

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

(By Autumn Cartmill, Post 1893, Winchester, TN)

Imagine—A knock at the door with the news of the passing away of a distant relative, one who has left you a million dollars. You can almost feel the excitement just thinking about it. Well hold your enthusiasm. We have all inherited such a gift, but its greatness is magnified a thousand times over. This gift is commitment. The strong faith and commitment of our forefathers gave them a plan for the ages. This plan was embodied in a document that was destined to secure the liberty and freedom of all Americans. It would establish rights for each individual without discrimination. They developed this Constitution through commitment. Those steadfast beliefs enabled our fledgling country to develop into a great and powerful nation. Our forefathers passed down this torch of patriotism and loyalty to the next generation in hopes that these ideals of freedom would live on and that the flame that was ignited would, in those early words, "forever be tended". Today, my generation must guard this birthright of freedom and liberty and do what is now our obligation for future generations. I have been handed this torch of freedom by my family. My father and grandfathers have carried my right to freedom from the South Pacific Islands of World War II, across the frozen 38th parallel of Korea, into the highlands of Vietnam, through Panama, and back from the arid wastelands of Iraq. Unselfish acts of love for the ideals of this country, for me, for you, and for generations to come. Now, it is my turn to maintain the strength and nobility of our United States. How will I, a high school student, achieve this? With foresight and perseverance? SURELY! With old fashioned grit and determination? WITHOUT A DOUBT! With patriotism, love, and sacrifice for my country? ABSOLUTELY! These are ideals that determine my actions and define my heart and soul.

While I am a highly motivated person who has excellent communication skills and the ability to confront any problems that face me, I must rise to the challenge my country presents me: I must spread the tenets of democracy and I must defend the principles of equality, no matter what conflicting views thwart me or how many discording voices assail me. I must choose to set my goals high-striving only for what is best for myself, my country, and future generations.

To be the best for our country is always important, especially when we strive to maintain freedom for generations. I intend to further my education by attending a university where I can become knowledgeable in

international affairs. I have prepared for such a career while still in high school by attending Governor's School for International Studies, by hosting exchange students, and by leading youth groups on missionary work. These activities have helped me in understanding what the current issues of our nation are in the international arena.

Though I cannot see the future, I can work for that future. By participating actively in writing and speech competitions, you will hear my voice speak out against apathy and for involvement as it develops commitment in leadership. I will work for and support the leaders of my generation to see that America continues to safeguard the liberty that was long ago won by the Revolution. I will take up as my battlecry the belief that all men are created equal and have a divine reason for being alive. Each American, black or white, male or female, deserves to be treated humanely, with dignity, and above all with honesty. I am committed to secure liberty for every man, woman, and child under the American flag. So, long after this competition is over and the tape has collected dust on a shelf, I can guarantee that you will still hear my voice as it fights to maintain and represent the most powerful yet wonderful country—the United States of America. I know what I am willing to do with my inheritance; what will you do with yours?

VFW ANNOUNCES NATIONAL VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy Audio-Essay Scholarship Competition. The program is now in its 47th year and requires high school student entrants to write and record a three to five minute essay on an announced patriotic theme. "My Commitment to America" is this year's theme, and over 138,000 students participated in the program nationwide.

Nathaniel Bennett, a junior at Minneapolis South High School has been named the first place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$20,000 T.C. Selman Memorial Scholarship Award provided by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Nat is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Bennett. His career goals are undecided. Nat was sponsored by VFW Post 1149 and its Ladies Auxiliary and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Brenda Gilbert, a senior at Central High School has been named the second place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$15,000 Scholarship Award provided by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Brenda is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Gilbert and Brenda plans a career in journalism. Brenda was sponsored by VFW Post 4663 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Clifton, Colorado.

Julie Willis, a senior at Hoisington High School has been named the third place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$10,000 Scholarship Award provided by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Julie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Willis and Julie plans a career in speech and eng-

lish education. Julie was sponsored by VFW Post 7428 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Hoisington, Kansas.

Karen Rosenkoetter, a senior at Princeton High School has been named the fourth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$5,500 Scholarship Award provided by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Karen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morrow and Karen plans a career in occupational therapy and music. Karen was sponsored by VFW Post 4323 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Princeton, Illinois.

Jeremy McCarter, a senior at Bishop McDevitt High School has been named the fifth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$4,000 Scholarship Award provided by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Jeremy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McCarter and Jeremy plans a career in government foreign service or international law. Jeremy was sponsored by VFW Post 710 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Steelton, Pennsylvania.

Amy Bice, a senior at Madison High School has been named the sixth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$3,500 Minnesota Scholarship Award. Amy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bice and Amy plans a career in Psychology. Amy was sponsored by VFW Post 3012 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Rexburg, Idaho.

Bryan Venable, a junior at Northwood High School has been named the seventh place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$3,000 Department of Indiana and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Bryan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Wayne Venable and Bryan plans a career in education. Bryan was sponsored by VFW Post 7328 in Saltville, Virginia.

Michael Martel, a senior at St. Dominic Regional High School has been named the eighth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$2,500 Daniel Sean Wallace Memorial Scholarship Award. Mike is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Martel and Mike plans a career as a Funeral Director. Mike was sponsored by VFW Post 9459 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Lisbon, Maine.

Carrie Warner, a senior at Belmont High School has been named the ninth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$2,000 Jesse A. Lewis Memorial Scholarship Award. Carrie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Terry Warner and Carrie plans a career in music. Carrie was sponsored by VFW Post 1272 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Russell DiSilvestro, a senior at Bloomington High School North has been named the tenth place National winner at the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Joseph O. Hansen Memorial Scholarship Award. Russell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank DiSilvestro and Russell plans a career in either politics, business, or law. Russell was sponsored by VFW Post 604 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Bloomington, Indiana.

● 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.

Robert Waite, a senior at Randolph High School has been named the eleventh place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Department of New Hampshire Jean A. Loud Memorial Scholarship Award. Rob is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waite and Rob plans a career in engineering. Rob was sponsored by VFW Post 7333 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Randolph, New Jersey.

Lara Hadrys, a senior at Joppatowne High School has been named the twelfth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Department of Illinois and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Lara is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hadrys, Jr. and Lara plans a career in either the education or entertainment industries. Lara was sponsored by VFW Post 5838 in Joppatowne, Maryland.

Meredith Borel, a junior at Fort Mill High School has been named the thirteenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Rothbart Family Memorial Scholarship Award. Meredith is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Borel. Her career goals are undecided. Meredith was sponsored by VFW Post 9138 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Fort Mill, South Carolina.

Berianne Bramman, a senior at Spaulding High School has been named the fourteenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Larry W. Rivers Scholarship Award. Berianne is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Bramman and Berianne plans a career in the performing arts. Berianne was sponsored by VFW Post 790 in Barre, Vermont.

Kimberly Tupa, a senior at Bismark High School has been named the fifteenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Department of Missouri and Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Kim is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tupa and Kim plans a career in biochemistry. Kim was sponsored by VFW Post 1326 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Bismark, North Dakota.

Daryl Finizio, a junior at Westerly High School has been named the sixteenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,500 Department of New Mexico Scholarship Award. Daryl is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Finizio and Daryl plans a career in political science and government. Daryl was sponsored by VFW Post 8955 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Westerly, Rhode Island.

Emily Roach, a senior of Defiance High School has been named the seventeenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Francis Tallman Memorial Scholarship Award. Emily is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Roach and Emily plans a career in the medical field and social services. Emily was sponsored by VFW Post 3360 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Defiance, Ohio.

Marc Mulcahy, a junior at Washington High School has been named the eighteenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Robert A. Stock Memorial Scholarship Award. Marc is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mulcahy. His career plans are undecided. Marc was sponsored by VFW Post 788 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Paige Roiger, a junior at Liberty Christian School has been named the nineteenth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Wal-

ter and Doris Marshall Scholarship Award. Paige is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Roiger and Paige plans a career in banking. Paige was sponsored by VFW Post 4099 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Sidney, Montana.

Benjamin Hladilek, a senior at Walden III Alternative High School has been named the twentieth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Cooper T. Holt Scholarship Award. Ben is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hladilek and Ben plans a career in either political science or international relations. Ben was sponsored by VFW Post 1391 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Racine, Wisconsin.

Claire Sisco, a junior at Alexandria Senior High School has been named the twenty-first place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Mr. and Mrs. James H. Black Scholarship Award. Claire is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sisco and Claire plans a career in education. Claire was sponsored by VFW Post 1736 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Andrew Ruppard, a senior at Copperas Cove High School has been named the twenty-second place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Jane Young Memorial Scholarship Award. Andrew is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ruppard and Andrew plans a career in government service and law. Andrew was sponsored by VFW Post 8577 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Copperas Cove, Texas.

Beth Shapiro, a senior at Rome High School has been named the twenty-third place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Alabama Scholarship Award. Beth is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Robert Shapiro and Beth plans a career in broadcast journalism. Beth was sponsored by VFW Post 4911 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Rome, Georgia.

Claudia Chandler, a senior at Ruskin High School has been named the twenty-fourth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Georgia James H. "Sloppy" Floyd Memorial Scholarship Award. Claudia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Chandler, Sr. and Claudia plans a career in medicine. Claudia was sponsored by VFW Post 9997 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Kansas City, Missouri.

Rachel Pierce, a senior at Oak Hill Academy has been named the twenty-fifth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Georgia R.D. "Bulldog" Smith, Jr. Scholarship Award. Rachel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Dale Pierce and Rachel plans a career as an attorney. Rachel was sponsored by VFW Post 2098 and its Ladies Auxiliary in West Point, Mississippi.

Nadia Singh, a senior at the National Cathedral School has been named the twenty-sixth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Ohio Chester J. Koch Memorial Scholarship Award. Nadia is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Singh and Nadia plans a career in medicine. Nadia was sponsored by the Department of District of Columbia and its Ladies Auxiliary.

Marcus Stubbles, a senior at Brookings High School has been named the twenty-seventh place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Connecticut and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Marcus is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stubbles and

Marcus plans a career in international relations and law. Marcus was sponsored by VFW Post 2118 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Brookings, South Dakota.

Stacy Havener, a senior at Brookfield High School has been named the twenty-eighth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Stephen and Elsie Riordan Scholarship Award. Stacy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bellnier and Stacy plans a career in environmental law. Stacy was sponsored by VFW Post 10201 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Brookfield, Connecticut.

Cynthia Hutcheson, a senior at Caldwell County High School has been named the twenty-ninth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Illinois Scott Post 4183 Scholarship Award. Cindy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutcheson, III and Cindy plans a career in either accounting or pharmacy. Cindy was sponsored by VFW Post 5595 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Princeton, Kentucky.

Barry McFarland, a junior at Lexington Senior High School has been named the thirtieth place National Winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Capitol Hill Post 2400 Scholarship Award. Barry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Max McFarland and Barry plans a career in education. Barry was sponsored by VFW Post 5136 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Lexington, Nebraska.

Joanna Byrd, a sophomore at Smyrna High School has been named the thirty-first place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of California and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Joanna is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byrd and Joanna plans a career in English education. Joanna was sponsored by VFW Post 8801 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Clayton, Delaware.

Stacey Boozer, a senior at Balboa High School has been named the thirty-second place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipients of the \$1,000 Bernard J. Michels, Post 9610 and its Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Stacey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Boozer and Stacey plans a career in elementary education. Stacey was sponsored by the Department of Panama Canal.

Lanson Relyea, a senior at Pioneer High School has been named the thirty-third place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Juanita Crowe, Department of Tennessee Scholarship Award. Lanson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Relyea and Lanson plans a career in engineering. Lanson was sponsored by VFW Post 374 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Arcade, New York.

Tamara Kelly, a junior at Franklin Pierce High School has been named the thirty-fourth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Cramer/Harrell Scholarship Award. Tamara is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Kelly and Tamara plans a career in teaching. Tamara was sponsored by VFW Post 969 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Tacoma, Washington.

Kjirsti Nilson, a senior at San Marcos High School has been named the thirty-fifth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Ervin and Lorraine Rothenbuhler Scholarship Award. Kjirsti is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bjorn Nilson and Kjirsti plans a career in teaching. Kjirsti was sponsored by VFW Post 11460 in Goleta, California.

Autumn Cartmill, a senior at Saint Andrews Sewanee has been named the thirty-sixth place National winner of the 1994 Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Fridley VFW Post 363 and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Autumn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Cartmill and Autumn plans a career in medicine. Autumn was sponsored by VFW Post 1893 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Winchester, Tennessee.

Annamarie Tenn, a sophomore at Manchester Central High School has been named the thirty-seventh place National winner of the 1994 voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Silver Spring Memorial Post 2562 Scholarship Award. Annmarie is the daughter of Doctor and Mrs. James Tenn and Annmarie plans a career as a lawyer. Annmarie was sponsored by VFW Post 8214 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Michelle Durgin, a sophomore at Patch American High School has been named the thirty-eighth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Massachusetts Edward A. Nardi Scholarship Award. Michelle is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Durgin and Michelle plans a career in medicine. Michelle was sponsored by VFW Post 10810 in Stuttgart, Germany (Department of Europe).

Allan Brinkmeyer, a senior at St. Joe High School has been named the thirty-ninth place National winner of the 1994 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Michigan and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Allan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brinkmeyer and Allan plans a career as a cartoonist. Allan was sponsored by VFW Post 4681 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Leslie, Arkansas.

