EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 3, 1992

BOYD CRAWFORD: A DISTINGUISHED STAFFER, AN AMERICAN PATRIOT

HON. WM. S. BROOMEFD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. BROOMEFD, Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, a young Washingtonian, Boyd Crawford, began his career in this great institution as a secretary for a Michigan Republican, Representative Clarence J. McLeod.

When he retired 38 years later in 1970, Boyd left behind a legacy of dedicated service to the institution and the Nation he loved.

Boyd spent 31 of his 38 years in Congress as leader of the Foreign Affairs Committee staff, a record that I am confident will not soon be broken. His continuous service as leader of the committee staff under seven consecutive committee chairmen, two Republicans and five Democrats, reveals more than I could ever say about his professionalism and his administrative ability.

Boyd joined the committee in 1939, and thus was among those who helped shape our foreign policy during World War II. He was also among those present at the creation of America's postwar foreign policy, including the Marshall plan, which Boyd helped guide through the committee and the House.

His service was inspired by the same sense of bipartisanship that characterized our foreign policy during the war years and for the first two decades of the cold war.

Those of us who worked with Boyd during those years were saddened to hear of Boyd's recent death at 85 years of age. Boyd lived long enough to see the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, an outcome that he had worked mightily to achieve.

His wife of 64 years, Gertrude Galloway Crawford of Annandale, and his family should know that many of us in Congress have lost a great patriot.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE FOR GEORGE TROUTMAN

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of our Public Works and Transportation Committee I have had the opportunity to work with many fine individuals in both the public and private sector. One of the most outstanding has been George Troutman, vice president of Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. He is a man of rare energy, ingenuity, and achievement.

In 1943, at age 17, George enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He completed flying school, serving as a B-25 pilot in World War II and a B-29 pilot during the Korean War. He then became a research and development officer, worked in our guided missile and space programs and retired in 1965 from the USAF. Following that, George represented General Dynamics and later, General Electric in Washington before joining Bell Helicopter 1981.

George retired from Bell on December 31, 1991, and on January 1, 1992 the Fort Worth Star Telegram published a most interesting article. In it, he remarked that he would like to share that with the many Members of Congress who know and respect my friend George Troutman.

(From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Jan. 1, 1992)

LOBBIIST COMES IN FOR LANDING—TOP PRO­FONENT OF BELL HELICOPTER’S V-22 RE­TIRES

(By Ron Hutcheson)

WASHINGTON.—In the summer of 1980, George Troutman came to Fort Worth to learn about a strange aircraft that flies like an airplane and hovers like a helicopter.

Nearly 13 years later, the outcome of that trip is on everyone's mind. The V-22 Osprey has survived repeated Pentagon attempts to cancel the $1.8 billion development project.

Troutman said he was so impressed by Bell Helicopter Textron's plans for the tilt-rotor aircraft that he signed on as the company's chief Washington lobbyist. The Georgia native, who retired today at age 66, has played a major role in persuading Congress to keep the V-22 alive despite objections from Defense Secretary Dick Cheney.

After a quarter of a century as a lobbyist for various defense contractors, Troutman is leaving an industry in turmoil with plans for a more tranquil life on his 204-acre farm in Maryland. He will be replaced by John Zugschwert, former executive director of the American Helicopter Society.

In an era of declining Pentagon budgets, when most defense companies are cutting spending and staff, Troutman is a living reminder that life wasn't always as tough for the military-industrial complex.

As a lobbyist, he was a master of the grand gesture, the kind of splashy event that requires money and imagination.

In 1986, he persuaded his company to throw a massive party in the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum that drew scores of top-ranking military and government officials.

In 1987, when then-House Speaker Jim Wright led a congressional delegation to the Soviet Union, he popped up in Madrid, Spain, for an impressive display of trans-Atlantic lobbying. Greeting the lawmakers on a stopover, Troutman treated the delegation to front-row seats at a bullfight and a four-course dinner with Flamenco dancers.

But his biggest coup came in 1990, when Troutman staged one of the most unusual publicity stunts in congressional history. Overcoming naymayers within his own company and stubborn resistance from federal bureaucrats, Troutman arranged to land one of Bell Helicopter Textron's experimental aircraft on the parking plaza in front of the U.S. Capitol.

The V-22, a tilt-rotor aircraft that helped pave the way for the more sophisticated V-22, swayed lawmakers and tourists with a noontime flight demonstration. The attention-getting event required three months of planning and approval from at least eight federal offices or agencies, including the Secret Service and the Federal Aviation Administration.

His flamboyance, Troutman has carefully avoided personal publicity, refusing almost all requests for on-the-record interviews.

"The last thing any good Washington guy wants is high visibility," he explained yesterday, after agreeing to talk on his last day at the office.

Troutman, who previously lobbied for General Dynamics and General Electric, said he expects even tougher times ahead for the industry.

"The defense industry, in my view, is going to have an enormous shakeout. All the companies are going to be working very hard to get pieces of whatever business is still com­ing," he said. "The state of the industry in general is going to go down, and it will keep on going down. There will be a bottom somewhere."

Troutman, who carried the title of vice president of Washington operations for Bell, said he always viewed his job in more simple terms.

"Lobbying is no more and no less than being a salesman," he said. "If you sell yourself first and your ideas have merit, you can probably sell it."

The former Air Force pilot started selling defense products in 1965, when he joined General Dynamics after retiring from a 22-year military career. His primary task in that first job was to keep government money flowing to the Fort Worth-built F-111 long after the Pentagon had soured on the troubled fighter.

The F-111 was the mainstay of the Fort Worth plant until General Dynamics developed the F-16 fighter.

"It was tough," Troutman said. "If we had been able to get the F-111 through, the value of the F-111 to the military, the GD plant would have closed. I doubt that we would ever have seen the F-16.

In 1975, Troutman left General Dynamics for General Electric, where he helped promote the company's aircraft engines. He joined Bell Helicopter Textron in January 1981.

"I came really, I think, because of the tilt-rotor, because it was so fascinating," he said. "You can see the potential for the thing."

Troutman said he is virtually certain that Cheney will again call for canceling the V-22 in the 1993 defense budget. He said he is equally certain that Congress will reject Cheney's proposal and support the project.

"No question about it—it will go ahead," he said. "The V-22 has a life of its own."

As for his own plans, Troutman said he is considering consulting work, other job offers..."
and the possibility of raising fish and exotic game on his farm. He said he is particularly interested in tilapia, a perchlike fish that is served in some restaurants. "Tilapia, I think, is Peter's fish," he said. "It's on the menu at the Carriage House in Fort Worth."

But as he cleaned out his desk yesterday, Trotzstein seemed in no hurry to make up his mind.

"I've never really known what I wanted to do when I grow up," he said. "I'm grown up, and I'm still not sure."

DOCTOR'S COLUMN MAKES GREAT CASE FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the March 1 Tri-Valley Herald of Pleasanton, CA, contained an excellent guest column by Dr. Edward B. Clark, who is known for his service in the Tri-Valley area for over 25 years in the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology. His editorial is worth reprinting here.

I would especially note the growing recognition by many physicians that a national single payer system with capitated or budgeted payments would reduce the interference of paraprofessionals in the practice of medicine and give doctors greater clinical freedom to practice medicine, rather than practice bureaucracy.

WE NEED TO REFORM HEALTH CARE
(By Edward B. Clark, M.D.)

Choice and opportunity have been available in the development of good health care in this country. Currently, many have no access to health care. Most of us are becoming distressed over the ever-increasing costs of care and decreasing choice of providers. There has definitely been a shift from health care being a right into being a privilege.

Members of my family have now lost both the choice and the opportunity for health care. My son and brother have lost both through loss of employment and changing insurance, and when it is exceeded the consumer would need to pay more out of pocket. Those providers that are most cost efficient would be rewarded with greater income and patients that utilize less would have lower personal costs.

A greater concern is that quality of care would diminish. There are many examples of quality of care diminish as the physician has less time to spend with the patient to determine what is the best treatment for the patient. When Wilson began her first year as principal, attendance at the school was one of the lowest in the county. Within a few years, Wilson's programs brought the school up to fifth in attendance.

Wilson has managed to turn Skyway into a world where children are encouraged to dream about achieving their goals. "College, drug-free and bilingualism are our main goals," said Wilson, who talks to the children in Spanish when she enters a classroom. The children answer in Spanish.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Frederica Wilson for her outstanding achievements as teacher and administrator. Her devotion to education is an inspiration to all teachers and principals in Dade County and around the Nation.

