

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REUNIFICATION OF CYPRUS
NEEDED

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to join my colleagues in a special order on the 17th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. This anniversary represents a time we should reflect and remember the embittered struggle of the Cypriot people.

Seventeen years ago, Cyprus was invaded by Turkish forces who occupied the northern part of the island in violation of U.N. charter article 2(4). Over 5,000 Greek Cypriots lost their lives. Families were forced from their homes and thousands of Greek Cypriots were left as refugees in their own homeland. Cyprus today remains a divided nation, with Turkish troops controlling the North, the Greek Cypriot Government controlling the South. The United Nations has repeatedly passed resolutions calling for the removal of Turkish troops.

Over the years, Cyprus has remained a true and loyal ally to the United States and we should recognize her loyalty. The Persian Gulf war is a perfect example. Cyprus supported the American condemnation of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and supported all of the United Nations resolutions on Iraq. During operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Cyprus authorized military overflight of its territory, as well as use of Cypriot air bases by American and coalition forces.

The cold war has ended, the Iron Curtain has fallen, the winds of change have swept over Angola and Ethiopia. It is time that Cyprus once again became one nation. A united effort must be made on the part of our Government to work with the United Nations to renew negotiations for a unified country. The Cypriot people have suffered enough.

I hope that this week, which marks the 17th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus, will serve as a starting point for the United States to double its effort to bring peace to Cyprus and end the stalemate.

Mr. Speaker, we do not wish to observe another painful July 20. I commend the distinguished gentlemen from Florida, Congressman MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, and from Ohio, Congressman EDWARD F. FEIGHAN, and the gentlewoman from Maryland, Congresswoman HELEN DELICH BENTLEY for calling this special order, and agree with my colleagues that the climate is ripe for a reunification of Cyprus.

CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVA-
TION CONDUCTS NATIONAL
COASTAL CLEANUP

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the achievements of the Center for Marine Conservation. While the institutions are essentially dedicated to preserving and protecting endangered marine wildlife, they also conduct an annual national coastal cleanup. These coastal cleanups represent the Nation's growing desire to protect our environment.

The CMC conducts a coastal cleanup annually in September. Each year, thousands of Floridians participate in the Nation's largest coastal cleanup. In the September 1990 cleanup, over 18,000 Floridians participated, extracting almost 400,000 pounds from the coastal waters. It is estimated that almost 90 percent of the waste collected is lethal to Florida's marine wildlife. Over 80 percent of this material was recycled into reusable products. The coastal cleanup of 1990 was recognized by the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest of its type in the world.

The CMC's coastal cleanup have also inspired many officials to introduce bills which place restrictions on the amount of garbage that can be disposed of in the ocean. The Center for Marine Conservation hopes that these restrictions will reduce the dangers to our coasts, and, in time, make the coastal cleanups unnecessary.

The Center for Marine Conservation [CMC], founded in 1972, is a nonprofit organization whose focus is on the protection of marine wildlife and their habitats. This goal is accomplished primarily through the conservation of the coastal and deep-sea resources. Currently, the CMC has branches in Florida, Texas, California, and Virginia.

I would like to commend the Center for Marine Conservation on its tremendous achievements to our coastal community. I would like to recognize several members of our society without whom these projects would not have been possible. The following coordinators of Dade County have helped organize the coastal cleanups into practical, efficient projects: Tessie Doheny, Bonnie Barnes-Kelly, Jim King, Luisa Alvarez, Lisa Garvin, Don Pybas, and Bryant Diersing. I would also like to recognize the following sponsors for their dedication to our community: The Knight Foundation, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation Coastal Zone Management Section, Florida Department of Natural Resources, Society for the Plastics Industry, Inc., Dunspaugh-Dalton Foundation, Publix Super Markets, Inc., Southern Bell, the National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, Cowles Charitable

Trust, and Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Jr. If you have any questions about the CMC or its coastal cleanup program in Florida, please feel free to contact them at 1-800-CMC-FLORIDA.

PLIGHT OF OUR NATION'S DAIRY
FARMERS

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concerns regarding the future plight of our Nation's dairy farmers. Our dairy farmers are currently suffering from the lowest milk prices since 1978. As ardently as the Congress works to alleviate the hardships of the dairy producers, the administration continues to threaten to veto any legislation containing provisions to increase price supports and production controls. While the President continues to nod his head in disagreement of provisions to assist the producers of one of our Nation's most vital commodities, dairy farmers in congressional districts across the Nation lie awake at night wondering how they can continue on. How can we, as a nation, continue to assist those abroad while many in our own backyards suffer?

