outstanding leadership. I hope that Kern County residents will continue to support vigorously the members and businesses of this well-respected organization.

UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP WITH
TAIWAN—THE NATIONAL DAY OF
THE REPUBLIC ON CHINA ON
TAIWAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, since we all expect that the Congress will adjourn within the next few days, I want to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Republic of China on Taiwan just a few days early. The national holiday is celebrated on October 10. October 10 of this year marks the 85th anniversary of the Chinese revolution of 1911 and the formation of the Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, this past year was an important but a difficult one for the people of Taiwan and the Government of Taiwan. The people of Taiwan faced a severe test when the Government went forward with open and democratic presidential elections while the People's Republic of China launched missiles less than 50 miles off the coast of Taiwan in an effort to intimidate the voters and the Government.

Despite the Beijing government's attempts to bully and intimidate the voters of Taiwan, the Taiwanese electorate ignored the threat of military attack and participated in that election in overwhelming numbers. More than two-thirds of the eligible voters went to the polls. President Lee Teng-Hui won 54 percent of the vote in a four-way race and became the first popularly elected President in the history of the Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan's continued independence and security is crucial to the United States economically, militarily, and politically. Economically, Taiwan is the sixth largest trading partner of the United States, and Taiwan is one of the only nations in Asia that has successfully reduced its trade deficit with our Nation every year for the past 10 years—an action that has been taken with the active support of the Taipei government.

Militarily, Taiwan's survival is important to maintain balance in the Pacific region, and its continued military strength is an important element in contributing to the reduction of tensions throughout the region. Politically, Taiwan represents one of the finest examples in the world of the success of efforts to foster democracy and freedom and respect for human and civil rights. Taiwan began as a country desperately in need of American assistance for food, infrastructure, and military assistance. Now Taiwan is an example of incredible success—Taiwan now is an important source of assistance to other emerging democracies. Simply put, it is in the United States' interest to help maintain the independence and integrity of the democratic Republic of China on Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this occasion to welcome the new Representative of Taiwan in the United States, Dr. Jason Hu. Dr. Hu previously served as the head of the Government Information Office in Taipei and was a principal advisor to President Lee Teng-hui. His presence here is a clear signal that the Government of Taiwan greatly values a continuing, strong relationship between our two countries. I would also like to note that two of Taiwan's best diplomats are leaving positions here in Washington to take new senior positions in the Foreign Ministry in Taipei—Dr. Lyushen Shen and Mr. James Huang. Both of these senior have served their country well here in Washington and those of us who have had the opportunity to work with them will miss their knowledge, skill, and commitment.

I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of the National Day this October 10. May the friendship and strong relations that have bound our two countries for many generations continue for many, many more.