UNDERMINING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this editorial, the fifth in a series that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, indicates that a "majority of us to establish this much needed reform."

Only bold leadership, thoughtful consideration and painful decisions can overcome the powerful influence of the status quo. Comprehensive reform in health care can only be accomplished through serious commitment by us all.

FREDERICA WILSON, HONORED PRINCIPAL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Frederica Wilson, who has been honored by the Dade County Public School System as being one of its best administrators. She was one of seven candidates chosen to compete for an award.

As principal of Skyway Elementary, Ms. Wilson has developed several award winning programs which brought the school up to a national fifth in attendance. She was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication and commitment to education. Their article, "Skyway Principal's Philosophy—Reach Out and Hug Someone," by Ana Acde reveals why she is so admired and loved by students and colleagues. The article follows:

Federica Wilson walks out of her office at Skyway Elementary surrounded by students. As she walks, her arms stretch around her waist or legs—depending on the size of the child—and squeeze her. "That's a daily ritual," she said. "Every child receives a hug first thing in the morning and last thing before they leave home."

For 13 years Wilson has been principal of Skyway in Carol City. She has won numerous awards in the past, but this is the first time she is nominated for principal of the year. "I'm honored," she said.

When Wilson began her first year as principal, attendance at the school was one of the lowest in the county. Within a few years, Wilson's programs brought the school up to fifth in attendance.

Wilson has managed to turn Skyway into a world where children are encouraged to dream about achieving their goals. "College, drug-free and bilingualism are our main goals," said Wilson, who talks to the children in Spanish when she enters a classroom. The children answer in Spanish.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Frederica Wilson for her outstanding achievements as teacher and administrator. Her devotion to education is an inspiration to all teachers and principals in Dade County and around the Nation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 3, 1992

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES COULD WORK, WITH STATE, LOCAL INPUT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, the congressionally mandated National Council on Education Standards and Testing recently released their report stating that a national system of student assessments is a goal toward which the educational community should work. I agree. Challenging our students to attain an acceptable level of academic achievement is not an unrealistic proposition.

For the past decade we have recognized that American schools are in need of a renewed commitment by those involved at every level. The Federal Government must invest more money, the States must review their priorities, local educators must closely examine their current methods and consider reform, and students must be held to world class standards.

Mr. Mel Bergheim of the Alexandria Gazette-Packet points out that the debate over these achievement levels is often misplaced. "The Federal Government is not, and should not, put itself in a position of dictating a specific curriculum or test. However, as I stated above, there is a serious need for national standards that should be adhered to by local school systems regardless of how they choose to measure their students performance."

I submit Mr. Bergheim's article dated January 23, 1992 for the RECORD.

[From the Gazette Packet, Jan. 23, 1992]
EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES COULD WORK, WITH STATE, LOCAL INPUT
(By Mel Bergheim)

Should we have national standards for public schools and related tests of student achievement?

Those who answer "yes" argue that we need a common basis for setting curriculum content and measuring lack of learning, from place to place and over time.

Those who answer "no" worry that the disparities in resources available to school systems are too great, and that it is unfair to use tests to compare populations-such as the high proportion of minorities in cities like Alexandria compared to the relative homogeneity of suburban counties like Loudoun-deciding uniformly applicable standards.

And still to be answered is a question that especially bothers opponents of national standards: Who will set them? People who agree with Sen. Jesse Helms? Those who belong to People for the American Way?

Evidence that the country is closely divided on the issue surfaced Jan. 6 when PBS telecast a debate in the format of a courtroom trial, on this question, "Do we need a national report card?"

After the "trial," viewers were invited to vote on the question by dialing one of two toll-free numbers. Of 15,958 respondents, 47.5 percent voted "yes," 52.5 percent, "no."

The format of the program, the first of that kind in a weekly series called "Education on Trial," was adversarial, implying that the answer had to be yes or no, guilty or not guilty.

This approach left no room for charting a middle course between prescribing uniform national standards with little room for local variation, and setting disparate state and local standards disparate state and local students with little commonality from one place to another.

Instead, why not take a middle course that would encourage developing educational guidelines at the national level in a format that respected state and local people to set their own goals and priorities?

There is actually a model in place for such an approach, which was developed and refined over the last 15 years in the field of public health.

The Centers for Disease Control, in close collaboration with other agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Public Health Association, and state and local public health officials, have developed model standards for the attainment of local objectives related to the promotion and protection of health.

The singular feature of these standards is that they are presented in workbook form, enabling each community to set its own principles and timetable for achieving its objectives within carefully defined, specific national goals. Communities are urged, but not required, to try to achieve their objectives by the year 2000.

Here are two more or less randomly selected examples of the format:

"By [year] reduced causes by alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes to no more than - [number] per 100,000 people."

Note the communities wish to develop specific population targets, for example, by age, race, sex, income, disabling conditions, etc. for community-relevant populations.

"By [year] the community will be served by a system that assures access to public health services for control of chronic diseases and conditions, e.g. hypertension, diabetes, arthritis."

The emphasis in the standards is on applying the resources needed to improve health or on measuring the health status outcomes of community effort.

Note that though the standards are set nationally, each community is free to work out its own scenario and to add to, or choose among, the guidelines it will work on. Further, each community must decide for itself who should set the goals and how to achieve them.

Note also that though a federal agency, in this instance the Centers for Disease Control, took the lead in developing the standards, and some local public health officials were significant partners, as was the American Public Health Association, a national, private, professional organization, which promulgates the standards.

As one who was deeply involved in developing the public health standards in the 1960s, and has observed the local education scene since the 1960s, I believe this approach can be adapted to public schools.

To the National Council on Standards and Testing, established by Congress to address this important issue in the so-called crisis in education, I say:

Why not try the medicine that has been prescribed for public health?

THE CREATION OF A HOUSE ADMINISTRATOR

HON. DAN GLICKMAN
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has recently experienced an
intolerable rash of management problems. While the specific problems may seem unrelated, they all stem from a lack of professional management at the top. I am not criticizing the performance of the current officers of the House, but the lack of a professional manager responsible for running a tight ship around here.

Today we are introducing a resolution to amend the House rules to create a House Administrator. This person would be the manager of the House, appointed by the Speaker, in consultation with the majority leader, and approved by the House, on the basis of his or her experience in running a major institution, whether public or private, according to modern business practices. The Administrator's task will be to plan, coordinate and direct all the administrative support operations of the House.

The Administrator will report to the Committee on House Administration, which will put many aspects of running the House in biparti san hands, thus avoiding allegations of one party concealing something from the other. Since both parties are held accountable for the actions of the House, both should share in the oversight and management functions.

The resolution also establishes an auditor of the House, who will be appointed by the chairman of the House Administration Committee, with the approval of the Speaker and the minority leader. The auditor will conduct financial audits to see whether financial systems are working and will also pursue allegations of fraud, waste, or abuse, in much the same manner as the Inspectors General in federal agencies. The Inspectors General have proven their worth time and time again in various agencies and the same concept could work here in the House.

Running the Capitol complex has become a huge operation. We are a city within a city. We have dozens of buildings, a police force, restaurants, shops, mass transit system, library and research service, television station, car wash, post office, first aid stations, doctors office, ambulance service, hair salons, credit union, printer, paint shop, furniture factory, moving company, and more.

Unfortunately, the House is managed the same way it was run decades ago, and all Members, as a group, end up paying the price for our failure to bring operations into the modern world. Without effective management controls, the House could be spending millions of dollars unnecessarily. The current system is accountable to no one, yet every one of us is held accountable when something goes wrong.

We are responsible for how tax dollars are spent. We are held accountable for any aspect of this operation that does not pass the test of public scrutiny.

The recent revelations over the House bank, restaurants, the Post Office, and services viewed as perks have focused scrutiny on practices that would not stand up to normal professional standards and do not meet the professional and ethical standards of the overwhelming majority of House Members. These unfortunate events reflect the fact there is no one professional administrator overseeing the operation of an enterprise with about 25,000 employees and a budget of almost $1.8 billion.