This is a time of particularly severe hardship for many farmers in my district in northeastern Ohio. Many of the farmers in my district are dairy producers, grape growers, and horticulturalists. Not only are these farmers enduring the financial losses of a depressed market and rising expenses, they are also in the midst of a significant drought. Continued lack of rainfall and high temperatures in the region have contributed to lingering devastating conditions.

I have surveyed each of the five counties in my district to assess the damage from the prevailing drought. Hay production rates are falling, few pastures are left for animals to graze on, water levels are at an all-time low meaning many farmers must irrigate, corn production is at a very critical stage, crops are maturing at record rates which will undoubtedly push harvest dates up for several weeks, Lake County's \$15 million ornamental horticulture industry is in serious danger, and northeastern Ohio's wine industry is threatened. These circumstances are the result of a prolonged drought that could have devastating long-term effects on our economy.

At this point in time these farmers see no relief in sight. The farmers look to the U.S. Government for help and there is none. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is not granting any of the five counties in my district haying and grazing privileges. These privileges are granted to counties who experience a 40-percent loss in precipitation. Counties in my dis-

* 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.

trict do not qualify because drought conditions are very spotty. Some areas of counties are far dryer than others. When reporting rainfall levels, counties are required to use measurements taken from rain recording stations from a designated area in the county. Oftentimes, the measurement comes from an area that is not as dry and drought-stricken as another. Discrepancies are bound to occur. No disaster relief payments are in sight for these individuals. Immediate relief for our farmers is crucial in light of the hardships caused by the shift in normal weather patterns in the area.

Yesterday we voted on a measure to extend agricultural disaster assistance to farmers nationwide. This legislation will provide much needed assistance to agricultural producers suffering severe crop loss. I commend my colleagues who supported the Extend Agricultural Disaster Assistance Act.

I would like to urge my colleagues to support the Milk Inventory Management Act which will soon be coming to the floor. I believe that this bill, drafted by the Agriculture Committee, will greatly aid our Nation's dairy producers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we must make these and other valiant efforts to assist our Nation's agricultural producers.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES DAVID MOYES, MARK PHILLIP MOYES, AND JARED WARREN CRAIG

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Boy Scouts of America, and specifically three young men who were able to apply the valuable training they received from their Scouting troop. These young men are a credit to Utah and the Boy Scouts of America. More importantly they were able to save the life of someone in need.

The Provo River, located in my district, has a swift and turbulent current, but is also a popular Utah fishing site. On August 11, 1990, Aaron Moyes, 14; First Class Scout James David Moyes, 12; Scout Mark Phillip Moyes, 11; and Star Scout Jared Warren Craig, 13, went fishing.

As the boys were fishing, a cloudburst began. The boys made a lean-to for protection. After the rainstorm, Aaron borrowed a lure from his brother James. While casting, the lure was entangled in the limb of a moss-covered tree. Aaron climbed the tree to get it out, slipping several times. As he approached the lure, the limb cracked, dropping Aaron approximately 15 feet, unconscious, into the rain-filled river.

Jared stood on the bank and held James' arm as James waded into the river to pull his brother to safety. Two weeks prior to the accident, their Scout troop had learned about emergency situations and first aid. James and Jared treated Aaron for shock and applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while Mark went to the highway for help.

The doctor told the boys Aaron was lucky to be alive. Because of their quick thinking and correct application of first aid, the Boy Scouts

of America awarded James Moyes and Jared Craig the National Medal of Merit given for an act of service of rare or exceptional character and uncommon display for the well-being of others. Mark Moyes was awarded the National Certificate of Merit for performing a singular act of service. The boys were presented with the award at a Court of Honor June 9, 1991.

I had the privilege to be present as these boys were honored by their troops. The actions of these boys is what Scouting is all about—being prepared for any situation and facing that situation with composure. As James said, "I wasn't glad it happened, but I was glad I could help my brother."