The remaining fifteen students will each receive a minimum scholarship of \$500.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS A. QUINN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. FAZIO and I rise today to pay tribute to a truly special individual who has contributed significantly to the physical, mental and spiritual health and welfare of countless Sacramentans.

Francis A. Quinn was appointed seventh bishop of Sacramento in 1979. In the 14 years that have passed since then, Bishop Quinn has worked tirelessly with a myriad of service agencies and organizations to secure a better way of life for anyone in our community who was in need.

Bishop Quinn was born September 11, 1921 in Los Angeles. In 1946, he was ordained and went on to the Catholic University of America and then to the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned his doctorate in education. In subsequent years, he taught at Serra High School, then at Sacred Heart High School, then served as superintendent of schools at the Archdiocese of San Francisco and later as an instructor at the University of San Francisco.

In 1978 he was ordained Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco. Eighteen months later, Francis

A. Quinn became Sacramento's seventh bishop.

Apart from the demanding schedule which comes with such a large and sprawling diocese as Sacramento, Bishop Quinn quickly established himself as a fixture among the community's service organizations.

His affiliations are too numerous to list but include a very diverse and effective collection of groups who greatly value the Bishop's years of support.

A partial list of these organizations includes the Interfaith Service Bureau; AIDS Walk; Amnesty International; NAACP; United Nations, Sacramento Chapter; Knights of Columbus; and Bread for the World. In addition, he is Episcopal moderator for Sacramento Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Catholic Ladies Relief Society of Sacramento, Social Concerns Commission of Sacramento Diocese and SUCCEED [Sacramento Urban Catholic Children Endowment Education Development]. As if these commitments were not enough, Bishop Quinn is an annual sponsor of numerous organizations and events including the Special Olympics, St. Hope Academy for Disadvantaged Children, Loaves and Fishes, Sacramento Food Bank, and Habitat for Humanity.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that we rise to recognize Bishop Francis Quinn for his outstanding commitment to the citizens of Sacramento. We ask our colleagues to join us in congratulating him on 14 years of outstanding service and in wishing him continued success and good health as he prepares for a new mission in the American Southwest.

OPPOSITION TO CASTLE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3345

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, we are all frighteningly aware of the crime problem our country is facing today. We are all too familiar with the startling statistics. Every day, more than 60 Americans are killed by handguns. The safety of our children is indeed a national priority. We cannot, however, ignore the fact that our children will not enjoy true security until this Government addresses what will end up as the biggest crime of all: our national deficit.

In voting for early buyouts in the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act, we are making a responsible choice. The 12-percent reduction in the Federal work force will save close to \$36 billion over 6 years. In addition, we will be giving the right message to our Federal employees. By offering them an early buyout, we will be empowering them to decide their fate.

I opposed the Castle amendment to H.R. 3345, not because I do not support violent crime prevention programs, but rather because I believe that we must guarantee true security for our children by reducing the national deficit. We must also continue the fight against crime and should seek funding sources from unchecked Federal mandates, and eliminating government waste. I feel very

strongly that any money achieved by the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act should be directed towards deficit reduction, and not just spent elsewhere. I refuse to contribute to this serious financial burden we are leaving to the future of America.

COMMENDATION OF DERRICK EIHAUSEN AND CHRIS PFLUG

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Derrick Eihausen and Chris Pflug of Belleville Township High School. The two are students at Belleville Township High School East in Belleville, IL, and recently won the Illinois State two-student debate team title.

Fifty teams entered the competition in Bloomington, IL, where the topic was "Resolved: That the federal government should guarantee comprehensive national health insurance to all United States citizens." Chris and Derrick argued the negative position in the final round, and the five-judge panel voted 3-2 in favor of the team from Belleville. It is the high school's first-ever debate championship.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute Derrick Eihausen and Chris Pflug for the tremendous skill and dedication they displayed in winning the Illinois State two-student debate team championship.

THANKS TO AETNA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, several months ago, I complained in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD about two cases in my congressional area where seniors had been enrolled in a Medicare HMO arrangement, but the enrolling HMO—in this case Aetna—could not serve them. In essence, the two women—one suffering from severe mobility problems and the other suffering from dementia in a nursing home—were separated from the doctors who had been serving them without being able to access Aetna's HMO doctors.

I want to report that Aetna's management has carefully and fully investigated the two cases and has taken important steps to right the two cases and ensure that it does not happen to others. The facts as presented to me in the two cases by a local community health center were not fully accurate, for which I apologize. Nevertheless, in reviewing what went wrong, Aetna has found ways to make sure that this kind of problem is more quickly detected and rectified in the future.

If any Member has a constituent who, in confusion or through inadvertence, is enrolled in an Aetna plan in such a way to impact on their medical treatment, I urge you to contact Aetna. Their management has shown a willingness to walk a second mile to help resolve this kind of often complex and tragic case.

Following is Aetna's letter and description of corrective steps. I hope other HMO contractors around the Nation will do as well.

AETNA,

Hartford, CT, March 15, 1994.

This letter represents the follow-up I promised you when we discussed the problems raised by the Over 60 Health Center in Berkeley, California (in its two letters to Chairman Stark).

As you will recall the problems focused on the enrollment of two individuals into Aetna's "Senior Choice" program. In the first case the individual was reportedly solicited while a nursing home resident and in the second case there was some confusion as to program terms and conditions.

Sometimes no matter how hard we try, something unacceptable happens. For example, while it is clearly not the policy of Aetna to pursue the enrollment of nursing home residents into Senior Choice, in the first case at hand the individual was in a nursing home at the time of enrollment. The whole story reveals, however: that no Aetna solicitation or marketing took place at the nursing home (which would have been against Aetna policy); the actual enrollment was effected by the granddaughter and not the member herself; and the application submitted to Aetna clearly stated the individual was not a resident in a nursing home.

Thus in this first case, contrary to the implications/statements in the Congressional Record:

Aetna did not sign this individual up at a nursing home.

Aetna did not make a sales presentation at the nursing home.

The granddaughter (not the niece) enrolled the grandmother.

The application (signed by the granddaughter) said the applicant did not reside in a nursing home.

And in the second case, contrary to the implications in the Congressional Record:

The member applied to Senior Choice in response to direct mail advertising.

Subsequently the member was hospitalized and treated by non Senior Choice Providers.

When contacted by Aetna Health Plans, the member did not recall enrolling into the Plan.

From our perspective these cases do not in any way "fit" the characterizations of Aetna as printed in the Congressional Record. They do however point out the utility of being cautious, even to the point of being repetitive, to make sure senior citizens know absolutely, positively the terms, conditions and consequences of enrolling in a Medicare managed care plan (before, during and after enrollment).

While the harsh words in the Record are not deserved, our review of the two cases referenced in the Record has helped us formulate changes in our procedures with respect to the Senior Choice Program. These changes are designed to go the "next step" to minimize any potential shortcomings in our procedures. Our overall Corrective Action Plan will:

Solidify our education/marketing practices as they relate to communicating to potential and new members just what it means to sign up for a network-based product under Medicare.

Enhance our ability to identify and follow-up on continuing care issues and circumstances involving members prior to or as they enroll;

Enhance communications among departments to improve our ability to arrange for Medicare members to receive the services they need;

Improve communications with our Medical Groups/IPAs to make sure they understand their obligation to provide or arrange for care of institutionalized members.

The "bottomline" here is as follows:

Appropriate steps have been taken to disenroll both Senior Choice Members in these two cases and to re-enter them into "regular" Medicare.

All provider bills for Medicare covered services have been/will be paid for both individuals during the time of Aetna coverage.

All appropriate reimbursement to the Over 60 Health Center in connection with services to these beneficiaries will be made.

A series of corrective steps is being put in place to provide additional "safety net" procedural protections against repeat situations.

We are actively looking at our records to see if there are other cases that deserve our attention. You can be sure that if I uncover other situations, they will be handled with all due appropriate care. (If any cases come to your attention, please let me know.)

At Aetna we are quite mindful of the vulnerable status of our senior citizens and of our responsibility to make sure our Senior Choice Program is fully understood. We are not the kind of company as described in the 2/1/94 Congressional Record. We are rather the "White Hats" of the industry (as so identified by Chairman Stark at a Long Term Care hearing a while back) and by our conduct in the cases at hand, I think we have continued to earn this characterization.

We encourage you to use this letter to set the record (Record) straight.

We pledge to continue to serve our Senior Choice members with the highest quality of care. I look forward to hearing from you, and hopefully seeing some kind words about Aetna in the Record.

Very truly yours,

JONATHAN M. TOPODAS,
Vice President and Counsel.

HEALTH CARE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, they have just finished discussing their weekend dates and Thelma picks up a folder from the top of the pile and says, "This one is requesting a 506A."

"What a 506A?" Louise asks.

"George Washington Hospital's emergency room wants to know if the Government will pay for a broken leg that the patient suffered when he fell off his pickup truck."

"You can't authorize payment until the doctor submits a 1049C swearing to the seriousness of the break and tells us how much plaster he plans to use to set the leg. If he intends to mix more than is allocated under guidelines L subparagraph 45, he must apply for a 932. Where is the patient now?"

"On the same stretcher they carried him in on 2 months ago when the original application was filed with this department."

Sound outrageous? This is an excerpt from a column by Washington insider Art Buchwald. He foresees government-run health care as all Americans will if the Clinton plan is enacted, one big bureaucracy that will ration health

care to save money. The Clinton plan paves the way from take-a-number medicine and I for one don't think the American public will want their loved ones waiting months for medical attention.

IN APPRECIATION OF FREDRICA K. GRAY'S 18 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE PERMANENT COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and appreciation that I rise in tribute to Fredrica Gray, executive director of the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women in Connecticut for her 18 years of service to the citizens of the Nutmeg State.

Fredrica Gray has served the commission with distinction and receives well-deserved respect and support for her distinguished leadership as a strong voice on women's issues for the State. The elimination of discrimination based on sex, development of relationships to promote services and opportunities for women, and the representation of women's priorities in the public and private sectors are but a few of the goals to which Ms. Gray has dedicated her professional service. The promotion of women's issues extends beyond a single individual, into family networks, the employment arena, and the development of sound public policy. Fredrica was the primary author of a legislative initiative developed to afford women and men the opportunity to balance both family and professional commitments. The adoption of family and medical leave legislation by the Connecticut General Assembly, the first State to enact such an initiative, was the direct result of Fredrica's extensive experience in identifying and addressing the unique needs of women and families.

A strong personal commitment to the betterment of life for all in our communities has led Fredrica to pursue the development of programs which support economic self-sufficiency and nontraditional employment opportunities for women, and to stem violence against women and sexual harassment in the work place. She has devoted her incredible energy, experience, compassion and leadership to economic, domestic and personal equity, advancement and opportunity for the women of Connecticut and for that unequalled effort, I, on behalf of my constituents in the Sixth Congressional District, express my gratitude and appreciation.

JOSEPH KASAPIS HONORED FOR LIFETIME OF SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to rise today to bring to the atten-

tion of my colleagues the sad passing on January 28 of Joseph Kasapis, a great Greek-American and an important member of my community in Astoria, NY. Mr. Kasapis was survived by his wife Sultana, their son and daughter, and one granddaughter.

Mr. Kasapis was born in Greece in 1928. He served in the Greek Army from 1951 to 1954, and then as an economist in the Ministry of Commerce for Greek Government.

In 1959, he married his lovely bride and emigrated to this country. In the 35 years that he lived in this country, Mr. Kasapis was actively involved in issues of importance to the Greek-American community. At various times during his lifetime of service to these causes, he was a founding member and subsequently the president of the Thessalonikian Society of New York, a member of the St. Demetrios of Astoria Church Council, governor of the Pan Macedonian Association of Greater New York, supreme president of the Pan Macedonian Association of the United States and Canada, chairman and then president of the Federation of Hellenic American Societies, and a founding member of the National Hellenic Council of America.

As you can see, his achievements speak for themselves. But what no encapsulation of his career can adequately capture is the fact that Joseph Kasapis was a man who loved the land where he was born and his adopted homeland with equal fervor. That's why I hope my colleagues will take a moment with me now to express our deepest sympathies to Mr. Kasapis' family and many friends.

TRIBUTE TO THE DISTINGUISHED
WOMEN ELECTED OFFICIALS OF
CALIFORNIA'S 14TH CONGRES-
SIONAL DISTRICT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Women's History Month to salute the remarkable women of California's 14th Congressional District who have been elected to serve our communities at the county and city level. The 14th Congressional District is special for many reasons, including the fact that it has one of the highest number of women elected officials in the Nation. For example, 10 out of our 15 cities have women mayors. These talented public servants bring unique ideas, perspectives, and skills to their offices and provide our district with outstanding leadership. Having gained valuable experience through local commissions, community organizations, and businesses, they now serve on boards of supervisors and city councils. National Women's History Month is the perfect opportunity to reflect on the significant contributions these women leaders have made to our communities, contributions which cannot be overlooked.