Why perpetuate this system just because that is the way it has always been done? Many of these practices make no sense in 1992, much less in the 20th century. For example, the Sergeant-at-Arms pays the salaries of Members, while the Clerk of the House pays the salaries of all other House employees. Why does the Clerk of the House in Congress use a part-time job, and Members were paid on the per diem basis. In order to get their S 8 a day back in the 1800's, Members would sign a check to draw from the now-defunct House bank. The Speaker, who was the payroll agent for Members, requested the Sergeant-at-Arms assist him, and the Sergeant-at-Arms has paid Members' salaries ever since.

Almost every person I asked, when trying to find out why this was the case, replied, "Oh, that's the way it has always been done," as if that was the response I was looking for. This kind of an attitude is unacceptable if the House as an institution is to operate with any kind of responsibility.

Now is the time to take action to create effective, modern systems of congressional management and delegate management authority to a professional, not a politician. We should be able to focus our attention on important issues of policy, such as health care and creating jobs, not on whether the barber shop is charging enough for a haircut or if there is favoritism in the assignment of parking spaces.

We are introducing this proposal to prevent future problems in the House and to ensure that tax dollars are being spent in a prudent manner. However, the main purpose for this proposal is to liberate us, to free up Members of Congress from the day to day operational details and professionalize their handling so we can do what we were elected to do and focus our efforts on providing health care to Americans, to improve our country's educational system, to get Americans working again, and to get this economy back on its feet.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE BODIE BOWL AREA IN CALIFORNIA

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a piece of legislation which will protect the integrity of a very important landmark in the State of California and my congressional district: the Bodie State Historic Park and its surrounding lands.

Bodie, a former gold mine district and preserved authentic ghosttown, was designated a National landmark in 1951 and a California State Historic Park in 1992. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is included in the Federal Historic American Buildings Survey. The National Park Service listed Bodie as a priority one candidate for National Historic Landmark. In fiscal year 1990 and 1991 report to Congress entitled "Threatened and Damaged National Historic Landmarks" and recommended protection of the Bodie area.

The legislation that I am introducing today at the recommendation of a resolution passed by the California State Legislature on September 4, 1990, will attempt to preserve the ghosttown character, ambience, historic buildings, and scenic attributes of the town of Bodie by withdrawing the public lands around the historic park from further mineral entry or patent.

Bodie was settled around 1859, when William Bodey discovered gold in Bodie. Seeking their fortune, many followed to Bodie and established a mining town which in the form of the ghosttown as it stands today, gives an outlook to the history of old time mining towns and offers reminders of the vibrant characters who made it unique.

The town of Bodie rose to prominence with the decline of mining along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Prospectors crossing the eastern slope in 1859 "to see the Elephant"—that is, to search for gold—discovered what was to be the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, and started a wild rush to the surrounding high desert country.

By 1879 Bodie boasted a population of about 10,000 and was second to none for wickedness, badmen and the "worst climate out of doors." Killings occurred with monotonous regularity, sometimes becoming almost daily events. Robberies, stage holdups, and street fights provided variety, and the town's 65 saloons offered many opportunities for relaxation after hard days of work in the mines. One little girl, whose family was taking her to the remote and infamous town, wrote in her diary: "Goodbye God, I'm going to Bodie." The phrase came to be known throughout the West.

Only about 5 percent of the buildings Bodie contained during its 1880 heyday still remain. Today, it stands just as it was, fire, and the elements have left it—a genuine California gold mining ghosttown in a state of "arrested decay" which courts over 200,000 visitors per year. It is my hope that this legislation will continue to promote, protect and preserve the integrity of this area and its rich history for generations to come.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ROSS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA
OF AMERICAN SAMOA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues
March 3, 1992

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

16,000 Cherokees signed a petition to Washing­
ston declaring that their tribesmen had been tricked by witnesses at New­
Echota. The petition and all Rose's pleas were ignored by President Jackson.

Although about 2,000 Cherokees had gone west after 1836, the remaining 14,000 stayed on, hopeful that Ross would succeed in his fight. In May, 1838, Gen. Winfield Scott and 7,325 men moved into the Cherokee country and herded the Indians into stockades in prepara­
tion for forced removal. The following Octo­
ber they were released, and to Ross fell the sad task of leading his people from their homes.

More than 4,000 Cherokees died of expos­
ture, hunger, and sickness during the ter­
rible 6-month-long trip west. Rose's wife was among them, and the Cherokee leader buried her in Little Rock, Ark. The journey to the West became known among the Cherokees as Nuna-da-ut-sun'y-"The Trial They Cried." History records it as "The Trail of Tears.

In Indian Territory the new migrants, join­
ing Cherokee "old Settlers," eventually mar­
shaled their forces, formed a new constitu­
tion, and at a national Cherokee convention selected John Ross, Principal Chief of the United Cherokee Nation in its new capital at Tahlequah.

The ensuing war, called the Cherokee War, was caused by the Civil War led the Federal Gov­
ernment to depose him for a time, he was re­
turned to office. The Cherokee chief-states­man, who had already served 12 years as President Chief of the new Cherokee Government, the tribe had gone far toward civilization. They were accomplished farmers, cattlemen, and weavers; had built roads, schools, and churches, and, through the invention by their great trismen Sequoya of a Cherokee alphabet, were largely literate. In 1836 the Cherokee Nation formed a government pattern­
ted after that of the United States, its cap­
tal at New Echota, Ga.

John Ross was the logical choice as Principal Chief, for he had been a tribal leader since 1813, when he had fought under General Jackson and his men against the Creeks. As president of the Cherokee National Committee from 1819 to 1826 he had promoted the education and mechanical training of the In­
dians, and worked in development of the new government.

But the Cherokee's "golden age" was to be a brief one, for as early as 1822 the Federal Government told the State of Geor­
gia that Indians would, in time, be removed from their lands. In 1822 the House of Rep­
rresentatives of the United States, by an act, withdrew their claim to the Creek Indian land titles. To move this the Cherokee Coun­
cil responded by voting to make no more treaties with the United States. Neither per­
sonal nor economic sacrifices were asked of the two commissioners, sent to the tribe from Washington; could change Cherokee resis­
tance.

But Georgia continued to maintain that the Indians were only tenants on their lands, and between 1828 and 1831 the Georgia legis­
lature ruthlessly stripped the Cherokees of all their civil rights. When gold was discov­
dered on tribal lands, Cherokee fate was sealed: answering demands of the Georgia legis­
lature, U. S. Congress appropriated $50,000 for removal of the tribe.

John Ross worked tirelessly in defending the right of the Cherokees to their ancestral lands, and headed several delegations to Wash­ington, but without success. His own home was confiscated, and for a time he was imprisoned. The tribal newspaper, the Chero­
kee Phoenix, was suppressed.

In 1835, under the Treaty of New Echota, all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi were ceded and the tribe was given 2 years to move to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). No of­
cicial of the Cherokee Nation had been a party to the removal agreement, and some

Kaiser: 1390—$1100.
8 Dist. at $35.
9/7-9/$55.05 ($14.00 increase in 1 month).
12/29-1/14—$56.70 ($15.70 increase in 4 months).
1/14-2/1/93—$62.40 ($6.70 increase in 6 months).

This increase started just about the time the company started advertising (a lot) on talent names offering a free quarterly maga­

DR. RUTH DOUGLAS OF SOUTH GRANVILLE, NY: A CULTURAL TREASURE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are a great num­
ber of other things, the 6-rental-people in the 24th Congressional District, and I'd like to tell you about one of them.

A friend of mine, James N. Ayres of Gran­
vile, NY, wrote to me and said "We think of Dr. Ruth (Douglas) as being a community treasure." And so she is. After retiring in 1967 as chairman of the music department of Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, she has been a voice teacher, musical director, and conductor in the South Granville area, enrich­
ing the entire community in incalculable ways.

Ruth Douglas graduated from Mount Holy­
kaye in 1923, and immediately joined the col­
lege's music department. She eventually rose to head the department, and continued to study voice and piano and perform as a solo­
ist with the choir and glee club. She also studied in Berlin.

The glee club she directed gave numerous performances in New York City, occasionally in joint concerts with other schools.

Her sabbatical leaves and summers were spent increasing her musical knowledge. She visited Manila, Japan, India, England, Ger­
many, Switzerland, Moscow, and many other countries, where she learned that music was an international language transcending differences in culture and political systems.

In 1887, she was awarded the De Witt Clin­
to the American Council of Learned Service Award from Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of New York. The award was in recognition of her "outstanding service to the community which exemplifies the ancient Masonic teaching of concern for the well-being of mankind and of belief in the worldwide brotherhood of Man." Specifically, the award was for her long con­
tribution to the cultural life of her community. It was characteristic of her to give credit in­
stead to the members of her chorus.