Mark and James Moyes are now members of Troop 65, sponsored by the Springville Fifth Ward, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Jared Craig is a member of Troop 435 sponsored by the Cherry Hill Fourth Ward, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As a Member of Congress, and a former Boy Scout, I add my commendation to these outstanding young men for their courageous actions in a life-threatening situation.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION REGARDING POLITICAL DETAINEES IN VIETNAM

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, since the end of the Vietnam war, the Vietnamese Government has admitted to holding over half a million people in reeducation camps inside Vietnam, with estimates pushing that number upward to 2 million people.

Most of those sentenced to reeducation were guilty of no crime. They were sent to prison because of their political or religious beliefs.

In the 101st Congress, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 113, calling upon the Government of Vietnam to release these prisoners without delay, and to negotiate with the United States to allow these prisoners to emigrate. A Senate companion to this resolution was passed unanimously by the House and Senate in June 1989.

Fortunately, the Congress was not alone in condemning the Vietnamese Government's imprisonment of these detainees. The international community also deplored this gross violation of human rights and urged the Hanoi government to release these prisoners of conscience. The Government of Vietnam responded and in June 1989 entered into negotiations with the United States to allow these detainees to leave Vietnam.

An agreement was signed between the United States and Vietnam in August 1989, and by January 1990, the first of these detainees came to the United States under the United States Special Released Reeducation Center Detainees Resettlement Program.

Approximately 9,000 Vietnamese detainees entered the United States through the detainees resettlement program in 1990. An estimated 20,000 will come to the United States

through that program this year. While I am grateful that the Vietnamese Government appears to be cooperating with this emigration program, it saddens me to realize that each detainee being released spent an average of 6½ years in a detention camp before being freed.

I have also received reports that the Vietnamese Government has rearrested some of the detainees who have already been given permission to emigrate under the detainees resettlement program. According to these reports, many of these arrests have occurred since this spring, when the Government of Vietnam began a new crackdown on political opponents.

In response to these reports, and because more than 100,000 detainees still remain in Vietnam, I am introducing today a concurrent resolution calling upon the Government of Vietnam to: First, continue providing the names of people in detention or in prison because of their opposition to the Government; second, release all reeducation camp detainees and all other prisoners of conscience; third, promptly grant all Vietnamese who qualify for resettlement in the United States permission to immigrate, and fourth, end immediately all arrests or rearrests of detainees or former detainees.

It is my hope that the Vietnamese Government will continue to cooperate with the United States regarding the emigration of these detainees. We must see a good faith effort and evidence that the Government of Vietnam is committed to political change, however, for United States relations with Vietnam to improve.

I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this resolution to further signal to the Vietnamese Government that this issue is still important to the American people and is key to Vietnam becoming an accepted member of the international community.

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas 16 years have passed since the end of the Vietnam conflict;

Whereas thousands of opponents of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including officials of, and others associated with, the former Republic of Vietnam, were detained without trial in "reeducation" camps or prisons beginning on 1975;

Whereas a series of large-scale amnesties took place in the late 1980's resulting in the release of many detainees;

Whereas despite these welcome releases, many Vietnamese remain in long-term detention because of their suspected opposition to the Government of Vietnam, and many family members of detainees do not know their status;

Whereas the Government of Vietnam has continued in recent years to imprison individuals because of their political and religious expression or association or related nonviolent activity;

Whereas the Government of Vietnam has stated publicly that the remaining "reeducation" camp or prison detainees would be released and that former detainees would be allowed to emigrate;

Whereas the United States has repeatedly stated that the resettlement of "reeducation" camp or prison detainees is one of its highest priorities in its dealings with Vietnam on humanitarian issues and has made it clear to the Government of Vietnam that it

is willing to allow former and current detainees to enter the United States;

Whereas in July 1989 the United States and Vietnam reached an agreement in principle concerning the resettlement of those released from "reeducation" camps or prisons and Vietnam reaffirmed that released detainees and their families could emigrate from Vietnam;

Whereas such emigration has been implemented and expanded with the cooperation of the Government of Vietnam; and

Whereas the willingness of the Government of Vietnam to satisfactorily resolve this humanitarian issue will have an important bearing on the relationship between Vietnam and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress calls on the Government of Vietnam—

(1) to make public the names of all individuals who continue to be held in "reeducation" camps or prisons in connection with suspected opposition to the Government of Vietnam;

(2) to release immediately all remaining long-term "reeducation" camp or prison detainees, as well as all individuals imprisoned in Vietnam in recent years because of their political or religious expression or related nonviolent activities;

(3) to promptly grant exit permission to all Vietnamese who qualify for resettlement in the United States through the United States Special Released Reeducation Center Detainees Resettlement Program; and

(4) to end immediately all arrests or rearrests of detainees, including all detainees who have applied for or have been granted permission to leave Vietnam.