The 14th Congressional District's distinguished women elected officials are: Dianne McKenna and Zoe Lofgren from the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors; Mary Griffin from the San Mateo County Board of Su-

perisors; councilmembers Nanette Chapman and Dianne Fisher from the City of Atherton; Mayor Pamela Rianda and councilmembers Nancy Levitt and Adele Della Santina from the City of Belmont; Mayor Barbara Koppel and Councilmember Lauralee Sorensen from the City of Cupertino; Mayor Sharifa Wilson and Councilmember Myrtle Walker from the City of East Palo Alto; Mayor Naomi Patridge and Councilmember Deborah Ruddock from the City of Half Moon Bay; Mayor Margaret Bruno and Councilmember Patricia Williams from the city of Los Altos; councilmembers Elayne Dauber and Barbara Tryon from the city of Los Altos Hills; councilmembers Gail Slocum and Dee Tolles from the city of Menlo Park; Mayor Dena Bonnell and councilmembers Patricia Figueroa and Maryce Freelan from the city of Mountain View; Mayor Liz Kniss and councilmembers Jean McCown, Micki Schneider, and Lanie Wheeler from the city of Palo Alto; Mayor Judy Buchan and councilmembers Daniela Gasparini, Georgi La Berge, and Janet Steinfeld from the city of Redwood City; councilmember Sally Mitchell from the city of San Carlos; Mayor Frances Rowe and Councilmember Robin Parker and Barbara Waldman from the city of Sunnyvale; and Mayor Susan Crocker and councilmember Barbara Seitle from the city of Woodside.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these women whose remarkable leadership, expertise, and commitment have made the 14th Congressional District a wonderful place to live. They are fitting representatives of the many women in our community who make history every day and whose numerous accomplishments we recognize on the occasion of National Women's History Month.

14TH ANNUAL RADIO VISION
VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the time has arrived again to call to the attention of all of our colleagues the meritorious services provided by Radio Vision throughout our eight-county region of southeastern New York.

Radio Vision kicked off its unique services in the spring of 1980. It is staffed and maintained solely through volunteers. These dedicated individuals read local news, topical literature, shopping hints, and other vital information to the clients of Radio Vision over their unique closed circuit system. These clients, who now number over 600, are the blind and sight impaired for whom Radio Vision has been a window to the world.

While the blind and sight impaired can certainly listen to radio news just as the rest of us do, we must not forget the vast segments of our population do not have access to much of the information that is available to the rest of us. Local news, new literature, news of sales in local stores, periodical items—all of these sources of information, entertainment and intellectual stimulation are made available by the fine services of Radio Vision.

Today, Radio Vision enjoys the services of over 85 outstanding volunteers who give of

their time, their efforts, their voices and their hearts to this worthy cause.

While Radio Vision's volunteers work tirelessly and selflessly 364 days a year, for 1 day each year they stop and justly pat themselves on the back for a job well done. This year, volunteer recognition day will be held on Saturday, April 9. This is the one time all year that the Radio Vision volunteer team, along with Radio Vision director Daniel Hulse and volunteer coordinator Carol Cleveland allow the rest of us to thank them, not only for a job well done but also for being an inspiration to the rest of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting Radio Vision, the outstanding service for the blind and sight impaired in southeastern New York, for a job well done over the past 14 years, and in extending my best wishes for many many more years of health, happiness, and productivity.

EPA ADMINISTRATOR

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, last week EPA Administrator Browner made some comments with which I am in complete disagreement.

Ms. Browner directly blamed Congress for the delay in setting food safety standards. Her attack focused on a supposed inability to move pesticide-use legislation through the Congress. In truth, however, it is the administration's inaction that has slowed the reform process. Where are their guidelines for protecting the food supply? The administration has been talking about offering its own legislation for months now, but we have yet to see a concrete proposal.

Meanwhile, H.R. 1627, the Food Quality Protection Act, has the support of almost a majority of Congress, but has been held up due to the expected release of the administration's proposal. H.R. 1627 would allow the EPA the discretion to establish standards based on realistic health and economic benefits. In the context of Congress' support of cost/benefit analysis in environmental policy, the administration would be well-advised to offer environmental legislation which also relies on real-world assessments of risk and economic cost.

I thank Mr. Stenholm for committing to mark up H.R. 1627, and I hope my colleagues and the administration recognize the importance of effective risk assessments in setting food safety standards.

TRIBUTE TO DENISE GARLAND

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Denise Garland of Apple Valley, CA. Denise is a long-

time WeTip volunteer who will be recognized as the "WeTip Woman of the Year" at an awards banquet during WeTip's 21st National Conference in April.

As you know, WeTip is one of America's leading anticrime organization's. Founded in 1972 by Bill and Miriam Brownell, WeTip began as a group of concerned parents who took on drug trafficking and crime in California and has grown into a major force in fighting crime in our country. The results have been both dramatic and impressive. Information from WeTip has aided law enforcement in making 10,200 arrests of major criminals and over 4,000 cases resulting in convictions. The concept behind WeTip is simple, yet effective. WeTip provides an anonymous toll-free hotline to citizens who have information about a crime and want to report it to authorities without having to reveal their identity. WeTip information is immediately conveyed to appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Denise has been a long time active participant in the WeTip program. She has served as sheriff's service specialist for the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department since 1987. She has worked as a volunteer for WeTip since that time in Rancho Cucamonga, Victorville and currently serves as WeTip regional chairperson for the Apple Valley, Hesperia, and Victorville area. To no one's surprise, Denise was overwhelmingly chosen by secret ballot as the 1993-94 Woman of the Year for her outstanding work in Apple Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and our many friends dedicated to the success of WeTip in congratulating Denise Garland for her dedication to this fine organization and her support of public safety. In her many years of devoted service, Denise has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize her today.

HONORING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Friday, March 25, 1994, as Greek Independence Day. Each day we are reminded of the valuable contribution Greek society has made to contemporary society as we enjoy the spirit of democracy. For the past 7 years, the House of Representatives and the Senate have jointly saluted Greece, as we do today.

In the past, Greece has played an important role in the development of democracy throughout the world. Those ideals, born 2,500 years ago are still with us today. On behalf of my constituents of Greek descent, I am pleased to join the United States Government in celebrating Greek heritage and the spirit of democracy. I am confident that the United States will continue to honor our ties to both ancient Greece as well as the Greece of today.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MORRIS SNIVELY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Morris Snively of Belleville, IL. Mr. Snively was recently named National Speech Educator of the Year by the National Federation of State High School Associations.

Mr. Snively is an English, speech, and debate teacher at Belleville Township High School East in Belleville. He was recognized by NFSHSA for "outstanding service and unselfish devotion to interscholastic speech programs." As if to demonstrate Mr. Snively's worthiness for this award, 2 days later a debate team that he coaches won the Illinois State debate championship.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I congratulate Morris Snively for his outstanding contributions as both an educator and a mentor to young people.

RECOGNIZING MAYOR MICHAEL SWEENEY FOR HIS YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE CITY OF HAYWARD, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to Mayor Michael Sweeney for his 12 years of dedicated service to the people and city of Hayward. During his tenure, Mayor Sweeney has provided strong leadership to a city which has risen to new heights.

Mr. Sweeney was first elected to the Hayward City Council in 1982 and quickly became one of the its most popular members through his efforts to respond to the needs of the community. He led in establishing a rent control ordinance, that provided enormous help for hard-pressed seniors and mobile home residents. By continually fighting to protect the Hayward hills and shoreline, he has immeasurably helped the environmental quality of the city and won the support of the environmental community. He also helped energize neighborhoods, block-by-block, through his dedicated involvement with the neighborhood alert groups.

Mr. Sweeney's activism was rewarded in 1986 when he won his reelection to the council with the highest total of votes for any candidate, and in 1990 when he was elected mayor by winning 70 percent of the vote. I believe this success can be attributed to the mayor's community involvement approach. An example of this is when he formed a task force during the Hayward schools crisis. Mayor Sweeney promptly brought together parents, educators, business leaders, and residents, who quickly issued a series of recommendations to alleviate some of the problems. The leaders of this task force continue to meet and offer its input to the school district.

Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to recognize Michael Sweeney for all his achievements and continued commitment to our community. I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating this leader for all his accomplishments and tenacious spirit and wish him well in his future endeavors.

CLINTON TO IGNORE LAW OF THE PEOPLE AND ADMIT HIV-INFECTED IMMIGRANTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last May the American public spoke their will and the Congress enacted a law to ban the immigration of individuals infected with HIV, a deadly communicable disease of public health significance. This legislation made it absolutely clear to the White House that HIV-infected immigrants pose a threat to the health and well-being of American citizens.

Well, here it is not even a year after the enactment of the ban and President Clinton is poised to run rough-shod over the will of people. The Clinton administration is preparing to allow HIV-infected immigrants to enter the United States to participate in the New York Gay Games in June. This directly conflicts with both the spirit and letter of the law and it is outrageous.

With all the efforts being made to prevent the spread of the AIDS epidemic, how can the President knowingly admit new sources of contagious diseases into our country? President Clinton should stop playing politics to win the approval of a few liberal organizations and start using a little common sense.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE COURAGEOUS SERVICE PREFORMED BY THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO PUT THEIR LIVES ON THE LINE AS FIREFIGHTERS AND IN PARTICULAR, THOSE OF THE TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I rise to pay tribute to the 37 firefighters who are being honored for their unwavering service to the citizens of Torrington, CT, at the Annual Firemen's Award Night dinner scheduled for March 30, 1993. Their commitment to the safety and well-being of the people of Torrington and its surrounding communities is, indeed, worthy of distinction.

Last July, 10 firefighters from the Torrington Fire Department rescued two men from a sanitation truck that had accidentally become entangled in high tension wires. The accident snapped two telephone poles, releasing a

cable television line and three electrical wires carrying 13,000 volts of electricity. It caused two brush fires, a fire in the truck's load of corrugated cardboard and a power outage affecting approximately 500 residents. Thanks to the quick work by these firefighters, the two men walked away from this potentially fatal situation unharmed.

This past January, L. Richard Oakley, a 34-year department veteran and Todd LaMothe, a 2-year rookie went above and beyond the call of duty, entering a burning building to rescue three children from a first floor apartment. The blaze required 50 firefighters to extinguish and claimed the lives of two children, Christopher and Jennifer Small. The third child, 3-year-old Jeffrey Small was saved by these brave firefighters.

On another occasion, Torrington firefighters spent hours searching the murky water of Burr Pond hoping to save a 16-year-old YMCA day camper from West Haven.

These men and women are, indeed, a rare breed. Courageously, they put their lives on the line each day—often in situations where they are keenly aware of the realities of personal injury or worse. Yet, as the deputy chief of the Torrington Fire Department recently put it, "firefighting is a thankless job." The Torrington Fire Department and others across America deserve our thanks, as it is their meritorious deeds that have saved the lives of thousands each year. Accordingly, I would like to thank them for their service, as they may be often overlooked, but never forgotten.

TISH AND GUIDO CIANCIOTTA
HONORED FOR COMMUNITY
SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two tremendous members of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg area of my district, two individuals who have worked tirelessly on behalf of their neighborhood, two Americans who exemplify the true meaning of community service: Tish and Guido Cianciotta.

I have been deeply privileged to work alongside Tish and Guido on issues of importance to the residents of northern Brooklyn. That's why I am especially pleased to inform my colleagues that their many years of hard work were recently recognized by the dedication of one of the new neighborhood women's renaissance buildings in their honor.

Tish and Guido's leadership of the Concerned Citizens of Withers Street and Area Block Association has resulted in their vision for a better community becoming a partial reality. But as Tish pointed out at the dedication ceremony, there is still much more to be done. And I know, without a doubt, that Tish and Guido won't rest until their job is completed.

Their recent successes have given me the opportunity to reflect upon what makes a community special, and there is no doubt that the northern Brooklyn area of my district is a special community. I believe that what makes this community such a great neighborhood is the

presence of people who are willing to give their time and energy to causes in which they believe. It is the very essence of democracy; it is what makes this country great; and the Greenpoint community can always count on Tish and Guido to be there fighting for what is right.

It would take too long to recite all of Tish and Guido's accomplishments here today. Suffice it to say that they are integrally involved in nearly every major community organization in Greenpoint-Williamsburg—including the Greenpoint Renaissance Enterprise Corp., Community Board 1, and, of course, the Concerned Citizens of Withers Street and Area Block Association. You cannot walk down the street without meeting one of their many friends and fans, a group of which I am a charter member.

Because of their tremendous achievements, I am truly excited to have the opportunity to come here to the floor of the House of Representatives and salute Tish and Guido. It has been my privilege to get to know them over the past 2 years, and I look forward to working with them for many more to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA'S 14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Women's History Month to honor the important work being done by the Santa Clara County Commission on the Status of Women. In 1974, this commission was established to promote affirmative action, as well as eliminate discrimination and prejudice against all women. The 15-member commission advises the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors about the diverse needs of women in the county and makes recommendations on how to address these critical needs.

The commission has worked on a broad range of issues such as sexual harassment, pay equity, teenage pregnancy, the concerns of homeless women, child care, child support, and cultural/ethnic differences. The commissioners have worked closely with members of the community to bring about real change for women and children in Santa Clara County. For example, the commission has organized local educational workshops, sponsored public forums and hearings, and operated an important county information and referral service.

This remarkable organization is committed to celebrating and honoring the accomplishments of all women and has sponsored a women's history day called, Celebrating Women Making History: Celebrating Diversity. It has also organized events such as Women's Equality Day, Women in Action Lobby Day, the Second Annual Leadership Conference for Young Girls and Young Women, and the national Take Your Daughter To Work Day.

I am proud to represent a district with such a deep commitment to women's and children's

issues. I bring the example of the Santa Clara County Commission on the status of women before the House as a model of the way local government can address the unique problems women face in our society.

Mr. Speaker, someday when we look back in history, I hope that efforts like these will be the norm, rather than the exception. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Santa Clara County Commission on the Status of Women and the vital contributions it is making to our community.

TRIBUTE TO HON. HAMILTON FISH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, all of us are aware and are saddened by the pending and premature retirement of our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Some of our periodicals in the Hudson Valley of New York share our sense of loss and have expressed this regret editorially.