Dr. Douglas is active in other areas as well.

She has been a regent of the Captain Israel Harris Chapter of the Daughters of the Amer­
ican Revolution. And everyone who knows her agrees that she is very well-informed about current affairs.

Her 99th birthday will be March 19. On March 22 her many friends and admirers will hold a community celebration in her honor.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask this body to rise today to pay its own tribute to a very special
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GLORIA FISHER, HONORED PRINCIPAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Gloria Fisher, who has been honored by the Dade County public school system as being one of its best administrators. She was one of several candidates chosen to compete for an award.

As principal of Seminole Elementary, a school where one-third of the students do not speak English as their first language, she began an extensive reading program to help students advance to their level by fourth grade. Ms. Fisher was recently featured in the Miami Herald for her extraordinary dedication and commitment to education. The article “Seminole Elementary is Run by ‘Angel of God’” by Jon O’Neill was a favorite.

Fisher has a special interest in her students and colleagues. The article follows:

At Seminole Elementary, Gloria Fisher runs a “no-frills” school. But there’s enough to be tapped as one of seven nominees for this year’s Principal of the Year Award. Fisher is the nominee from Region III.

“I’m very flattered by this,” Fisher said. “It’s always an honor to be selected for an award by your peers.”

Those who work for Fisher, and those she works for, have no doubt she deserves the accolade.

“She’s an angel from God,” said Jo Lynn Reinhartson, who teaches prekindergarten at Seminole, 121 SW 78th FL. “She cares about the kids and the teachers and she always supports us. She’s fantastic."

Fisher is “a strong leader,” said Julia Menendez, director of operations for Region III. “She gets people motivated and gets things done. She knows how to overcome difficulties.”

For Fisher, the main job as a principal is to get children to understand they must be responsible for their own actions. She sees it as the best way to build a foundation for their future.

“They have to know they have choices,” she said. “They know there are rules and consequences when they break the rules. When they make a bad decision, they are punishing themselves.”

Fisher is also committed to reading. At Seminole, more than one-third of the school’s 600 students don’t speak English as a native language. So Fisher and the teachers began an intensive three-year reading program, focusing on the primary grades.

“If the kids aren’t reading up to their level by fourth grade, we’re in deep trouble,” she said. “We have to prepare them to go into the world, and that starts with reading.”

Fisher, 60, was born in New York City and got her degree in fine arts from the University of Havana. She studied in New York and Cuba, finally moving to Miami with her first husband in 1960.

She started as a substitute teacher at North Beach Elementary, then moved to Biscayne Park. Five years and two Merrick Elementary as a visiting teacher. Her next job was as part of the human relations staff of the school’s guidance office. She has also worked as school psychologist and a personnel coordinator.

On March 3, 1992

But her heart was in the schools and in 1975 she became principal of Banyan Elementary, where she stayed for 13 years and presided over the opening of a gifted center there. She moved to Southbrite in 1987 and set about her first task: more parent participation.

“There was no parental involvement,” she said. “Now, I have a saying, ‘If you have a lot of money here, but they’re always pitching in to help and back me up.’"

Fisher loves being a principal.

“This is where it’s at for me,” she said. “Out here, with the kids, the teachers and the parents, is where you can really make a difference.”

Mr. Speaker, I commend Gloria Fisher for her outstanding achievements as teacher and administrator. Her devotion to education is an inspiration to all teachers and principals in Dade County and around the Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO
WESTINGHOUSE SCIENCE WINNERS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKER, Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to two young men in my congressional district who were recently named finalists in the 50th annual “Westinghouse Science Talent Search.” They were among 12 young people in the district who had been named semifinalists. The people of the First Congressional District of New York are very proud of this dazzling dozen.

Kurt Steven Thorn, 16, of Wading River selected a project in marine biology/geochemistry in the Science Talent Search. He theorized that the history of water pollution is detectable in the growth lines in hard clam shells. Using a synchrotron x-ray fluorescence microscope at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Kurt measured trace element concentrations and found a correlation.

The son of Dr. and Mrs. Craig E. Thorn, he is a junior at Southold Wading River High School and plans to study marine biology at Princeton. He was also a finalist at the 1991 International Science and Engineering Fair.

Edward John Newman, 17, of Nesconset entered a physics project in the Science Talent Search. His objective was to design, build, and test a bicycle wheel with better aerodynamic characteristics than those of wheels now on the market. He developed a four-spoke composite wheel with adjustable, asymmetrical, airfoil-shaped spokes and through extensive testing showed it to outperform more standard wheels.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Edward Newman, a student at St. Anthony’s High School in South Huntington and plans to study engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. For the past 3 years he has designed the highest rated bridge in the Brookhaven National Bridge Building contest. In addition to these two outstanding young men, 10 others made it to the rank of semifinalist, 8 of them from 1 high school. The eight students from Ward Melville High School

person, Dr. Ruth Douglas of South Granville, NY.

LAURA SIMS AND THE COBBS CREEK SKATE HOUSE IN THE PARK A WINNING COMBINATION

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly unique woman who is the very definition of persistence and dedication. In 1971, Mrs. Laura Sims had a vision of a neighborhood ice skating rink, because she wanted a place for her children and their friends to skate. Some 14 years later, Mrs. Sims saw her dreams turn into reality with the opening of the Cobbs Creek Skate House in the Park. I would like to take a moment to reflect on this truly remarkable woman, and demonstrate to my colleagues that one concerned citizen can certainly make a difference.

The 200- by 85-foot-rink at Cobbs Creek Parkway and Walnut Street was initially proposed in 1971 by Mrs. Sims and other west Philadelphia parents, who were tired of taking their children out of the neighborhood for ice skating. Needless to say, as in a great many of our Nation’s neighborhoods, interest in ice skating was very high, and parents began driving caravans of west Philadelphia children to other city and suburban skating rinks. Soon the carloads became busloads, and the idea of opening a neighborhood ice rink was brought before the Fairmount Park Commission. After years of negotiations and appropriations, the Cobbs Creek Skate House in the Park opened in February 1985. I enjoyed the great pleasure of attending this joyous occasion with Mrs. Sims.

Some would think that after the years of hard work it took to open the ice rink, Laura Sims might have relaxed, but this could not be further from the truth. Laura Sims has worked exceedingly hard over the last 7 years in a new capacity—to see that the Cobbs Creek Skate House is utilized, year round, to its fullest extent. She has been the driving force behind the rink. The Cobbs Creek Skate House is now a neighborhood skating rink. Laura Sims has worked as school psychologist and personal counselor.

I firmly believe that it is people like Laura Sims that still make our cities pleasant places to live. Her pride in her neighborhood, her city, and her country are clearly seen through the fruits of her labor. One need look no further than the smile on her face to see a woman who is happiest when others are happy. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to this wonderful woman.

God Bless Laura Sims.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF PHYLLIS JEAN GRAHAM

HON. BOB MCEWEN OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say a few words in honor of Phyllis Jean Graham of Columbus, OH.

During the past district work period, while we were all back home and this Chamber was quiet, Mrs. Graham passed away after a valiant battle with lung cancer that lasted over 4 years. She was a dedicated and successful mother, grandmother, legal secretary, businesswoman, wife, and Godly woman. She truly touched and brightened the life of every person who knew her.

Her husband of over 32 years, the Honorable District Court Judge James L. Graham, recently delivered remarks in remembrance of her passing. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to echo some of his remarks in the RECORD, as they are truly a testimony to the spiritual beauty and lifetime of achievement of Phyllis Jean Graham:

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS JEAN GRAHAM

January 10, 1941 - December 25, 1991

We have come here this afternoon to celebrate the life of a remarkable woman who touched the lives of many people. At first it didn't seem possible that I could speak here, but as the days passed and things came into better focus, it didn't seem possible not to. Yes, the pain of saying goodbye is sometimes overwhelming but most of the time I have been sustained by a sense of peace and gratitude, even joy, which I think you'll understand better when I have finished, so if I have a problem just bear with me—it will be temporary.