IN MEMORY OF PFC. ADRIENNE
LYNETTE MITCHELL

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pfc. Adrienne Lynette Mitchell, the first woman from California to die in combat in the Persian Gulf war, and to join her parents and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in commemorating the renaming of VFW Post 11087 in my congressional district as "Private First Class Adrienne Lynette Mitchell Post 11087."

Private first class Mitchell was the 20 year-old daughter and second child of Frank and Sammie Mitchell of Moreno Valley, CA. Born in Taiwan, she spent most of her childhood globetrotting with her family as her father, an Air Force master sergeant, now retired, was assigned to various domestic and overseas bases. Finally, the family settled in Moreno Valley when Frank Mitchell was assigned to March Air Force Base, in Riverside, CA. At Moreno Valley High School, Adrienne was always out-going, developing into a serious student who played basketball, ran track and maintained a 3.03 grade point average.

After high school, Adrienne held several jobs including that of cashier in the "chow hall" on March Air Force base. She had hopes of continuing her education at UCLA and pursuing a legal career. Adrienne talked of wanting to make a difference and of bettering the situation of her people—African-Americans. Attracted by the educational benefits offered

by military service, Adrienne elected to join the U.S. Army Reserves.

Activated by the Army from reserve status, Private first class Mitchell was sent to Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Desert Storm. She arrived in Dharan, Saudi Arabia, in early February. On February 25, 1991, just 2 weeks after her arrival, an Iraqi Scud missile struck and destroyed a warehouse which had been converted recently to a dormitory for newly arrived American troops. Private first class Mitchell was among 25 American servicemen and 3 servicewomen killed in that deadly attack. Only 2 days later, combat between the Iraqi and Allied forces would officially cease. Private first class Mitchell was buried at Riverside National Cemetery on March 7, 1991, only 5 months after commencing her service in the U.S. Army. Ironically, her father served for over 30 years, including stints in Vietnam and Central America—without suffering injury.

On July 26, 1991, the Veterans of Foreign Wars will commemorate the renaming of VFW Post 11087 as Pfc. Adrienne Lynette Mitchell Post 11087 with a special ceremony. Please join me, Mr. Speaker, in commemorating the memory of Private first class Adrienne Lynette Mitchell on this solemn occasion, and in extending sincere condolences and best wishes to the Mitchell family.

STUDENT'S WINNING ESSAY ON
PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the following essay which was written by a student attending Oberlin College in my district. Heather S. Eckard was chosen by the Public Employees roundtable to receive a 1991 Public Service scholarship based on the essay that she wrote entitled "Why I Have Chosen To Pursue a Government Career." I am sure that my colleagues will greatly enjoy reading Heather's well-written essay about why she plans to opt for a career in the public sector versus private industry. In fact, many of her reasons for doing so will ring true for many of us.

The text of the essay follows:

WHY I HAVE CHOSEN TO PURSUE A PUBLIC
SERVICE CAREER

I have been involved as a volunteer in numerous environmental organizations, and have independently worked with the elderly. I find the priorities and the goals, and the resulting working environments of public service organizations to stimulate me more than those of jobs I have experienced in the private sector. Though I have never worked for a governmental agency, I believe the purposes for which many are created results in their functions and characteristics being similar to those of non-profit and other service organizations like those in which I have been involved; thus, I feel that my talents and interests are conducive to successful work in governmental agencies, as I have been successful in public service, and that a governmental career would be satisfying to me in ways similar to those ways in which public service satisfies me.

When I first became interested in environmental matters, I sought to learn more about the issues through small focus groups; I found the people involved in these interest groups to be sincerely welcoming, united in their cause (although not always in their voices), and almost unbelievably dedicated. It is most significantly for these reasons that I became more and more involved, and now plan to dedicate my career to public service. Compared to my work experiences in the private sector, which include telemarketing, retail sales, food service and secretarial accounting, I find that people in public service are more open with and encouraging of each other, more free to express themselves creatively, more sensitive to the needs of others and, overall, more driven.