I would like to share with our colleagues in the Congress two articulate and poignant editorials. The first appeared in the Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in New Windsor, NY. The second was published by the Times Herald Record, a daily tabloid from my home town of Middletown, NY, which points to Congressman FISH's career as "a two-word argument against setting term limits for Members of Congress."

Mr. Speaker, I request consent to print both editorials in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

[From the Sentinel, Mar. 17, 1994]

THE END OF AN ERA?

With his announcement Monday, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. became the second local political veteran to announce that he wouldn't be running for reelection in November. Unlike Assemblyman Lawrence Bennett, who made his announcement last week, Fish cited health reasons for his decision.

For the people of the Mid-Hudson Valley, Fish's announcement could mean the end of perhaps the longest continuous political dynasty in American History. The Fish family involvement in government and politics predates the Declaration of Independence.

Col. Nicholas Fish served in the Revolutionary War and was the first Adjutant General in the State of New York.

His son, Hamilton Fish was a Governor of New York, U.S. Congressman, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State under President Grant and turned down an appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Grant because he felt he was underqualified.

His son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., was an eleven-term state Assemblyman and a U.S. Congressman.

His son, Hamilton Fish, Sr., was an All-American football star at Harvard, commander of an all-black regiment in World War I, co-founded the American Legion, served in the New York State Assembly, and was, for 25 years, this area's representative in Congress.

And his son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., announced Monday, that after 25 years, he was leaving the House of Representatives.

Senator Edward Kennedy said of the Fish family, "When people talk to day of the

'Kennedy Dynasty' in politics, I reply that we're Johnny-come-latelys compared to the Fishes! What an extraordinary family, and what an extraordinary service they have given our country."

Ham Fish, Jr. had some legacy to live up to. And he did. A thoughtful, intelligent man, he represents an individual that is all too rare today—a statesman. In this era of media politics and sound-byte ideology, Congressman Fish knew very well that his job was not as a politician, but as a representative of his constituents. He did that job to the best of his abilities.

There is, of course, another Hamilton Fish, the congressman's son. He has sought office before and may do so again. If he does, he will have a long shadow cast over him. A shadow of public service that's more than 200 years long.

[From the Times Herald Record, Mar. 19, 1994]

AN ERA ENDS

Want to hear a two-word argument against setting term limits for members of Congress? Ham Fish.

Thirteen terms representing the people of the 19th Congressional District of New York. A quarter of a century of public service marked by consistency, common sense and civility. (And how's that for an arcane word to use in connection with a politician today?)

Having carried on in the tradition of his father, the late Hamilton Fish Sr., who also served in Congress for a quarter of a century, Hamilton Fish Jr. is not seeking re-election because he has more pressing business: a battle with a recurrence of cancer.

Otherwise, the Dutchess County resident would be running for his 14th term this fall and opponents would be arguing that he had been in Washington, too long that it was time for a change. It's the only argument they had—weak as it was—because Fish has put those 13 terms to good use.

He is one of the few remaining voices of moderate Republicanism in the House, a congressman who doesn't automatically spout the increasingly conservative party line or go for the jugular merely to score political points. He votes his own mind, notably on social issues. He co-sponsored the Equal Rights Amendment. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, he was one of the first Republicans to call for the impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon.

Locally, Fish has been a strong advocate for cleaning up the Hudson River and a conscientious monitor of West Point. He has fought a perennial fight to gain more federal funding for the Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery School District, which is heavily affected by the presence of West Point.

Through his seniority, the 67-year-old Fish has gained a position of prominence on the Judiciary Committee and—agree or disagree with his views—has become a voice to be listened to in debates about criminal justice. If he has been too cautious for some at times, he has never been crass in his comments. Another anomaly that—a politician who thinks before he speaks.

Ham Fish is retiring after 26 years in Congress. In that, he became as much a dynasty as his father, who lived to 101. May the family tradition of longevity continue with the son as well.

HUMANITARIAN AID CORRIDOR ACT

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act which is designed to restore credibility to our Nation's Foreign Aid Program by ensuring that U.S. humanitarian assistance is properly distributed to people in need.

This legislation stipulates that countries who receive U.S. foreign assistance must—as a condition of receiving U.S. assistance—not obstruct nor delay the delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance.

During these difficult budgetary times, it is essential that our Foreign Aid Program is run in a manner which maximizes the usage of each foreign aid dollar. Therefore, it simply makes no sense for our Government to continue to provide assistance to countries which deliberately impede the delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance. The refusal to allow medicine, food, and other essential items to be delivered to people in need is reprehensible. However, what is even more appalling is that our Government continues to give millions of dollars to governments which deliberately deny the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The approval of this act will send a message around the world that the United States will no longer tolerate actions which impede U.S. efforts to assist people in need. No longer will countries such as Turkey for example, be able to thumb their nose at the State Department and deny congressionally approved humanitarian assistance from being delivered to starving people.

Turkey's actions are atrocious and have forced desperately needed assistance destined for Armenia to be channeled through the war-torn Republic of Georgia. Not only does this unnecessary diversion cost more money, but it jeopardizes the lives of Armenians. The time has come for this Nation to tell countries, like Turkey, that if they wish to continue to receive United States assistance, that they must act in a responsible manner.

Mr. Speaker, allowing a major recipient of U.S. assistance to deny the delivery of food and medicine undermines the goal of our foreign policy program. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this urgently needed legislation which ensures that people in need will be provided with the necessary resources.

TRIBUTE TO DICK HEATLEY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dick Heatley of San Bernardino, CA. Dick, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the many public safety needs of San Bernardino

County residents over the past 25 years, will be honored at the San Bernardino Elks Lodge on April 23 as he retires from his position as State Traffic Officer with the Inland Division of the California Highway Patrol.

Dick graduated from my alma mater San Bernardino High School in 1961 and has spent the majority of his law enforcement career in southern California. Because of his involvement and active leadership in the community, Dick has been an instrumental force in preserving law and order in San Bernardino County for many years.

Following his 4-year stint in the U.S. Air Force in 1965, Dick joined the San Bernardino Police Department as a patrol officer. Upon graduating from the California Highway Patrol Academy in 1968, Dick's career in law enforcement flourished. He joined the California Highway Patrol as road patrol officer assigned to the Baldwin Park area and later that year was reassigned to the Riverside area. While serving there, his duties included road patrol, accident review, and serving as a court and public affairs officer. For the past 7 years, Dick has been assigned to the Inland Division of the CHP serving in many vital capacities.

Dick's distinguished career is further highlighted by his active involvement in numerous organizations in the law enforcement arena. In addition to serving as the area representative for the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, Dick has served as president of the Area Squad Club in Riverside and the Division Squad Club while assigned to the Inland Division.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Dick's family, and his many friends in honoring this unique individual for his extensive work on behalf of the citizens of southern California. Over the years, Dick Heatley has touched the lives of many people in our community and our State and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today and wish him the best of luck in the years ahead.

SALUTE TO BETTY SUZUKI

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Betty Suzuki, who is retiring from 30 years of successful public service to the county of Sacramento.

Ms. Suzuki began her career as a social worker in 1955, serving the counties of San Joaquin, Los Angeles, and Alameda. In 1963, she became a social worker for the County of Sacramento, whereupon she began her steady rise within the system.

In 1969, she was appointed social services supervisor I while pursuing her masters degree, and then in 1971, she was again promoted to the position of staff assistant to deputy director of services. The next year she was promoted to social service supervisor II where she served until her appointment in 1984 to welfare bureau chief of children's protective services, Department of Health and Human Services.

As a bureau chief and throughout her career, she has diligently fought for the rights

and protection of the children of Sacramento County. Upon her appointment in 1984, Betty was assigned the task of bringing the CPS bureau into State compliance in 11 of 13 areas. She accomplished this task in under 6 months and the bureau has not been out of compliance since that time.

Counted among her many professional accomplishments include the passing of legislation for the State of California's Baby Doe laws. She also worked with the Department of Social Services to create legislation that resulted in the generation of the Options for Recovery Program in Sacramento County, as well as the Children's Health and Disability Prevention Program which has become a statewide system.

Ms. Suzuki has served on the Juvenile Institutions and Programs Committee, under the Criminal Justice Cabinet to deal with overcrowding in juvenile hall; and is also involved in the Annie E. Casey Foundation grant, providing essential services to minors. She served on the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission from 1982-84, and was the vice chair of the commission in 1984.

Betty has been the recipient of Sacramento's Outstanding Women in Youth Services award by the Friends of Mayor Ann Rudin in June 1993, and the Outstanding Contribution on Behalf of Children award by the Child Abuse Prevention Council in January 1989. Ms. Suzuki currently serves as a director of the General Board of Global Ministries for whom she represents northern California and Nevada. Her participation has included multiple projects affecting women, children, and youth.

Apart from her plans to travel and improve her golf game, Ms. Suzuki intends to remain active in her dedication to our community's challenges through service to commissions, consulting work, and lecturing.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Betty Suzuki for her commitment to the citizens of Sacramento. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her and wishing her continued success and happiness in all of her future endeavors.

FANNIE MAE'S BOLD STEP

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud Fannie Mae on their new initiative which will serve to give millions of Americans, who were previously unable, the support they need to afford to buy a home.

I urge my colleagues to read the following editorial from the March 18, 1994, edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mar. 18, 1994]

FANNIE MAE'S BOLD STEP

If money talks, the nation's largest home-mortgage investor virtually shouted this week when it announced it was prepared to make available \$1 trillion to help Americans with modest incomes buy homes.

By committing twice as much for mortgages in the next seven years as it has in the

last seven, the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as Fannie Mae) aims to provide access to the classic American dream, a home of one's own, for minorities, city dwellers, people with special needs and new immigrants.

In its bold attempt to remove the barriers—financial, racial or otherwise—that have kept homeownership out of reach of millions, the plan has the potential to transform the nation in nearly the same way federal mortgages did after World War II.

Since the announcement, an almost palpable wave of hope and joy has engulfed area housing experts, community leaders and even lenders. We, too, are excited by the scope of the plan, its commitment and, most of all, its potential for recreating the urban landscape. For home ownership is key not only to building strong families, but also to reviving neighborhood businesses and boosting community pride.

The Philadelphia region stands to gain plenty from this initiative. Philadelphia housing chief John Kromer's most recent analysis of housing needs found that while the homeownership rate here is a respectable 62 percent, almost 10.6 percent of all housing stock is vacant, and stock is even more scarce for those earning less than \$30,000 a year.

Moreover, the Fannie Mae initiative can build on the success of existing programs, such as the coalition of eight area banks and 23 community groups that operate the Delaware Valley Mortgage Plan. Thanks to that plan, 18,000 families with low and moderate incomes have bought homes in the last 20 years.

This plan works largely because the banks offer flexible underwriting standards that count welfare and Social Security as income, and consider payment of rent and utility bills as proof of credit-worthiness. But banks can't sell such loans to Fannie Mae under current guidelines, a situation we think Fannie Mae should change as part of the initiative.

Such a change would automatically boost interest in neighborhoods now written off by banks more inclined to finance a handful of \$300,000 mortgages than dozens of \$45,000 loans. And such neighborhood investment is sorely needed to Philadelphia, where ambitious plans to spur the economy are focused more on creating a glittery downtown than on rebuilding the areas where most Philadelphians live.

VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM'S UTAH WINNER NICOLE HINTZE

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for my colleagues' interest and benefit the following essay written by Ms. Nicole Hintze, a high school student in East Carbon, UT. Each year students from around the Nation compete in the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program essay contest sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Nicole, who is currently a senior at East Carbon High School, was selected as the Utah State winner. I would like to share her thoughts on "My Commitment to America" with all of you, in the hope that we can all

share Nicole's dedication to preserving America and its freedoms for ourselves and our children.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

(By Nicole Hintze)

A man stood upon a mountain peak. In his being were the people of all nations, races, and creeds. There was a complete and awesome silence, and then the silence was broken by a voice asking this question, "For what purpose are you living?" Terrified and bewildered, the man sank upon his knees because he was in the presence of the Lord. In his confusion, he cried out, "For what purpose am I living? Why, Lord, the purpose of my living is everywhere evident. From our humming factories are coming thousands of things producing a civilization that has never before existed. We have conquered distance, developed the power of electricity, projected our voice thousands of miles through space, and have utilized the power of the sun. What we have done in the past is nothing compared to what we can accomplish in the next fifty years."

Again through the special abyss came this voice: "You have done all of these things, but think again, for what purpose are you living?"

If you had been asked this question, what would your answer have been? For what purpose are we living? The prospects for the next fifty years are breathtaking. What tomorrow will bring is almost impossible to imagine. We are only on the threshold concerning the conquest of disease and the ills of old age. Machines are becoming more and more efficient, making possible an ever-increasing standard of living. The robot factory is just around the corner doing away with the heaviest type of human labor.

Yet, there is something wrong with this picture. Our civilization is sick. Man stands huddled in fear amidst the countless gadgets of his culture. With every new invention has come the greater threat of wiping out his entire existence.

We have created many things to live by, but nothing to live for. What do we have to look forward to in our future?

Raymond E. Baldwin said, "Many of us often feel that, in the move of tremendous events, our individual voices are too small to be heard—that there is little we, as individuals, can do to direct the rushing course of history. But there is a field in which each of us can serve—and has a duty to serve—that is in his own community and among his own friends, to recall the good of our American system and join in efforts to improve whatever failings it has."