Phyllis Jean Bryant was born on January 10, 1941 in northeastern Kentucky—a part of Appalachia—near the little town of Louisa. She was the first of four children born to the marriage of Nouville Bryant and Emagene Davis. Her father worked in coal mining and her mother had a sewing business when there was work. Times were hard and money was scarce. She attended a little four room school. Sometimes her mother had to sew her school dress out of flour sack material. Her aunt was the schoolteacher. But Phyllis remembered her childhood in Kentucky as a happy time, playing with her sisters Diana and Carolyn and her brother Jarold and her many cousins. She loved to tell stories of their adventures on her Grandpa Davis's farm—material that Mark Twain could have put to good use. And if there was a Tom Sawyer among them, it was Phyllis. Yes, Phyllis had her own tomboy, but she was respected for it.

For instance, at school there was a girls softball team, but the boys played baseball. Guess who the boys chose as their pitcher?

The family moved to Ohio when Phyllis was about 10 years old and finally settled on a small farm in Madison County near West Jefferson. Both parents worked, and Phyllis, as an only child, was very involved in this work. She helped with the farm work, the house work and the care of the younger children. In her early teens, it was not unusual for Phyllis to arrive at 5:00 a.m. to fix breakfast for her father, get the other children ready for school, then catch
the bus herself. After school she would do house work, farm chores, and watch the younger children until their bedtime and then turn to her homework. Nevertheless, she was an outstanding student, loved and respected by her classmates and teachers at West High School.

In June of 1956, Phyllis applied for her first job—a summer job as a waitress at George’s Drive-In, a popular drive-in restaurant on the west side of Columbus. She was turned down, so I think she may not have been entirely truthful about her age—but she was hired. Now in those days waitresses in drive in restaurants were called “car-hops” because they took the food out to the customers’ cars on trays and they usually wore snappy uniforms. Well, the first day she started working, this car-hop attracted the intense interest of a 17 year old counter boy named Jim. I didn’t waste any time asking her for a date but she turned me down—several times—but I persisted and finally she agreed and thus began a relationship that lasted 38 years.

Within a few months we were going steady and before a year had passed we were sure we loved each other and planned to marry as soon as Phyllis graduated. As you might imagine, I was not able to turn that talk into some alarm, thinking this was a teenage infatuation. But it was much more than that. In June of 1959, Phyllis graduated from high school, and sure enough on June 18, 1959, a church wedding which we planned and paid for, took place. We had a beautiful wedding and life was great—so she did it herself. Phyllis was a woman, a solar woman, and a powerful man would give short shrift to a powerful woman. That center, that hub, was her relationship with God and her faith in His power, His love to heal and comfort. Phyllis had found them all along, because She beat the odds and while she had some rare, if ever, spent anything on herself.

The 1960’s were child bearing years; the 1970’s were child rearing years; and the 1980’s were grandchild bearing years. The challenges, the jobs, the adventures and accomplishments and, yes, the occasional setbacks and heartbreaks of those years would fill many chapters of a book. Our first daughter, Lisa, was born in September, 1961 while we were still in law school. Of course, everyone who knows Phyllis knows that she, personally, raised all of her kids. She worked for our farm on Roberts Road, which she bought our farm on Roberts Road, which she loved, I told her I was too busy to build a house—so she did it herself. Phyllis was a competent person. Whatever decisions she made, she dealt with others with fairness and integrity, her accounts were always in order. For Phyllis, money was to be used to feed, clothe, and house her kids, pay for the work of the church, to share with loved ones who needed it and invested wisely for the future security of her children and grandchildren. She rarely, if ever, spent anything on herself.

The first priority in Phyllis’ life was her role as a mother. She gave herself to it completely, she was a devoted and tireless mother. I would say that she was especially gifted in this area, and that her gifting enabled her to nurture not only her own children, but many others as well, children and adults. Her sister, Dianna, told me yesterday that she was a mother to her and Carolyn when they were growing up and then smiled and said, “and of course she never stopped.”

When we look at Phyllis’ ability to nurture other people, her capacity to love them unconditionally, to encourage them and bring out the best in them, we are approvingly near to the thing which was at the center of her being—the hub from which everything else radiates. That center, the hub, that center, that hub, was her relationship with God and her faith in His Son, Jesus Christ.

Phyllis’ faith had its roots in her early childhood in Kentucky. She became a Christian when she was still a little girl. She knew she was a Christian not because she was born into a Christian family, not because she attended a church, but because even at that early age she made a decision to accept God’s gift of salvation and eternal life, by inviting Jesus Christ into her heart and committing herself to follow Him. That was a commitment she kept for the rest of her life.

There may be some here who did not know of the spiritual dimension of Phyllis’ life—I think not many. But if that be the case and if you have perhaps felt that there was something special about her, something that drew you to her, the feeling that she really cares about you and you, and that she wants you to know the Creator of the universe and the love of His Son, Jesus Christ, that streamed out from her heart, from her being.

Phyllis was a child of God. She was a devoted student of the Bible. She was diligent in prayer. She was a leader of a home fellowship group, within the church. She was a spiritual mentor and counselor to many. She had a rare ability to make people feel special. She had a burden for people who were hurting; the lonely, the bereaved, those suffering as a result of failed relationships. And God used her mightily as an instrument of His love to heal many people.

Eight and one-half years ago she finally sank into my thick skull what it was that was so special about this woman I loved. I had spent twenty-five years looking for significance and fulfillment in my career, in success, recognition, money, power, possessions, and yet feeling very empty in the midst of great success—as the world measures success. Yet here was Phyllis quietly and steadily accomplishing spiritual and lasting significance and finding great fulfillment. When you’re pursuing the agenda I was pursuing, you always think just a little more is what it will take to make you truly happy, and I had pushed my agenda to the point that it threatened our relationship.

This began my own search, a search for answers to the most important questions in life—questions I had effectively swept under the rug twenty-five years before while I was in the pursuit of my agenda. Questions like: What is the purpose of life? If God is good, why is there pain and suffering and death? Who is Jesus Christ? I found convincing answers to these questions, and it was because Phyllis had been finding them all along, right here in this book: the Bible.

One night and one day, our relationship took on a radical new dimension as we became partners in a spiritual sense, completing the missing link in God’s design for marriage. I was no longer Phyllis’ father or husband. Now we knew that the radiation treatments caused irreversible damage to her brain.

Saturday night Phyllis was with the people she loved best, her mother, her sisters, her son, her daughter and her husband. She died peacefully, painlessly and unexpectedly Sunday morning in the house she built on the land she loved. The work she did here will go on and on, like the ripples on the surface of a pond, in the many lives she touched and in the role she modeled for others to follow. And we know that at this very moment she is with the Lord happily awaiting our arrival.

Sometime before 700 B.C. God inspired one of the Hebrew authors of the Book of Proverbs to record a description of a Godly woman. I think it describes in an uncanny way the lady we honor today and I would love to conclude by reading it as a tribute to her.

If you can find a truly good wife, she is worth more than precious gems!

Her husband can trust her, and she will richly satisfy his needs.

She will not hinder him, but help him all her life.

She is clothed with wool and flax and busily spins it.

She buys imported foods, brought by ship from distant ports.

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She gets up before dawn to prepare breakfast for her household, and plans the day's work for her servant girls.

She goes out to inspect a field, and buys it; with her own hands she plants a vineyard.

She is a worker, a hard worker,
And watches for bargains. She works far into the night!

She sews for the poor, and generously gives to the needy.

She has no fear of winter for her household, for she has made warm clothes for all of them.

Her husband is well known, for he sits in the council chamber with the other civic leaders.

She is a woman of strength and dignity, and has no fear of old age.

When she speaks, her words are wise, and kindness is the rule for everything she says.

She watches carefully all that goes on throughout her household, and is never lazy.

Her children stand and bless her; so does her servant girls.

I am convinced we must once again marry health care to the market system if we are ever going to find a rational system. And so, I applaud the President's reform proposal outlined just a few weeks ago. President Bush's Comprehensive Health Reform Program is headed in the right direction and contains the essential elements for a successful solution to this Gordian knot.

In his plan the President specifically addressed how we can make public health care programs more efficient. As an example of this efficiency at work, President Bush pointed to Arizona's Medicaid program, as reported to the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS, pronounced access). The President's plan states:

Until 1982, Arizona was the only State that did not participate in Medicaid. County governments provided acute and long-term care for the poor. In 1982, Arizona established a Medicaid program and obtained a waiver to operate this through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS).

AHCCCS is unique in that all care is provided through coordinated care arrangements. There is no fee-for-service option. Arizona contracts with participating health care organizations (HCOs) through a bidding/negotiation process. Modest savings have been achieved—estimated by HCFA at 5.7 percent in the fourth year of the program compared to fee-for-service alternatives.