Upon deeper reflection, perhaps these people are not more driven, but what they are driven by really entices me. In the private sector, people seem to be driven predominantly by the lures of power and money, which they work to achieve at almost any cost, stepping on anyone in their way. The working environment is very cut-throat, with each person looking out only for him/herself, and the dollar is the bottom line. After experiencing this, I have to ask myself: how truly rewarding is the reward for all this effort to "succeed"?

In public service, people are the bottom line. Rather than stepping on someone else to succeed individually, the goals involve reaching out to others to help them rise above societal problems and restraining individual situations, so that they might succeed as well. This priority means that it takes a sensitive, caring, often patient person to make a difference in public service; based on my natural sense of communication in working with older people, I feel that I am this type of person. Also, with such a shared goal, everyone must work together—one person can't do it alone. Everyone contributes to something they believe in, for a cause that they are willing to give, as I've observed, so much of their time, energy and spirit for.

Helping people, not working for power or profits, makes me feel good. After working for eight months to provide community education about environmental problems, it was entirely satisfying for me to realize that vision: to watch school children's eyes light up as they understood an environmental science project I had designed; to have their parents and teachers ask me more about energy conservation or toxic chemicals in home cleaning products; to see people of all ages pick up literature that I had made available for an environmental fair; to hear people talk about recycling and know that somehow, I was a small part of their awareness. . . . These things made all the hard work well worth it; this reward was truly rewarding to me.

I get the same sensations when spending time with the elderly. I feel "successful" when I can make an older person's day just by picking up the phone and calling to chat, or jotting them a newsy note; I know that many of them wait for the junk mail each day, so they have something to read, and I feel that I am sometimes the only thing that keeps them from being totally lonely. In my work as assistant to a retired partner of an accounting firm, I have to handle relations with many of his retired clients. I find that little things, simple to me, such as explaining a tax law or some health insurance procedure, greatly help them. It takes so little effort, but it means so much; these things make a difference. Indeed, like no other job I've experienced—be it selling clothing,

waitressing, or secretarial work—public service makes me aware of how I fit into the bigger picture.

It may seem that I am naive in my utopian attitude about the positive elements of public service. Yet, working in so many volunteer organizations, I have confronted many of the frustrations of such organizations, similar, in some ways, to the red-tape I've witnessed in private sector bureaucracies. In keeping with the two-page essay limit, I will not discuss what I perceive to be problems of public service; yet, I want to acknowledge that I am aware that such obstacles exist. Based on my experience in facing some of the organizational hurdles involved in public work, I feel that I have the intelligence and ambition to take my best running leap at these hurdles, and to "succeed". For me, the bottom line is that fighting red-tape, when the reward is based on a value I hold strong in my heart, is very much worth my efforts. I feel that with belief, perseverance, and in sticking to the working environment of respect and cooperation which I find so rewarding in public service, I will be very fulfilled by the differences I will make in a governmental career.

HONORING COL. WILLIAM W. MILLER'S 27 YEARS SERVICE IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual and, most importantly, a great American. I urge my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring Col. William W. Miller for 27 years of unselfish service to the U.S. Air Force. Colonel Miller's service will end at one of our Air Force's finest facilities—Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, TX.

Bill Miller was born April 19, 1942, in Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of North Allegheny High School and Grove City College with a degree in history. He obtained his masters degree in history from North Michigan University in 1975, and a masters in political science from Auburn University in 1983. His experience is also enhanced by his completion of Squadron Officer School in 1971, Air Command and Staff College in 1973, Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1976, and Air War College in 1983.

In 1964, Colonel Miller received his commission through the Air Force ROTC Program and was assigned to the 484th Armament and Electronic Maintenance Squadron at Turner AFB. In May 1966, he received his navigator wings at Mather AFB and was assigned to the 410th Bombardment Wing at K.K. Sawyer AFB. At Sawyer, he flew the B-52H as a navigator, instructor navigator, and radar navigator.

Colonel Miller in 1973 was assigned as operations officer of the radar bomb scoring site at Fort Drum, NY. During that period, he was on temporary duty as a ground-directed bombing crew controller to Udorn Royal Thai AFB.

In 1974, he was reassigned to the 410th Bombardment Wing as senior standardization/evaluation radar navigator and then as chief, training devices branch. In 1977, Colonel Miller returned to the 323d Flying Training Wing

at Mather AFB. In June 1980, he became commander of the 449th Flying Training Squadron at Mather.