Not all of us can make a difference in our nation or even worldwide; but, with a little effort, every one of us can make a difference in our community, county, and even state. But, we can't sit back and let others worry about it; we must take the initiative to do it ourselves.

There are many reasons we should do this. Not only do we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our children and grandchildren. We also owe it to our ancestors. They did their best to make America what it is today, and we must do our best to make sure it stays that way. John Quincy Adams said, "You will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve your freedom and our country. I hope you will make good use of it."

What we do with our country today will carry on forever; therefore, we must try to fix and repair some of the damages already done. It is our responsibility and our commitment to make sure our nation stays great.

A nation is made great, not by its fruitful acres, but by the men who cultivate them; not by its great forests, but by the men who build and run them. America was a great land when Columbus discovered it. Americans have made it a great nation.

For what purpose are we living? The military geniuses, the scientists, and the politicians have not solved the world's problems. People all over the world are ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed. The fine hopes for a brave new world produced by war are gone. If there is any hope for the future, we must modernize an old Chinese prayer to read, "Oh, Lord, make the world, my country, my city, my church, my home, better—and begin with me." We have constructed wonderful buildings and destroyed human creativity. We have learned to fly through the air and swim through the sea, and yet we do not know how to walk on this earth like men. We have established a better world in which to live, but now we do not know how to live in it.

We need to recall the words of former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, "The peril to this nation is not in any foreign foe. We the people are its power, its peril, its hope."

Our commitment must be to do whatever we can to preserve America and the "freedoms" we take for granted. We must not forget our ancestors, our children, or our grandchildren. We must not disappoint them. We must do our part in our community, county, and state. We can make a difference; and that should be our commitment to America.

If we are going to have a better world in fifty years, we must work for it today. We must begin now. A great man once said: "I am only one, but I am one, I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do I ought to do, and By the grace of God, I will do."

This is my commitment to America.

TWO DISTINGUISHED LEADERS OF GREEK ORTHODOX DIOCESE MOURNED

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to rise today to inform my colleagues of the tragic deaths of two distinguished coworkers of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, the Archimandrite Germanos Stavropoulos, chancellor, and Protopresbyter Dimitrios Frangos, chief secretary. The two priests were killed in an auto accident in New York on March 17.

Father Frangos was born in the village of Shinoudio on the island of Imvros, near Turkey. He graduated from the Theological Seminary of Halki. In July 1939, he married Hariclia Papadopulu, who preceded him to death in June 1993. In 1940, Father Frangos emigrated to the United States and became pastor of the Holy Trinity Church in Norwich, CT, beginning a long and fruitful career of service. He then served 2 years as pastor of the St. George Church in Southbridge, MA; for 4 years as pastor of the Transfiguration Church in Lowell, MA; and then for 4 more years as pastor of the St. John Church in Boston.

From 1950 to 1961, Father Frangos was the pastor of the St. Demetrios in Astoria, NY.

Thereafter, he was named director of the archdiocese department of education, and then the director of St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, NY.

Between 1974 and 1979, Father Frangos headed the archdiocese registry department, and in 1979, he was named chief secretary to the Archbishop. He is survived by one son, Dr. George Frangos; a daughter, Maria; as well as many other friends and relatives.

Father Stavropoulos was born August 14, 1942, in New York City. He attended Immaculate Conception School in Jamaica, NY, before enrolling at St. Francis Xavier High School. After graduating, Father Stavropoulos matriculated at Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology in Brookline, MA, earning his theology degree in 1966. He subsequently earned his licentiate degree after 3 years of study at the University of Athens School of Theology.

Father Stavropoulos returned to the United States in 1971. During the next 22 years he served at various times as the respected pastor of the Holy Cross Church in Southfield, MI; the Assumption Church in Danbury, CT; the St. George Church in East Norwalk, CT—where he was the driving force behind the construction of a new Byzantine-style edifice—and finally the Zoodohos Peghe Church in the Bronx.

In 1983, Father Stavropoulos was named administrative assistant for the New Jersey Diocese. In September 1992, he became chancellor of the archdiocese.

He is survived by his mother, Ethel Stavropoulos of Jamaica Estates, NY, and a sister, Sylvia Christakos of Essex Fells, NJ, as well as many other friends and relatives.

These two priests gave so much to their communities and our country. As the representative of one of the largest Greek-American communities in the United States, I am particularly hopeful that my colleagues will join with me in extending our most heartfelt sympathies to their family, friends, and the entire community. They will be missed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PINCKNEYVILLE PANTHERS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, one of the most dramatic moments in high school sports nationwide was provided by a basketball team in my congressional district during the State of Illinois Class A Championships last week.

In winning the State Championships March 12, the Pinckneyville Panthers and their coach, Dick Corn, brought heart-stopping drama in the final game of the season. The Panthers beat the Eureka Hornets 67–65 when, with seconds left in the game, Shane Hawkins passed to Ryan Bruns, who sunk a 12-foot jump shot at the buzzer to win.

The dramatic ending followed 32 minutes of hard fought basketball by both teams. That final game ended a fantastic season for the school, as Pinckneyville ended the season with a near-perfect 33–2 record. Now, for the first time since 1948, the Panthers bring back to southern Illinois a State championship.

I want my colleagues to join me in congratulating the outstanding athletic efforts of the Pinckneyville Panthers and their tremendous victory in the Illinois State Championships. They demonstrated strong persistence, ability, and dedication as they defeated team after team in bringing home the winner's trophy. My congratulations to coach Dick Corn and all of the team's players.

CELEBRATING THE DEDICATION OF OLD ALVARADO—CESAR CHAVEZ PARK IN UNION CITY, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to join my constituents in the dedication of Old Alvarado—Cesar Chavez Park in Union City, CA.

Shortly after the death of Cesar Chavez, leaders within this community quickly mobilized to pay tribute to this great human rights leader. Last year, the labor council for Latin American Advancement of Alameda County proposed to the Union City Council to rename Alvarado Park as Old Alvarado—Cesar Chavez Park, so that we could continuously remember the spirit of Chavez. The renaming of the park was not solely supported by the labor and city councils; the culturally rich community of Union City shared a universal appreciation for the life of Cesar. They recognized Chavez' efforts on behalf of all the lives he changed—not just the farm workers he represented through the Union Farm Workers of America, but all who fought the daily struggle or suffered from any social hardship or injustice.

With their tribute, Union City shares its recognition with friends like the late Senator Robert Kennedy who praised Chavez back in 1968 as "one of the heroic figures of our times." It is also appropriate that Union City is one of the first to honor his life, because it is a community that reflects the message that Chavez espoused. Cesar once described his work with farm laborers as an effort to raise their consciousness and create brotherhood through nonviolent means: This is a decree whole-heartedly embraced by this culturally rich community. It has always been a home to working people from all walks of life.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I come before you today celebrating with my constituents the memory of Cesar Chavez. I hope you and my colleagues will also join me in congratulating the community of Union City for their tribute to this great American.

TRIBUTE TO THE DISTINGUISHED ELECTED WOMEN OFFICIALS IN EDUCATION OF CALIFORNIA'S 14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Women's History Month to salute

the remarkable women of California's 14th Congressional District who have been entrusted to preserve and enhance our excellent system of public education.

The 14th Congressional District is special for many reasons, including the fact that it has one of the highest number of women elected officials in the Nation. These talented public servants bring unique ideas, perspectives, and skills to their offices and provide our district with outstanding leadership. They are devoted to the field of public education and serve with honor and distinction on local boards of education and community college district boards. National Women's History Month is the perfect opportunity to reflect on the significant contributions these women leaders have made to our communities, contributions which cannot be overlooked.

The 14th Congressional District's distinguished women elected officials in education are: Boardmembers Mary Mason, Judith Moss, and Dolores Sandoval from the Foothill/De Anza Community College District; Boardmember Helen Hausman from the San Mateo County Community College District; Trustees Maria Ferrer, Valerie Harrison, Anne Kurze, and Andrea Leiderman from the Santa Clara County Board of Education; Trustees Karen Schwarz and Beverly Willis-Gerard from the San Mateo County Board of Education; Boardmembers Nancy Gisko, Francesca Karpel, and Nancy Kehl from the Belmont Elementary School District; Boardmembers Mary Freeman Dove, Toni Foster, and Ruth Palmer from the Cabrillo Unified School District; Boardmembers Debbie Byron, Sandra James, and Emily Lee Kelley from the Cupertino Elementary School District; Boardmembers Betty Nelson, Linda Lanterman, and Nancy Newton from the Fremont Union High School District; Boardmembers Tracey Demma, Janet Gomes-Simms, and Connie Sarabia from the La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District; Boardmembers Lynette Aitken, Kerry Bouchier, and Elaine White from the Las Lomas School District; Boardmembers Terri Sachs and Gerri Carlton from the Los Altos Elementary School District; Boardmembers Karen Canty and Marge Draper from the Menlo Park City School District; Boardmembers Lislle Pantling and Donna Larson from the Montebello Elementary School District; Boardmembers Susan Foden, Ann Garcia, and Susan Ware from the Mountain View Elementary School District; Boardmembers Lynn Alvarado, Ann Baker, Judy Hannemann, and Shirley Magarian from Mountain View/Los Altos High School District; Boardmembers Julie Jerome, Diane Reklis, and Susan Richardson from the Palo Alto Unified School District; Boardmembers Kathryn Reavis, Holly Myers, and Patricia Steuer from the Portola Valley School District; Boardmembers Donna Rutherford and Keisha Williams from the Ravenswood City Elementary School District; Boardmembers Terri Bailard, Patricia Brown, and Magda Gonzalez from the Redwood City Elementary School District; Boardmembers Joy Ferrario and Beth Hunkapiller from San Carlos Elementary School District; Boardmembers Pat Nail, Dr. Beverly Scott, Allene Sieling, and Dr. Sarah Stewart from the Sequoia Union High School District; Boardmembers Ellen McHenry, Linda

Kilian, Margaret Quillinan, and Pamela Kittler from the Sunnyvale Elementary School District; Boardmembers Fran Kruss and Sanda Spiegel from the Whisman Elementary School District; and Boardmembers Heidi Brown, Ann Nolan, and Abby Wilder from the Woodside School District.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these remarkable women whose leadership, expertise, and commitment have made the 14th Congressional District a wonderful place to live. They are fitting representatives of the many women who make history every day and whose numerous accomplishments we recognize on the occasion of National Women's History Month.

CYPRUS REMAINS SEPARATED

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, July marks the 20th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. The situation there is a throwback to the cold war. Artificially divided and militarily tense, Cyprus deserves a better fate. The cold war is over—the long-divided Germans have reunited, and even Yemen has recently come together. Yet Cyprus remains separated.

The United States must vigorously support all efforts to bring an end to this tragedy. We own as much, both to the Cypriot people, and in respect to the beliefs that no country be given license to occupy another, that artificial ethnic separation is not an answer, and that peace and democracy be allowed to flourish in a reunited Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we insert two articles into the RECORD which eloquently describe the sad situation that has existed in Cyprus for nearly 20 years.

[From the Houston Post, Mar. 12, 1994]

WILL THE WALL TUMBLE DOWN?

(By Ken Hoffman)

NICOSIA, CYPRUS.—When the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, Nicosia was left standing as the world's only divided capital city.

Divided by force, religion, politics, mistrust and hatred.

In July 1974, the small Mediterranean country, culturally and politically aligned with Greece but lying only 40 miles south of Turkey, was invaded by Turkish fighter boats and 40,000 heavily armed commandos. Turkey had long coveted Cyprus, with its strategic location at the crossroads of Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

On the morning of July 20, under the pretense of protecting Turkish Cypriot minorities in Cyprus and with Cyprus in its usual turmoil, Turkey seized its opportunity.

Opposed by only 16,000 Cypriot national guardsmen, Turkey's military objective was accomplished in less than one month.

Thousands were dead. About 180,000 Greek Cypriots were sent running for their lives to the south.

In their place, Turkey invited 55,000 Turkish Cypriots living in the south to move north. Eighty thousand settlers from mainland Turkey were brought to Cyprus to solidify Turkey's racial hold on the territory. The occupiers gave new Turkish names to Cypriot cities. Kyrenia became Girne. Famagusta became Magosa.

More demoralizing personally to the refugee Cypriots, Turkish invaders moved into their homes and took over their businesses.

BARBED WIRE, RIFLES

Now the country has a 112-mile impenetrable border of barbed wire and pointed rifles stretching from coast to coast.

From its western beaches to its eastern ports, the "Attila Line" and a narrow buffer zone patrolled by 2,100 United Nations soldiers keep Greek and Turkish Cypriots apart.

Cypriots are not allowed, under any circumstance, to cross the border. There is no telephone or mail service between north and south.

The northern 37 percent of the island has been renamed the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, an outlaw government supported solely by Turkey.

Since 1974, several United Nations resolutions have condemned the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and ordered the occupiers to leave. Turkey has ignored each demand.

The Turkish invasion was devastating to Cyprus in economic as well as in emotional terms.

Turkey's capture of North Cyprus was well-aimed. The occupied territory contains Cyprus' two prettiest resort cities, Kyrenia and Famagusta. They took over the country's lone international airport and only deep water port.

With the conquest of the north, 70 percent of the country's hotels were lost. Tourism was wiped out.

BORDER CROSSING

Tourists are permitted to walk through the Attila Line's only gate near the old Ledra Palace Hotel in downtown Nicosia.

The Ledra Palace was once Cyprus' most elegant hotel. Now it's barracks. Its elegant dining room is now a military mess hall.