Arizona's AHCCCS program provides service to nearly 420,000 Arizonans needing health care. There are 14 provider organizations that contract with the State and 70 percent of all doctors in Arizona are registered providers with AHCCCS.

A 1989 study conducted for HCFA found that AHCCCS was less expensive, provided higher quality of care for children and had better access to routine care than traditional Medicaid. Over the program's first 5 years, the average per capita costs for AHCCCS increased at a rate of 23 percent while those for traditional Medicaid increased 37 percent. As for consumer confidence, according to 1991 Gallup Poll, 85 percent—nearly 9 out of 10 Arizonans—believe increased AHCCCS funding should be a high or medium State priority.

Mr. Speaker, as Congress examines the proposed solutions for national health care reform, progress already made at the State level needs to be closely examined. Successful, innovative programs like AHCCCS are shining examples for Federal reform. AHCCCS is living proof that Federal mandates and socialized medicine are not necessary to achieve affordable, quality, government-sponsored health care. I urge my colleagues to study the Arizona AHCCCS program and support the President's proposal to allow States more flexibility to experiment with similar cost containment systems.

TRIBUTE TO CLARK DONATELLI

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELEY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTELEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to rise today in recognition of a young man that I, along with many Rhode Islanders, have come to greatly admire and respect. This man participated in the Winter Olympic Games as a member of the U.S. Hockey Team of 1988 and 1992. His name is Clark Donatelli of North Providence, R.I.

At a very young age, Clark had a dream and dedicated himself to being the best hockey player possible. As a member of the hockey teams of Moses Brown and then following at Brown University, Clark distinguished himself as an outstanding player and as a team leader.

Most recently, this young man had the unique opportunity to represent the United States for a second time as a member of the Olympic Hockey Team in the 1992 Winter Games. As team captain, Clark's impressive performance on the ice truly served as an inspiration to his teammates, as each individual player under his leadership, tirelessly displayed their unyielding effort for our country.

But Clark's accomplishments transcend athletics. He is a young man with strong personal character and integrity. I am truly impressed by his dedication and loyalty to being the best he can be both on and off the ice. Certainly Clark, who has accomplished so much in such a short period of time, represents excellence in every sense of the word. For his excellence as an American Olympian and as someone who represented the United States and Rhode Island with great pride and enthusiasm, I am truly honored to have the opportunity to join with Clark's family, friends, and fellow Rhode Islanders in recognizing his outstanding personal achievements.
tion, generating $3.9 billion annually. TWA controls 74 percent of the gates at Lambert. This past January, TWA filed for bankruptcy protection under chapter 11. While we remain optimistic about the chances of TWA under reorganization, we are also realistic that current law would allow nearly three-quarters of the airport's gates to be tied up in bankruptcy court.

Today I am introducing legislation to address issues of great importance to the St. Louis metropolitan area, as well as any community which may face a major bankruptcy proceeding.

We have seen what happens when a carrier fails. Today, at Atlanta's airport, once hub to Eastern Airlines; concourse C is dark. It has been closed down for the past 14 months while the Eastern bankruptcy proceedings continue. Until that is finalized, these valuable gates serve only as paper assets in the negotiations.

My legislation amends the Bankruptcy Code to prevent this from happening in St. Louis or other hub airports affected by bankruptcies. The goal of my bill is to allow airports to continue to operate and serve the public with full transmission services in the case of a major airline shutdown. At the same time, it allows communities in the vicinity of an affected airport to prevent against a major economic impact.

This goal is supported by the second section of my bill. Currently, government entities, including State and local governments and pension guarantors, are prohibited from sitting on creditor committees in bankruptcy cases. My bill simply provides that these civic entities are no less deserving of a voice than any other major debtholder.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation and hope that we can move forward with these and other bankruptcy reforms this year.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES MILHEM
HON. BOB TRAXLER
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Charles Milhem who is being honored by the American Amusement Machine Charitable Foundation as the Coin-Operator Man of the Year, on March 15, 1992 at its annual appreciation dinner in San Antonio, TX. Chuck is a good friend, a successful businessman, and a person of outstanding integrity and honesty.

Chuck's career in recreational products began when Larson Boats, a division of the Brunswick Corp. offered him a job, he jumped at the chance and thus began his 30-year love affair with the world of recreational games. At Brunswick, he was soon promoted to their international division on bowling. The game was a growing phenomenon and Chuck represented Brunswick around the world, introducing the sport. And, when the corporation combined its bowling and billiards division, Chuck returned to an early love, the game of pool. He was there when air-hockey was born and he was tapped to market the new concept.

Chuck's work ethic was instilled early in life. His father, a carpenter, took a lot of pride in his work and it left an impression on young Chuck. His childhood experience in the marketing and promotion of recreational products gives credence to his motto, You have to feel good about what you're doing.

Chuck's career was destined for yet another change. In 1973, he was named president of Valley Recreation in Bay City. His experience and expertise in organizing and working with people and his enthusiasm for billiards eventually brought about the Valley National Eight Ball Association which today has close to 50,000 sanctioned players. VNEA is also concentrating on junior leagues in Boys and Girls Clubs across the country.

Chuck was naturally drawn to the Boys and Girls Clubs of Bay County because of his early and fond association with the Boys Club for much of his success in life. It's been my pleasure to present Chuck with awards in 1988 and 1990 from the Boys and Girls Clubs in appreciation of his love and friendship. Needless to say, recreational games are in abundance at the local club.

Chuck's distinguished awards are many and include the 1991 Industry Service Award from the Bowling and Billiard Institute of America, [BBIA] as well as awards of appreciation in 1984 and 1990 for service as a director and in 1989 for faithful and progressive leadership as president. In 1990, the Billiard Congress of America presented him with the president's award for outstanding contributions to the billiard industry.

Chuck is devoted to his lovely family—Florian, his wife of 35 years and their daughters, Laurel and Janice, who credit Chuck's teaching of strength, dignity, and love for their successful careers.

Please join me in congratulating Charles Milhem as Man of the Year and in recognizing his leadership and very significant contributions to the recreation industry and his community.

A TAXING SOLUTION TO THE OZONE HOLE
HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the ozone hole is a growing phenomenon and Chuck has always been known to damage the ozone. However, their destructive power has been underestimated in the past. Recent studies show HCFCs to be much more damaging than originally expected. The Washington Post on February 23 discussed a report by the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research showing HCFCs to be three to five times more damaging than previously suspected. To protect the ozone, tough action must be taken on HCFCs.

Using taxes to speed up the switch from CFCs and HCFCs to alternatives is an approach that is strongly supported by environmental organizations. They include Friends of the Earth, National Resources Defense Council, Environmental Defense Fund, National Wildlife Federation, and the Center for International Environmental Law—U.S.

I clearly the need for the Federal Government to act on CFCs. We must use all tools available. Let us strengthen a proven tax to get rid of these destructive chemicals as fast as possible.

H.R. 4681
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MODIFICATIONS TO TAX ON OZONE-DEPLETING CHEMICALS.

(a) ACCELERATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING TAX.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 4681 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to amount of tax) is amended by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting the following in place thereof:

"(B) TAX AMOUNT.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the base tax amount is—"

(2) REPEAL OF PHASE-IN FOR CERTAIN CHEMICALS.

Subsection (g) of section 4682 of such Code is hereby repealed.

(b) CERTAIN HCFCs MADE SUBJECT TO TAX.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 4682 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN HCFCs.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), a substance is described in this paragraph if—"

(A) such substance is listed in section 020(b) of the Clean Air Act, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this paragraph, or

(B) such substance is an isomer of a substance so listed.

(2) TAXED AT 50 PERCENT OF BASE RATE.—Subparagraph (A) of paragraph 4681(d)(1) of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:March 3, 1992
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"Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, in the case of a substance described in section 4622(a)(3), the tax imposed by subsection (a)(3) shall be 50 percent of the base tax amount."

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subsection (a) of section 4622(a) of such Code is amended by inserting "or" is described in paragraph (3)" after paragraph (2)

(B) Paragraph (3) of section 4622(a) is amende—

(i) by striking "and subsection (e)" in subparagraph (B)(1),

(ii) by striking "and other chemicals" in subparagraph (C)(i) and inserting "chemicals described in subsection (a)(3), and other chemicals";

(iii) by redesignating clause (ii) of subparagraph (C) as clause (iv) and by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

(III) APPLICATION TO CHEMICALS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (a)(3).—In applying subparagraph (B) to chemicals described in subsection (a)(3),

(I) subparagraph (B) shall be applied by substituting "1961" for "1986" each place it appears, and

(II) rules similar to the rules of clause (II) shall apply.