In 1984, following graduation from Air War College, he was assigned to the AF ROTC at the University of Nebraska as commander and professor of aerospace studies. He was assigned to Headquarters Air Training Command, Randolph AFB, as director, navigator/survival training and life support from June 1984 until he was assigned to Sheppard Air Force Base in February 1986.

Colonel Miller in January 1988 became vice commander and chief, operations division of the wing at Sheppard. He has served in that position until October 1988, when he became commander of the Wing. He assumed his present position as vice commander of Sheppard AFB in February 1990.

Mr. Speaker, with this many years of active service you can be certain Col. Bill Miller has received awards for outstanding service. He has more than 4,500 flying hours, 125 B-52D combat stories in Vietnam, including 5 Linebacker II missions. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Flying Cross with 2 oak leaf clusters, Meritorious Service Medal with 2 oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with 6 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with 1 oak leaf cluster, Air Force Achievement Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with 12 oak leaf clusters, Combat Readiness Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with 4 bronze stars, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with palm, and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Not only is Col. Bill Miller an outstanding leader in our armed services, but he also a strong family member. Colonel Miller is married to the former Joellen Schwartz of Buffalo, NY. Colonel Miller is also the proud father of four sons—Bill, Andy, Mark, and Michael.

Mr. Speaker I ask my fellow Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Col. William W. Miller for 27 years of leadership in the U.S. Air Force.

A TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK T. CIOFFI

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Frederick T. Cioffi upon his retirement after 33 years of Federal service. Mr. Cioffi, who retired from the Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, on July 1, 1991, played a major role in the enforcement of the Federal nondiscrimination laws in our Nation's educational institutions.

One of the Federal Government's most important responsibilities is to ensure equal educational opportunity. In pursuing this task, the challenge is to deliver on a promise the Nation has long held out to its citizens—that every individual has the right to develop his or her talents to the fullest.

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights enforces civil rights laws as they apply to recipients of Federal funds. These laws now extend to approximately 16,000

school districts, 3,600 colleges and universities, and thousands of proprietary schools, libraries, museums, and correctional facilities. In 1969, I was the Director of the Office for Civil Rights. At that time, the Office was in the process of desegregating formerly de jure school systems through enforcement of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in the 17 Southern and border States. One of the first employees with the agency was Mr. Cioffi, who started with the compliance program in 1965 when civil rights enforcement was decentralized among the program agencies in the former Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [HEW].

That cadre of original employees had a profound effect on the elimination of racial discrimination and the establishment of nonracial unitary school systems. Through their tireless and courageous efforts, more than 700 school systems converted to nondiscriminatory operations as a result of investigations conducted by HEW and approval of legally acceptable desegregation plans. Mr. Cioffi was a team leader for many of the investigations conducted in these school districts, which today offer education free of racial discrimination. Later, he directed the title VI school compliance program in the Northern and Western States.

Frederick Cioffi is one of the last of the original group of investigators who remained with the Office for Civil Rights these many years. His accomplishments are many, including the crucial leadership he provided in determining the civil rights eligibility of applicant school districts under the Emergency School Aid Act [ESAA]. This turned out to be one of the most successful programs ever initiated from a civil rights perspective. In requiring compliance with specific civil rights provisions as a precondition to the award of Federal financial assistance, the ESAA Program had a significant role in the prevention and elimination of unlawful discrimination. During 1975–81, the Office for Civil Rights received remedial plans from and granted waivers to 505 school districts that were initially ineligible for ESAA funds because they had violated at least one of the civil rights requirements of the regulations.

Mr. Cioffi went on to hold 16 different positions in the Office for Civil Rights, including management of two regional offices, and was the Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights in 1981. The Office's compliance responsibilities have increased over the years with the enactment of new nondiscrimination laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, handicap, and age in federally assisted programs. As a result of Mr. Cioffi's persistent efforts to effectively enforce the Federal civil rights laws, many individuals and groups who had been victims of discrimination gained an opportunity to lead full and productive lives.

Frederick Cioffi strived to make a difference in the lives of school children and students attending our colleges and universities—to give them the opportunity to maximize their capacities and realize their educational and career aspirations. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in commending Frederick Cioffi. His long and distinguished record and his commitment to advancing Federal civil right enforcement was of immeasurable benefit to this Nation.