To cross the border, you first show your passport to Greek Cypriot military officials. They will let you by, but only after asking politely that you not go. They point to a hand-painted sign that reads:

Attention!

Beyond this checkpoint is an area of Cyprus still occupied by Turkish troops since the invasion in 1974. The invaders expelled 180,000 Cypriots of Greek origin from their ancestral home and brought over colonists from mainland Turkey to replace them.

Enjoy yourself in this land of racial purity and true apartheid.

Enjoy the sight of our desecrated churches.

Enjoy what remains of our looted heritage and homes.

Below the sign is a painting of Cyprus with a bloody dagger stuck through the heart of Nicosia.

[From the Houston Post]

CYPRUS INVASION NOT FORGOTTEN

(By Ken Hoffman)

NICOSIA, CYPRUS.—Every night on television in Cyprus, they flash the message "DEN XECHNOUME." We have not forgotten.

Not forgotten Turkey's bloody invasion of North Cyprus in 1974 that killed 6,000 people and created 100,000 Greek Cypriot refugees in their own country.

Not forgotten that Turkey continues to occupy the country's most beautiful cities, the international airport and valuable port of Famagusta.

Not forgotten that almost 20 years later, Cyprus is a divided island, with an outlaw government calling itself the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus ruling 37 percent of the land.

Most of all, they have not forgotten that Turkish soldiers and settlers stole their business and moved into their homes.

Evi Flouri certainly has not forgotten.

In 1974, Evi was 13 years old, in her first year of high school. She lived in a small gray home in the north beach resort of Kyrenia with her parents and baby sister.

Evi remembers the morning in 1974 when she heard the bombs. "We jumped out of bed and went on the roof. We could see the Turkish boats. My father said we had to flee. Someone told us that Turkish soldiers had already landed in a western village and were committing atrocities," she said.

"They were raping girls and killing the old people. We had to go immediately."

Her father tried to calm his daughters. He said they would probably return in a few days.

"We were leaving just for security, until the problems with Turkey was worked out * * *. For awhile before, Turkish Cypriots had warned us that there would be an invasion * * *. But we thought it was impossible. It was too absurd."

RUNNING FOR THEIR LIVES

And then they heard the bombs.

Evi grabbed a small handbag, stuck her favorite doll in it and hopped into the family car.

They drove south, but still heard the bombs. So they continued on the southern highway. They listened to the radio. Rumors were flying. The Turks were running rampant. Helicopters filled the sky. Greek Cypriots who attempted to defend their homes were killed.

"We realized that Kyrenia was occupied, so my father drove us to Larnaca, farther in the south," Evi said. "People were kind to us. The Red Cross gave us clothes and food. That was when I first heard the word 'refugees,' and I knew that it meant us. My little sister started crying. She didn't want to be called a refugee."

LOSING EVERYTHING

In Kyrenia, Evi's father had owned a lemon grove. The family was considered well off. Now all they owned was a car, a few suitcases and a young girl's doll.

Evi's father did work again. Although he is retired, his hobby of raising bees is profitable.

Evi lives in the capital city of Nicosia and works for the government. Her husband is customs officer. A few years ago, she heard that a Turkish Cypriot police officer was living in her old home.

A United Nations soldier, who had visited Kyrenia, brought back a picture. It was painful for Evi to look, she said. The backyard garden her pride, was in ruins.

"Other homes near mine were torn down and made into potato farms."

Cypriots are forbidden to cross the border into the Turkish occupied territory. But even if she could go, Evi could not bear to visit her old house.

"It would be too tragic. That was the happiest time in my life. How would I feel to be a stranger there? To have to ask to come into the home that I rightfully own? I want my old home back," she said.

"I want my country back, too."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOUSE RESOLUTION 394

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I voted against House Resolution 394. This resolution expressed the sense of the U.S. House of Representatives that Congress has a constitutional obligation to conduct oversight of matters related to the operation of the Federal Government. The Constitution grants Congress extensive authority to oversee and investigate executive branch activities. We should thoroughly, aggressively, and diligently investigate allegations of wrongdoing, mismanagement, and abuse of power.

However, I do not agree that our oversight role should be used simultaneously in a situation where a special prosecutor has been appointed, an investigation is ongoing and a grand jury is sitting to receive testimony. It seems to me that for Congress to conduct an oversight hearing in that kind of circumstance not only unnecessarily duplicates efforts, but also endangers the investigation of the special prosecutor. Many people may recall that in the Iran-Contra investigation Congress intervened with its own investigation. Unfortunately the testimony given by witnesses at those hearings actually jeopardized and tarnished the criminal indictments that the special prosecutor was able to bring against administration officials who violated the law.

I think we should have learned our lesson from Iran-Contra. If we intervene before the special prosecutor is able to conclude his investigation, we may interfere with those results. I think it is better that we stay our hand until the special prosecutor has been able to perform his job.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS AT THE MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE, BARSTOW, CA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and dedicated service of the Federal firefighters at the Marine Corps Logistics Base [MCLB] in Barstow, CA. The last few months have proven to be a trying time for the citizens of southern California as they have suffered the effects of raging wildfires and a catastrophic earthquake. It is because of the immediate and exemplary response of these firefighters that the lives and property of the citizens of southern California were saved and protected.

In October and November 1993 several wildfires stretched across southern California devastating its residents and businesses. At this time of crisis, the firefighters at MCLB responded with professionalism and dedication as they provided an engine company which not only served the immediate Barstow area,

but San Bernardino County and Los Angeles County as well. Indicative of their high regard for the safety of the community, these firefighters put their lives on the line as they fought with scarce resources and weary spirits.

Tragedy struck again on January 17, 1994, as a devastating earthquake shook southern California, claiming the lives of many and causing billions of dollars in damage. Once again the firefighters at MCLB responded in an outstanding manner. With their lives at stake these men again valiantly fought the destructive fires and provided emergency medical assistance. By successfully implementing carefully designed plans, the firefighters brought much needed relief to the community. These firefighters demonstrated their commitment of public safety by their willingness to help people and agencies all across the region.

Specifically, I would like to bring to your attention three outstanding gentlemen whose leadership, knowledge, and expertise enabled the MCLB firefighters to respond to these two events with precision and professionalism. Col. R.H. Myers, base commander, MCLB, Lieutenant Colonel Kebelman, director, F&S division, MCLB, and fire chief "Skip" Westfield, Fire Department, MCLB are model officers who serve as shining examples of courage and fortitude which aided California in pulling through these emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and their many friends and family in honoring the firefighters at MCLB for their extensive and dedicated service. Because of their hard work and commitment to protecting the lives and property of southern Californians, it is only fitting that the House recognize them today.

TRIBUTE TO CARBONDALE TERRIERS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the outstanding efforts of the Carbondale Terriers basketball team from Carbondale, IL, High School during the recent Illinois AA State basketball championships.

Victory was close for the Terriers as a last-second shot ran around the rim and out again, a shot that came at the end of a hard-fought 61-60 contest with Peoria Manual. A second-place finish in no way lessens the significance of their fantastic season, and Coach Tim Bleyer and the entire Carbondale team is to be congratulated for their string of victories.

As much as the Nation focuses on college basketball and the NCAA tournament, they may be forgetting that some of the best games are in the high school championships. Certainly, the Carbondale Terriers proved that on May 19 during the championship game. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Terriers for their outstanding season.

REMARKS IN DEFENSE OF MULTIPLE USE BY COMMISSIONER LOUISE LISTON

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, there are many of us from the West who feel that we confront problems which are poorly understood by those from other regions. The extremely high percentage of public land within the boundaries of our States and counties present additional challenges to our State and local governments which others do not have to face. In my own State, for example, almost 70 percent of the land is federally controlled and for several of the rural counties in my district, that figure is well over 90 percent.

One of the biggest challenges this situation presents to local officials is trying to encourage economic stability and growth in the face of Federal land management policies which often seem to be producing the opposite results. Local leaders too often find themselves fighting for the very survival of their communities in an arena where the Federal Government is perceived to be a major part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

In this, as in other crisis situations, some people rise to the challenges confronting them and demonstrate the highest levels of leadership. Certainly, that has been the case with Louise Liston, a commissioner from Garfield County in my district. Commissioner Liston is nationally recognized as one of the most thoughtful and eloquent advocates of a balanced approach to natural resources and land use policies. She also is one of the staunchest defenders of preserving the unique culture of the rural West, a goal to which I wholeheartedly subscribe as well.

I am personally convinced that our Western cultural heritage is one of the few wellsprings we can tap to restore and revitalize a national character which now, at times, seems to be faltering.

Recently, Commissioner Liston delivered a speech which highlights several critical aspects of the dilemma we face in the West. She suggests that the principles of multiple use management which have served us so well for decades should continue to be the basis for Federal land and resource management decisions. I was very impressed by the logic, eloquence and insight contained in her speech and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

THE MULTIPLE-USE SUSTAINED-YIELD ACT:
THE ANSWER TO THE PUBLIC LANDS DILEMMA

I am a rancher's wife, retired school teacher, county commissioner in Southern Utah and Chair of the National Association of Counties Public Lands Steering Committee. I live in Escalante where my grandfather and great-grandfather ran sheep and cattle on the Escalante Desert to the south and on the mountains to the west and north. My husband's great-grandfather was the first man to bring cattle into the valley back in the late 1800's. We both come from a proud pioneer heritage, and for over forty years have struggled to maintain a livelihood for ourselves and five children in Southern Utah.

We love it there, as did our ancestors, who also struggled, but against different odds. They also battled the elements, and isolation, but today added to those are government restrictions and regulations, wilderness designation and endangered species.

In the past we have shared our red sandstone canyons, high plateaus, deserts, and mountains with everyone. Isn't it interesting that these areas have survived for eons of time and have become even more rugged and spectacular with its passing, and all without the help of present day nature lovers and suitcase saviors who seem to be such experts in preserving the land. We don't deny their weekend love affairs with the land are very passionate and intense, but that love seems so superficial when compared to our love of the land which is a harmony that stems from sacrifice and struggle, from respect and caring for the very source of our livelihoods.

Ours is a deep and abiding love that has grown from achieving a balance over the years between our immediate needs and those of future generations. That balance is evident when we look at recent BLM and Forest Service management studies. They show that the nation's public lands are in better condition today than at any time in this century. I attribute much of that success to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act passed in June of 1960. It is one of the greatest tools from the past that still holds the best hope for the future.

Of all the environmental laws on record in the United States, none had a stronger endorsement than this one. After Senator Hubert Humphrey introduced the bill and sat down, no one rose to oppose him. No one. Not one person. In fact speaker after speaker, 17 in all, stood up to agree with him. It has since been seldom litigated and has not been amended once since its enactment. To me that is more than enough proof of its success and more especially, its importance to us, 33 years later.

Up until recent years, established management practice on our public lands has always been one of multiple use. That meant that timber harvesting, oil exploration, mining, grazing and recreation were guaranteed a place in present and future policy.

I think everyone here would agree that it often requires a very delicate balancing between wise use of our natural resources and protection of our critical environments. But I strongly believe that's something we can effectively resolve in sensible, realistic, down-to-earth practices based on substantiated evidence rather than unsubstantiated emotional rhetoric.

It seems that more and more the emphasis in multiple-use management is shifting to protection and away from commodity uses. In simple terms, that means that jobs in timber, oil, mining, and cattle industries are being lost. The direct and indirect impacts of that shift is endangering the existence of communities that are dependent upon those natural resources for their survival. A list of ten "endangered communities" was once again released by the National Association of Counties in early November. Those communities, by the way, even though there were only ten listed, represent hundreds of other resource-dependent communities that are suffering from the same imbalance of decisions by the federal government on how public lands are used.

Because of location, present lack of funds to improve infrastructure, limited opportunities to diversify, and inability to attract stable, well paying jobs, most rural communities cannot have a healthy economy with-

out relying upon the use of the federal lands. We can diversify to some extent, but may find in doing so that we actually adversely affect the condition of our nation's ecosystems and cause unforeseen financial burdens on the budget. Even more serious consequences may occur when local custom and culture are systematically destroyed by land management decisions and environmental scare tactics. When community morales are low, with people living in fear of losing jobs and having their schools close, we experience a dramatic increase in spouse and child abuse and escalating occurrences of alcohol and drug abuse.

Right now many of our young people living in rural areas feel their constitutional rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are being violated more and more by federal restrictions, regulations, and designations that are perceived as destroying their ability to find jobs, build homes, and plan for a marriage and reasonably secure future. Talk about an endangered species! We are actually jeopardizing the future of those young people by locking up potential development of our natural resources with no promise of a healthy, sustainable economy for them to enjoy.

I personally feel that when we pit economic values such as person's job or income or way of life against environmental values, we achieve very little. And I guess that's why I strongly support the multiple-use practice, because instead of pitting environmental and economic interests at odds with each other, multiple-use endorses a we-can-do-both attitude. There is enough land out there for all of us. It is possible to protect and maintain our natural resources while making beneficial use of them at the same time. In fact, much of the land is already protected by various state and federal laws, and thousands of acres will always be protected by its very nature. That's something easterners will never understand unless they've "walked the land."

More and more the long-term impacts resulting from environmental fanaticism in our nation are having a devastating effect on the economy, our schools and roads, our towns and people, the historic uses of our public lands, and our traditional values so vital to a healthy democratic society.

Greedy preservationists will never be satisfied in their quest for more and more land, for wilderness, for cattle grazing to be stopped, for mining to be done away with, for ridiculous listings of endangered species, for wetlands to be set aside, for industry and growth to be curbed, because it will mean the end of their cause, and more importantly, the end of their jobs.