(6) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) DUE DATE.—The taxes imposed by this paragraph shall be paid on or before the date of the enactment of this Act, over

(i) the amount of the tax which would be imposed by section 4610 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on such chemical if the sale of such chemical by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof for sale or for use in further manufacture, there is hereby imposed a fixed stock tax equal to the excess of—

(A) the amount of the tax which would be imposed by section 4610 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on such chemical if the sale of such chemical by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof had occurred on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, over

(B) the tax imposed by this paragraph shall be paid on or before the date the 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act,

(ii) the tax (if any) previously imposed by such section 4610 on such chemical.

(C) APPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS.—All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 4610 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply to the floor stocks taxes imposed by this paragraph.

(7) OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICAL.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'ozone-depleting chemical' has the meaning given to the such term by section 4622(a) of such Code (as amended by this section).

(8) INCREASE OF EXISTING FLOOR STOCKS TAXES.—Subsection (h) of section 4622 of such Code is hereby repealed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Grover Cleveland Elementary School, its principal, Lue Dean Magee, the staff, teachers, students, and parents of this excellent educational institution. Grover Cleveland Elementary is the first elementary school of the Long Beach Unified School District to qualify for the Blue Ribbon School Award. This award program recognizes the outstanding performance of students in the 1989-90 school year with respect to the California Achievement Performance Tests [CAPS]. Although funding for the Blue Ribbon School Program has been discontinued, I feel that the accomplishments of Grover Cleveland Elementary warrant this congressional salute. Cleveland School is located in the beautiful city of Lakewood. It enrolls approximately 800 students in its prekindergarten through fifth grade. The Cleveland School's motto is "Learning for Success—A Commitment to Excellence." Their mission is to ensure the educational success of all students by stressing high expectations, a commitment to excellence, and a comprehensive and innovative academic program, demonstrating the belief that all students can learn and become responsible and productive members of our society.

An example of Cleveland School's innovative curriculum is the Aerospace Technology Magnet Program, which enables third, fourth, and fifth grade students to study state-of-the-art computers and other high-tech equipment in science labs. Cleveland also initiated an Olympics magnet, where students compete in Olympic games representing the nations of the world. In addition, Cleveland is the home of one of the LEUSD's [Long Beach Unified School District] Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centers.

Parents in the community have played an important role in the implementation of the school's instructional programs and are supportive of the school's disciplinary procedures. Cleveland's PTA is responsible for a multitude of parental activities, including the school carnival, the talent show, book fairs, and Grandparent's Day.

My wife, Lee, joins me in commending the Grover Cleveland Elementary School for its stellar performance. We wish Ms. Magee, her staff, the teachers, students, and parents all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO OLLA M. PARREO	

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, March 5, 1992, a retirement dinner is planned for a very special lady who has been a vitally important part of our community for more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Olla M. Parrett of Asbury Park, NJ, is being honored for her 27 years of service as a primary school teacher in the Asbury Park School District.

Olla M. Parrett, (nee Stradford), was born in Lancaster, SC, and graduated from the North Carolina Central University. After her marriage to the Reverend Brother David J. Parrett—he himself a major figure in the community—she moved to Asbury Park. After several years working as a homemaker and doing part-part work for the Internal Revenue Service and with a local law firm, Mrs. Parrett decided to get into teaching. She began at the...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Medal, National Defense Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Victory Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, a Presidential Unit Citation, the AME Ribbon with three Battle Stars, and the Order of Saint Barbara.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating CWO Morris Goldman on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

THE SHOOTING OF JACK RUSS AND THE DEATH PENALTY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, while I was at D.C. General Hospital visiting House Sergeant at Arms, Jack Russ, some Members took to the floor to call for the death penalty in the District. Jack seemed in remarkably good shape, ever generous and congenial, after the outrageously harrowing experience of being shot while walking his dog in Garfield Park.

Members who think that the death penalty is an answer had best look at the data from their own districts. States that have the death penalty have murder rates as high, yes, and often higher than States without the death penalty. A brutal sanction, abolished in all but a few mostly oppressive countries, one that does not deter, and is applied only after a killing, is not good enough, my friends. Our people want us to prevent the killing. Have you taken a stand on stopping the slaughter? Where do those who trumpet the death penalty stand on the Brady—national hand gun control—bill? How did you vote on the assault weapon provision of the crime bill the day after the unprecedented Killeen, TX, massacre in October? Where do you stand on the strict liability assault weapon referendum passed overwhelmingly by the people of the District of Columbia last November? I'm afraid there is a remarkable and irrational correlation between votes that keep guns in the hands of thugs and votes in favor of the death penalty.

Virtually no part of this country has escaped the wave--small towns and big dangerous cities alike. The killing goes on. It is not confined to the Federal District, to metropolitan areas.

Mr. Speaker, I truly regret that we did not have a roll call vote on this issue. This spending should not have proceeded on a project whose value was so highly contested in the current poor economic atmosphere. This is the time for difficult choices, and the taxpayers do not want to hear that the Government is funding multimillion dollar theme parks while we are asking them to tighten their belts.

We in Congress need to send a message to the people we represent, telling them that we
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are spending their tax dollars intelligently. I am afraid that the message they are getting is just the opposite, and they are justifiably angry with this institution.

Our authorization process was established for the proper conduct of business, but this process has too often been ignored. It is time to end the epidemic of petty-barbaric excess. We have a duty to the American taxpayer, and, Mr. Speaker, one would think an obligation to use common sense.

THREE GIRL SCOUTS EARN CovETED “GOLD AWARD”

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, it is always a genuine pleasure to recognize the accomplishments of one's constituents. Such a case recently came to my attention by Ms. Ann Marie Przybyl, program services director of the Girl Scout Council of Buffalo and Erie County, Inc., who advised me that the Girl Scout Gold Award—the highest award achievable in Girl Scouts—was presented to three young women from the 33rd Congressional District of New York, which I am privileged to represent.

This award, according to Ms. Przybyl, reflects a progression of skill building, leadership development, and career exploration activities; and includes the design, development, and carrying out of a special Gold Award project. The award was presented to Diane Bittermann of Lancaster, NY, and Kimberly S. Gengler and Lori Ray of Depew, NY.

Ms. Przybyl described their respective projects in this way:

Diane decided to gain first hand experience in the field. The project would be her career choice of education while she served her church community as a religious education teacher. She taught a fourth-grade class of 25 students which involved developing lesson plans, tests, and report cards.

Kimberly ran a neighborhood-wide book drive, utilizing her computer skills to develop informative flyers and posters about the project. As the number of donations grew, she organized her troop to help sort and deliver the donations. An estimated 4,500 books and magazines were distributed among the following charities: Brothers of Mercy, Williamsville View Manor, City Mission, Children's Hospital, St. Benedict's Elementary School, Depew High School, the Native American Center, and Haven House.

Lori organized a clothing drive for Haven House, a center for battered women and children. As an incentive for participating in the drive, Lori developed program links for Girl Scout troops. What makes her commitment to this project unique is that it is conducted year-round, not just a one-time drive.

These three young women should be commended for their achievements, and I am delighted to offer my sincere congratulations.

I would also like to thank Ms. Przybyl for bringing this to my attention.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
TRIBUTE TO JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN

HON. BILL GREEN OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in memory of my constituent, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who died early last month in Manhattan at the age of 81.

Irving Kaufman was a native New Yorker, and the Federal bench by President Harry S. Truman in 1949. At the time of his death, Judge Kaufman was serving on the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, to which he was appointed by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. He was chief justice of the court for 7 years.

Judge Kaufman was Chairman of the President's Commission on Organized Crime during the Reagan administration. The judge also received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, from President Reagan in 1987.

During his 30-year tenure on the Federal bench, Judge Kaufman wrote landmark decisions in first amendment, due process, and criminal cases. He would have wanted to be remembered as the judge who was the first to desegregate a public school in the North, and gave innovative decisions in antitrust cases. A firm believer in freedom of the press, in 1971 the judge was the dissenting opinion on a three-judge panel which decided not to disclose the Pentagon Papers to the public. The Supreme Court later concurred with his decision.

I join my colleagues in extending our sympathy to Judge Kaufman's wife, Helen, his son, and four grandchildren.

BODIE PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE MILLER OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I join Congressman RICHARD LEHMAN in introducing the Bodie Protection Act of 1992.

This legislation will help protect the Bodie National Historic Landmark which, ironically, is threatened by the activity that made it famous—gold mining.

Located east of Yosemite National Park, the town of Bodie, once a mining town in the 1880's, when Bodie was a thriving mining town. Many buildings, shops, and houses along with their furnishings still stand. When times grew tough, the miners departed, leaving their personal belongings behind. Today, Bodie is a historic ghost town managed by the California State Department of Parks and Recreation. Rangers give tours of the town, providing visitors a glimpse of what life was like when 10,000 people once lived in Bodie.

Yet, the quiet ghost town is threatened by renewed interest in gold mining on the Federal lands surrounding the Bodie State Historic Park. In the National Park Service's 1990 and 1991 report on damaged and threatened national historic landmarks, Bodie is listed as a priority 1 endangered landmark. In addition, the California State Legislature adopted a resolution asking the Congress to protect the historic, cultural, and natural resource values of Bodie. In response, the legislation we are introducing prohibits mining on approximately 6,000 acres of Federal land surrounding Bodie. Valid existing rights are protected.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the California State Legislature, many organizations, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, National Resources Defense Council, and the National Audubon Society have expressed their interest in this legislation. I look forward to the bill's adoption.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS CONDUCTS ART CONTEST

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, last year the Sixth District Congressional Arts Caucus conducted an art contest for high school students in my district. This contest was very successful with 26 schools submitting 47 pieces of art. The first place winner of the contest is now studying at the College of Art in Memphis where she is using her prize money contributed by the Greater Baton Rouge Fair Foundation and presented by J.H. Martin, its chairman. I would like to thank Mr. Martin and the Fair Foundation for its generous contribution toward the making of this successful event.

The judges, Marty Blade, instructor of art at Southern University, Gail Hood, associate professor of art at Southeastern University, and Michael Crespo, director of the School of Art at Louisiana State University, had many outstanding works of art from which to select the winners. I would like to thank the judges for their generosity in giving of their time and expertise. I was proud of the level of achievement displayed by the art students of the Sixth Congressional District. Their hard work has been rewarded and I plan to continue supporting the arts caucus.

I would also like to thank Carol Gikas, executive director of the Louisiana Arts and Science Center, for allowing us to use their lovely facility for the art display.

Most importantly, I would like to commend Patricia Comeaux, chairman, and her committee members, Katherine Allen, Marilyn Batesman, Carolyn Blackwood, Susan Gray, Virginia Noland, Mary Ann Sternberg, Jane Thomas, and LeAnne Weil, for a job well done.

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN HAITI

HON. DANTE B. FASCSELL OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. FASCSELL. Mr. Speaker, the Haitian Refugee Protection Act of 1992, which was
passed by the House last week, contained an amendment, offered by our colleague, Mr. Smith of Florida, which calls on the President to urge the United Nations or the Organization of American States (OAS) to organize a multinational peacekeeping force to be sent to Haiti. I strongly supported this amendment because I believe the solutions to the crisis facing Haiti and the plight of thousands on Haitians seeking refuge abroad but whose country lie in Haiti itself, not in the United States. Within 48 hours of the tragic coup which deprived Haiti of the fruits of its first-ever democratically elected government, I brought to the House floor a resolution which was passed by the House and which called on the international community to “take all appropriate action to restore democratic government in Haiti.”

Five months later and despite world wide condemnation and the imposition of an embargo by the OAS, democracy has still not been restored in Haiti. However, the agreement reached February 23 in Washington in talks under the auspices of the OAS between President Aristide, Prime Minister-Designate Theodore and a delegation of Haitian Parliamentarians is a promising step in the right direction. All sides represented at the talks compromised and signed a protocol setting out an agreed method for resolving the crisis. The next step is ratification of the protocol by the Haitian Parliament and the installation of Mr. Theodore as Prime Minister. But, the key to the restoration in Haiti. However, the agreement which I was proud to sign is the same restrictions contained in current Irish law.

President Bush wants to reverse Roe versus Wade and the Rehnquist Supreme Court is preparing to do just that. H.R. 25, the Freedom of Choice Act will enroll Roe into law. It deserves overwhelming support. [From the Washington Post, Mar. 2, 1992]

LIFE BEFORE ROE V. WADE

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, millions of people throughout the world were dismayed last month to read about a 14-year-old Irish girl, raped by her friend’s father, who was barred by an Irish court from traveling to England for an abortion. Americans should remember that before Roe versus Wade was decided in 1973, American law imposed many of the same restrictions contained in current Irish law.

The case of the 14-year-old Irish girl, allegedly raped by her friend’s father, who was barred from traveling to England for an abortion, has been settled. Last week the Supreme Court of Ireland lifted the order of a lower court and allowed the girl to make the trip. The case has caused much political turmoil in Ireland, where abortion is banned by both statute and constitutional provision, and it remains a very hot issue. I was much discussed here as well, where the girl and her family won great sympathy and the Irish law much criticism.

What many Americans have forgotten is that before Roe v. Wade was decided in 1973, this country had laws very similar to those now in force in Ireland. Some women here were shocked to learn that Ireland not only prohibits abortion but forbids advertising, counseling or even the dissemination of information on where the operation can be obtained abroad or how much it will cost. Yet in the ‘60s that was exactly the situation here. No abortions, except in some states to save the life of the mother, no ads, not even an organized network (though there was a clandestine one) for providing information.

By 1973 four states had legalized the procedure, and another 15 had allowed it in cases of rape and incest and where the mother’s health or life was in jeopardy. The rest—33 states and the District of Columbia—prohibited abortion, and of that group only Mississippi allowed an exception in the case of rape.

Some Americans in a position of power want this country to return to the pre-Roe era and are counting on the Supreme Court’s giving them that opportunity via state legislation. During the 1988 campaign, Vice President Quayle, for example, repeatedly made this point. He was asked by a 12-year-old girl if he could justify an abortion for her if she had been raped by her father. He said no. When asked what he would advise his own wife if she became pregnant after rape, he said he would tell her to carry the child. He was perpetuating the old myth that Willie Horton should have had an abortion if she had become pregnant, and he said that would be wrong.

This is the position of absolutist abortion opponents. The debate here will soon move from the academic to the very personal. Hypotheticals—a 12-year-old incest victim, a vice president’s wife, a Maryland rape victim—could become as real as the Irish girl in last month’s case. As the Irish consider changing their laws on abortion, Americans are hard pressed to hold on to the reforms already won.

Life before Roe V. Wade

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nee on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary. Anne and Patrick were married on March 1, 1952 in Sacred Heart Church, Newton, MA.

Patrick was born in Roxbury, MA., to Anne and Patrick Nee formerly of County Galway, Ireland. He was the youngest of their five children. After high school, Patrick enrolled in the U.S. Marine Corps and saw active duty during World War II. Anne was born in Connemara, County Galway, Ireland, to Mary and Patrick Trayers. She was 1 of their 13 children. Anne emigrated to Boston soon after completing school.

Anne and Patrick married and settled in the Dorchester area of Boston. They are the parents of three children: Anne, Mary, and Patrick, Jr.

Their love and respect for each other has sustained them through good times and bad times. Their home has been a welcoming and caring place for friends and family. Their generosity, kindness, and commitment to their marriage and children should be saluted.

National Guard and Reserve Burial Bill

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to correct a problem that I believe is very unfair to our Nation’s National Guardsmen and Reservists.

At present, under title 38, National Guardsmen and Reservists are not eligible to be buried in national cemeteries with exception to an
in-service death. I feel that this exemplifies an extreme lack of appreciation for the men and women who have dedicated their lives to our country.

The National Guard and Reserves had approximately 142,600 men and women who served in Operation Desert Storm. I hope that this fact alone proves what an important part that National Guardsmen and Reservists play in our Armed Forces. It is time to make a change in some of the rules to include this brave and devoted group of people.

Therefore, I have introduced a bill which would extend national cemetery burial rights to National Guardsmen and Reservists who have served 20 years in good standing. These men and women who have spent 20 years of their life as a member of the reserve or guard deserve this honor.

I ask my colleagues to support this measure. It is strictly a matter of fairness.