Instead of being solely concerned about the impacts on the land, we should also be concerned about the impacts on families, communities and schools. What we don't stop to realize is that our public lands control the economic activity of the nation. Stopping the use and development of our natural resources on those lands jeopardizes not only our personal freedoms, but the national economy and security as well. And yet, piece by piece, I see the multiple-use concept being eroded away, and in its place single-use concepts are gaining strength. Massive centralization of power and dominion over our public lands by the federal government is not the answer. Our public lands were meant to be used to build a greater and mightier nation, not as tools to tear it down. Wise use of those lands means preserving the natural resources for the public and not from the public. If we act through the emotionalism

of preservation rhetoric, it comes down to wise use versus no use. And no use means no jobs, no grazing, no roads, no tax base, and no money for the needed services rural America demands and deserves.

The multiple-use sustained-yield approach to managing our natural resources has proven in the past to be effective. Its can-do-both philosophy is something we cannot simply abandon as we face the environmental changes that await us. Only by achieving a desired balance can we hope to preserve both the land and the people.

What most Americans at this point do not realize is, that the most valuable natural resource is the human resource.

Thank you,

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND SPILLMAN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Raymond Spillman, who will be retiring from the Internal Revenue Service in Sacramento, CA, after 38 years of Federal service. On Friday, February 18, 1994, family, friends, and colleagues held a dinner in his honor to bid a fond farewell as he retires.

Through the course of his Federal service experience Ray has had the opportunity to live and work in a number of locations across this great country of ours and has confronted many challenges in the complex world of tax collection. In this capacity, he has developed outstanding leadership abilities, clearly demonstrated by the respect he commands from his peers for his work in managing the Sacramento district office of the IRS. He began his service to the United States in the Army, which included a stint as a finance officer in Japan during the early fifties. He began his career with the Internal Revenue Service as a revenue agent in Chicago. Along the way he earned a law degree from DePaul University, and worked his way up to the position of district director in Albany, NY. This was followed by a move to Washington, DC, where Ray served as Deputy Assistant to the Commissioner of the IRS during the Carter administration and during a portion of Reagan's first term. Finally, his career brought him to Sacramento, where he was selected to serve as the district's first director in 1983.

There has been a number of notable achievements in the course of Ray's career with the Internal Revenue Service. What stands out in my mind, because it is of great benefit to my constituents, was his leadership in formulating the new Sacramento district. He assembled the management team, and set the standard of excellence which they follow to this day. The Sacramento district under his leadership has led the way in specializing in quality customer service.

Ray has put to work his tremendous leadership abilities in areas other than the IRS. Throughout his life experiences Ray has developed a genuine understanding of the many issues affecting the quality of life in America, and has eagerly jumped into leadership positions with a number of community organizations. He was the founding president of the

Federal Executive Association of Sacramento. He is on an advisory board of the University of California system. He is the chairman of the Sacramento area United Way. He is also on the board of trustees of the Mercy Foundation where he is involved in fundraising for five hospitals. As you can see, Ray is a well-rounded and highly educated man with a wealth of real-world experience who readily applies his experience and abilities to both his career and his community. Sacramento has been very fortunate to be the home of such an outstanding leader.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Raymond Spillman for his commitment to the Federal Government and to his community. He is an example that all public servants would do well to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him happiness in his retirement.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE WINNERS OF THE 1994 McDONALD'S BLACK HISTORY MAKERS OF TOMORROW PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the winners of the 1994 McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow program.

The McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow program is an educational program that recognizes leadership, character, community service, and exceptional scholarship among the country's most talented youth. Honored during Black History Month, these young men and women represent vision and hope for the future that will shape America. The program features talented, minority youth and provides their peers with positive role models.

The McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow program honors outstanding high school juniors for their leadership, scholarship, community service, and character. The students that participated were asked to write a 500-word essay entitled, "How I Plan to Make an Impact on Black History". In response, many of the 1994 winners indicated that education as well as communication was the key to success. Over 50 applications were received throughout the Washington, DC area. From those, 15 winners were selected and were recognized at a reception on Capitol Hill on February 25, 1994. These outstanding students will be McDonald's ambassadors throughout the year.

Now in its seventh year, this program honors outstanding high school juniors who have demonstrated leadership qualities and who possess the ability to make a significant contribution to the future growth and development of our nation.

To the following students, I offer my congratulations on this exemplary achievement, and encourage you to continue to demonstrate excellence in your studies.

1994 BLACK HISTORY MAKERS OF TOMORROW, LOCAL WINNERS

Thelma Ayensu, Parkdale High School, Riverdale, Maryland; Kevin Clark, Thomas

Sprigg Wootton, Rockville, Maryland; Kori Day, Suitland High School, Forestville, Maryland; Trina Deal, High Point High School, Beltsville, Maryland; Kynisha Debose, West Potomac High School, Alexandria, Virginia; Michael Glover, La Plata High School, La Plata, Maryland; Deborah Green, Banneker High School, Washington D.C.; and Nini Johnston, Banneker High School, Washington D.C.

Yusef Kassim, Banneker High School, Washington D.C.; Nikki Lewis, Paint Branch High School, Silver Spring, Maryland; Tiffani Lott, Montgomery Blair High School, Rockville, Maryland; La-Tasha Terrell, Oxon Hill High School, Oxon Hill, Maryland; Adrienne Tracy, Gwynn Park High School, Brandywine, Maryland; Jonas Strickland, Banneker High School, Washington D.C.; and Marc White, Coolidge High School, Washington D.C.

TRIBUTE TO 50 NEW EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to 50 young men from the Calumet region, who have risen to the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America.

It is my distinct honor to commend the outstanding achievement of the following honorees accepting the title of Eagle Scout: David M. Allen, Kyle Allred, Daniel L. Banach, Stuart A. Barney, Jeff Bergman, Jeremie A. Brackett, Ryan K. Campbell, Vincent E. Cesare III, Michael Cokley, Justin T. Conway, Tony L. Daluga, Joel B. Deterline, Joshua P. Gangolf, Ricardo R. Garcia, John L. Giannini, Christopher Grad, Kevin J. Groskopf, John D. Hilsen, Jerry Hlinsky, William S. Hoffman, Jon Hyman, Brian J. Jackiw, Benjamin S. James, Peter Johnson, Carl E. Johnson, Brian J. Joshke, Bryon R. Kawa, Andrew Kolanowski, Peter L. Kong, Victor B. Kress, Brian W. Kreiger, Todd J. Manchester, Matt McClure, Martin McKinley, Michael D. Niezgoda, Timothy M. Nosich, Michael A. Pappas, Jamison Potempa, Matthew K. Pursley, Michael E. Robbins, Andrew Schwarz, Darren L. Selock, Jason E. Shea, Robert T. Spoor, David A. Sumner, Michael P. Trentz, Andrew J. Walker, Jon Wetmore, Lloyd K. Wisleder, and Scott A. Woods.

A special significance is attached to the title of Eagle Scout, a significance that accompanies a young man throughout his life. As he pursues endeavors in higher education, business, industry, and community service, he carries with him the lofty goal of success through leadership.

The highest rank in Scouting, each Eagle Scout has had to fulfill rigorous requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. The Eagle Award is granted upon the demonstration of proficiency in different areas of skills, required for rank progression, including Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class, Star, Life, and Eagle. Specific tests are administered, which must be passed for proper advancement. Those who are successful,

are rewarded with merit badges which signify the mastery of Scoutcraft skills, as well as acquisition of skills in areas of personal interest. Of the more than 100 badges available, 21 must be earned to qualify for Eagle status, 11 of which are required in the areas of First Aid, Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Communications, Safety, Environmental Science, Personal Management, and Camping. The Scout has a choice between Emergency Preparedness and Lifesaving, and a choice among Personal Fitness, Swimming, and Sports.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues to join me in saluting these new Eagle Scouts. I salute also the Boy Scouts of America for instituting the Eagle Scout Award and establishing the stringent criteria that each of these young men has met. It is my sincere belief that these men will continue to distinguish themselves and their communities through public service.

A SALUTE TO VIETNAM VETERANS

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, a very special event will be taking place in my district next month. Hillsborough County Friends of the Parks and Veterans Memorial Museum Committee are hosting "A Salute to Vietnam Veterans" at Edward Medard Park.

This week-long salute is to honor all Vietnam veterans and will include the Moving Wall. This event is dedicated to Vietnam veterans and their families.

The Moving Wall is a 1/2 scale replica of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC. The Moving Wall is 250 feet long and contains the names of 58,191 Americans killed during the Vietnam war. Approximately 1,300 of these service members are still unaccounted for prisoners of war [POWS] or missing in action [MIA].

The Moving Wall is a powerful symbol. Hundreds of thousands of people across the country have visited it in or near their communities. As of January 1, 1993, the Moving Wall has been displayed in 315 communities throughout the United States and Canada. Requests to have the Moving Wall have come from as far away as Australia, Ireland, and Germany.

I am proud to say that on the four previous occasions when it has been displayed in Florida, approximately 300,000 Floridians have visited the Moving Wall. During the 2-day "Salute to Vietnam Veterans," 50,000 people are expected to visit the Moving Wall.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the organizers of this great event. It is a stirring reminder of just how blessed we are in the modern world to live in a free society, and will not allow us to forget that this blessing is due to the sacrifices of our friends, relatives, neighbors, and countrymen who served us all when duty called.

For as long as the American soldier stands ready to support his country and its allies, the forces of oppression and injustice will be held

in check. For this, the American serviceman—the veteran—must never be forgotten.

GONZALEZ RECEIVES HOUSING HERO AWARD

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs was the first recipient of the Federal National Mortgage Association's [Fannie Mae] Housing Hero Award. Fannie Mae bestows this award on public officials whose efforts and activities enhance homeownership opportunities for low- and moderate-income people. This award was presented to Chairman GONZALEZ last night by Fannie Mae's Chairman and CEO James A. Johnson at the National Bankers Association reception held in the Rayburn House Office Building.

The inscription on the plaque read:

FANNIE MAE HOUSING HERO

Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez for his lifetime efforts to extend the American dream of homeownership to families across Texas and throughout America.

Presented with gratitude by James A. Johnson, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Chairman GONZALEZ efforts over his long and distinguished career is well known by those of us who serve on the Banking Committee, so I am delighted that Jim Johnson and Fannie Mae has highlighted the housing career of my distinguished colleague from Texas by making this new and special award to HENRY GONZALEZ.

Mr. Speaker, I am including a copy of a news release on the chairman's award and Jim Johnson's remarks at the presentation.

[News Release]

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY GONZALEZ RECEIVES THE FIRST FANNIE MAE HOUSING HERO AWARD

WASHINGTON, DC.—Rep. Henry Gonzalez today received the first-ever Fannie Mae Housing Hero Award in recognition for a lifetime of accomplishments in ensuring that millions of families have decent, safe, and affordable housing throughout the nation.

"Millions of American families across the country live in better conditions and in many cases have achieved homeownership because of Chairman Gonzalez' tireless efforts over the past 32 years in Congress," said Fannie Mae Chairman James A. Johnson. "He has always fought to give people a better shot at the American dream of owning a home, and we are pleased to recognize that achievement with this award."

Since becoming chairman of the housing subcommittee in 1989, Gonzalez has written four major pieces of housing legislation, including the Cranston-Gonzalez Affordable Housing Act and the 1992 Affordable Housing Act. In addition, Gonzalez has been the primary sponsor of legislation that created the Federal Public Housing Program and FHA insurance to guarantee mortgages for single-family and multifamily housing. Gonzalez was also the primary congressional author of the "Section 235" program that has assisted

several thousand families in purchasing homes in San Antonio.

The Fannie Mae Housing Hero Award was presented to Congressman Gonzalez by Mr. Johnson at the National Bankers Association's 15th Annual Congressional Reception. This is the third year that Fannie Mae has jointly sponsored the Reception in Washington, D.C.

The Fannie Mae Housing Hero Award recognizes elected officials for their lifelong work to implement policies that will help low- and moderate-income families and individuals live in decent, affordable homes and apartments.

"The Housing Hero Award in Fannie Mae's version of the Oscar," Johnson said. "It is presented to a star player in the housing arena who serves in elected office and who uses that office as an activist seeking to create housing opportunities for all low-, moderate-, and middle-income Americans. Henry Gonzalez fits that profile perfectly."

The Fannie Mae Housing Hero Award is based on a combination of votes for affordable housing initiatives and legislation that has been introduced and enacted by Congress to improve the quality of housing available to low-, moderate-, and middle-income Americans.

Fannie Mae (Federal National Mortgage Association—FNM/NYSE) is a congressionally chartered, shareholder-owned corporation and the nation's largest source of funds for home mortgages.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CAROL JOANNE SCHRADER

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to offer my congratulations to Carol JoAnne Schrader, who on April 29, 1994, will be commissioned as an officer in the Navy of the United States of America.

The daughter of Kathleen Schrader and the late William Schrader, Ms. Schrader started her naval career in 1982, shortly after graduating from Lakeview High School in Mercer County PA. Ms. Schrader already has several awards to her credit, including the Navy Achievement Medal in 1988 at the Submarine Training Center at Pearl Harbor, the Naval Achievement Medal in 1990 at the U.S. Pacific Command at Camp Smith, HI, and in 1992 she received the Joint Service Commendation Medal from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Colin Powell.

Ms. Schrader will be commissioned at the White House where she is currently employed. Following a 30-day orientation school, Ms. Schrader will be stationed aboard the U.S.S. *Samuel Gompers* hemiported at Alameda, CA.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I extend to Carol JoAnne Schrader my congratulations and best wishes for success in her career as a naval officer.

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine work initiated by a number of agencies in my district. Particularly, I would like to commend the Oakland Private Industry Council for spearheading the creation of a partnership of vocational and educational institutions dedicated to bringing job training and employment services together in a cohesive way to end the fragmentation of services that too often exist among training and service institutions.

This collaboration is called the Career Information Resource Center of Oakland [CIRCO] and its mission is to provide a one-stop location to which an individual requiring job counseling or training can come to be assessed, counseled, and referred to an appropriate job training agency or program. The goal is to guide individuals toward occupational decisions which will empower them to obtain and retain gainful employment.

The partners in this collaborative effort are the Oakland Unified School District, the Employment Development Department, Laney College, Merritt College, the city of Oakland, the Department of Rehabilitation, the Oakland Private Industry Council, and the Employment Training Coalition—a consortium of nearly 50 partners. They have formed a governing board, and within the capabilities of each, will provide onsite agency representation for career counseling and referral services as well as in-kind support.

My district has witnessed the departure of dozens of major employers and the concurrent elimination of hundreds of jobs that are directly or indirectly linked to plant shut-closures or cutbacks. This situation will be further exacerbated by the impending base closures. This dislocated group of job seekers will be added to the ever-growing group of at-risk individuals who need basic education, job training, career counseling, relevant labor market information and support in order to be prepared to reenter the work force successfully.

Additionally, this consortium seeks to better serve individuals and families in poverty, those whose native language is not English, the physically challenged, homeless, long-term unemployed, and others with multiple barriers to employment opportunities.

Comprehensive community partnerships, such as the Career Information Resource Center of Oakland, will be an important part of the solution to the employment crisis in the Oakland Bay Area. The partnership exemplifies the concept of One-Stop Career Centers anticipated by the Re-Employment Act legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the parties for having the foresight to initiate this most important venture.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING BOY SCOUT TROOP 495,
CONSERVATION YOUTH GROUP
OF THE YEAR AWARD RECIPIENT,
LEWIS RUN, PA AND JAMES
W. JOHNSON, CONSERVATION ED-
UCATOR OF THE YEAR AWARD
RECIPIENT, CUSTER CITY, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Boy Scout Troop 495 of Lewis Run, PA, and Mr. James W. Johnson of Custer City, PA, on receiving awards from the Pennsylvania Wildlife Federation Achievement Program. Boy Scout Troop 495 was the recipient of the Conservation Youth Group of the Year Award, presented annually to a youth group in recognition of an outstanding conservation effort. Mr. Johnson was selected as the Conservation Educator of the Year, an award recognizing an individual for outstanding educational achievement through either formal or informal methods.

Under the direction of Scoutmaster William Getz, Troop 495 has been instrumental in the environmental conservation of McKean County, PA. The creation of a camporee area at the Kinzua Bridge State Park, is a prime example of their commitment and dedication to the environment. Having cleared a 50-foot-by-250-foot area that was formerly a dumping ground for debris, the Scouts were successful in grading and seeding an area, that after 20,000 hours of public service, became the camporee area that currently serves hundreds of Scouts and Scouters.

Troop 495's ongoing history of outstanding conservation efforts certainly has not gone unnoticed. They were honored as the Conservation Organization of the Year for 1992 by the Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts. Having also been honored by the U.S. Department of Interior, with the Volunteer Service Award for 1993, these awards testify to the obvious commitment Boy Scout Troop 495 and Scoutmaster Getz have made, and continued to make, on behalf of the environment.

It is also my distinct pleasure to recognize Custer City resident, Mr. James Johnson, for his dedication to conservation. Appropriately, Mr. Johnson serves as the assistant Scoutmaster for Boy Scout Troop 495. Mr. Johnson has earned the distinction of Conservation Educator of the Year as a result of his personal endeavors to inform young people about the importance of conservation in the areas of agriculture, fish and wildlife management, and forestry. Over the past 10 years, the programs Mr. Johnson helped implement provided over 20,000 hours of public service to county, State, and Federal lands, and have benefited more than 5,000 young people in Pennsylvania and surrounding States. Stream improvement projects, creation of permanent trail blazes, and the establishment of a traveling road show for conservation education purposes, are all projects resulting from Mr. Johnson's voluntarism.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize, both Boy Scout Troop 495 and Mr.

James Johnson, as award winners in the Pennsylvania Wildlife Federation Achievement Award Program. I offer them my sincere congratulations for the diligence with which they serve McKean County.

**GOVERNMENT LOSSES FROM
INSOLVENT SBIC'S**

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, almost 2 years ago the President signed H.R. 4111, the Small Business Credit and Business Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1992—Public Law 102-366. Title IV of this bill includes major reform provisions to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 under which the Small Business Administration licenses private companies to provide venture or equity-type capital to small businesses.

These private companies are designated as small business investment companies [SBIC's] or, if they restrict their activities to funding socially or economically disadvantaged small firms, as specialized small business investment companies [SSBIC's].

These companies have private capital invested in them, and based on the amount of this private money, augment the amount available for investment in small firms by obtaining Government guarantees of debentures or long-term notes which they sell to private investors.

The new law addresses cash flow problems of these SBIC's by restructuring the program to provide a new type of financing and also by requiring more private money to be invested and serve as a buffer before any Government money is lost.

We believe that the new system will be a vast improvement; however, it is inevitable that some SBIC's will not succeed. Historically, when that has occurred, the SBA liquidates or winds up the affairs of a failed or failing company by seeking a receivership under the auspices of the Federal courts. Several years ago SBIC's discovered that they could thwart this process by seeking the protection of the Bankruptcy Act.

By filing under Chapter 11 as a debtor in possession, an SBIC can frustrate SBA's efforts to liquidate the company through a receivership. Instead, the bankruptcy court generally will permit the owner-operator to continue to run the company and receive a salary well in excess of the amount SBA would have approved and to pay significant amounts for attorneys, accountants, and other professional personnel.

Most importantly, by initiating bankruptcy proceedings, the SBIC can speculate with Government money. If the SBIC's investments were promptly liquidated, the Government might receive most or at least some of its money back, but unless it receives full payment, the owner of the company would walk away empty-handed.

On the other hand, if the company can draw out the proceedings for 4 or 5 years, the SBIC's investments may appreciate in value

and provide the owner with amounts remaining after the company's creditors are paid.

Thus bankruptcy is a win-win situation for the owners of the SBIC—they can continue to draw a fat salary while they wait to see if better times are ahead; if not, only the Government loses.

This type of situation exists in other industries in which participants are licensed by or are substantially regulated by the Government. There is, however, a major difference—the Bankruptcy Code does not permit such participants to hide behind it. Section 109 of title XI of the United States Code specifically prohibits the filing of bankruptcy by institutions such as: insurance companies, banks, savings and loans, and credit unions.

I believe that a similar prohibition should be applied to small business investment companies.

In the late 1980's, a dozen SBIC's with Government indebtedness of \$120 million have abused the process and have filed bankruptcy. We do not know how much of this amount will actually be lost to the Government, nor will we ever know for sure how less our losses would be if the companies had been liquidated under SBA auspices through a receivership. But clearly our losses would have been less as the SBA could have controlled the company's expenses and timing on disposition of assets.

Mr. Speaker, the SBIC Program is worthwhile. It provides equity-type capital to small businesses which cannot obtain it elsewhere. However, participation in the program is a privilege and those who elect to do so should be precluded from seeking the protection of the bankruptcy courts.

The SBA is proposing a partial solution to this problem in the regulations implementing the new participating securities. It will require that SBIC's consent in advance to SBA being appointed as receiver upon the occurrence of certain specified events. SBIC's seeking financial assistance, or leverage, from SBA would provide such consent.

However, there is over \$800 million in SBA financing outstanding today. SBA's new regulation will not impact these monies unless the SBIC's involved seek and receive new money from SBA. We remain at risk until the issuing SBIC's are prohibited from seeking bankruptcy as my bill provides.

I urge the Judiciary Committee to promptly consider this measure.

The text of the bill follows:

That section 109(b)(2) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "homestead association" the following: "small business investment company licensed by the Small Business Administration under subsection (c) or (d) of section 301 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 681).";

CONSUMERS DESERVE RELIEF FROM HIGH CREDIT CARD INTEREST RATES

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reduce credit card in-

terest rates by capping them at 9 percent above the 6-month T-bill rate. As most observers have noticed, credit card interest rates have not exhibited the marked trend toward lower rates that has characterized most other branches of the lending industry. In fact, while the prime rate has dropped about 9 percent from its high of 12 years ago, credit card interest rates, on average, fell only two points. In contrast, mortgage rates and auto loan rates have plummeted several points each. Clearly, credit card interest rates are not responsive to market conditions, placing an inequitable burden on consumers.

The bill I am introducing today will give consumers a break from high interest rates. At today's 6-month T-bill rate of about 3 percent, under my bill, credit card interest rates would be capped at 12 percent. This would reduce rates 4.5 below the current average. For many card holders who are now paying 18 percent, the reduction would be even greater.

Further, the bill gives credit card issuers a reasonable profit margin. Consumers need relief from high credit card interest rates which have proven to be stubbornly unresponsive to the general climate of low interest rates. My bill would provide that relief, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING THE STATUS OF SENIOR U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGES AND SENIOR U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of a constituent of mine, Judge Jacob Hagopian of RI, I am introducing legislation today to establish the status of Senior U.S. Magistrate Judge and Senior U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for U.S. magistrate and bankruptcy judges who remain eligible for recall after retirement. We are facing a wave of retirements which will leave a gap on the bench in terms of both numbers and experience. Judge Hagopian suggested providing this cost free incentive to encourage retired judges to keep themselves available for continued recall service.

I am introducing this legislation in an effort to call attention to and promote discussion of this issue. I also enclose for the RECORD a resolution of the Federal Bar Association in support of this legislation as a means toward preventing judicial manpower losses while saving fiscal resources.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION 94-1—Senior Magistrate and Bankruptcy Judges

Whereas, Title 28 United States Code section 377(a) provides for the retirement for United States Magistrate Judges and United States Bankruptcy Judges based on years of service, and 28 U.S.C. section 377(b) provides for retirement for magistrate judges and bankruptcy judges upon failure of reappointment; and

Whereas, retired magistrate judges and bankruptcy judges provide a pool of expert

judicial talent who, if they choose to keep themselves available for recall, may be recalled to service under sections 155(b), 375, or 636(h) of Title 28 and thereby provide relief to severely overburdened courts; and

Whereas, any magistrate judge or bankruptcy judge who retires under this section and who thereafter practices law is not eligible for recall under sections 155(b), 375, or 636(h) of Title 28; and

Whereas, in light of the number of retirements of magistrate and bankruptcy judges eligible for retirement, the diminishing financial resources of the courts, and the increasing case burden faced by the courts; and

Whereas, any non-monetary inducement that encourages skilled and motivated retired magistrate judges and bankruptcy judges to keep themselves available for recall to assist the courts in the accomplishment of their constitutional mission should be encouraged;

Now, Therefore, be it Resolved that the Federal Bar Association strongly urges the Congress and the President to support the following amendment to Title 28 United States Code section 377:

Any U.S. Magistrate Judge or Bankruptcy Judge who retires or has retired under the provisions of Title 28 U.S. Code section 377(a) or (b) and remains eligible for recall under section 377(m)(2) shall be designated "Senior Magistrate Judge" or "Senior Bankruptcy Judge" respectively.

Be it Further Resolved that the president of the Federal Bar Association is authorized to communicate copies of this resolution to the Congress and other appropriate officials.

Adopted by the Executive Committee, February 5, 1994.

CRIME BILL

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, in order to restore sanity and security to the streets of America, I strongly support a tough and fair anti-crime package that offers a balance between punishment and prevention.

Congress must provide the people with the necessary weapons to combat drug dealers, gang leaders, robbers and rapists.

Community based policing, reinforced with more cops on the beat and more money for drug treatment, buttresses our effort to win this war.

Also, Mr. Speaker, deeply rooted in any crime prevention initiative are measures that promote family values, education, and job training.

I endorse a crime package that throws three time convicted felons in jail for life, that increases penalties for adults who employ children in their misconduct, and, among other measures, Mr. Speaker, adds more Federal crimes to the death penalty list.

We must protect ourselves, our families, and our neighborhoods by locking up—and where appropriate, executing—those who repeatedly demonstrate a disregard for the sanctity of human life.

A successful crime package is one designed to displace fear with security, sanity, and confidence through a balanced approach that provides the strength and fairness needed to win the war on crime.

It is through shared responsibility and courage to change that we can stem the growth of crime and violence in America.

INSIDE SALES COMPENSATION

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join several of my colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee in the introduction of legislation making the application of the overtime exemption under the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] uniform for sales personnel.

The FLSA currently provides an exemption for certain commissioned inside sales personnel in retail and service establishments. The exemption applies to the employees in these establishments provided that the following criteria is met: First, the employee's regular rate of pay must be in excess of 1½ times the minimum wage, and second, more than half of the employee's compensation for a representative period—of not less than one month—must represent commissions on goods or services. This exemption does not, however, extend to employees in wholesale establishments.

In 1991, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in *Martin versus Cooper Electric Supply Co.* held that wholesale inside sales personnel were not administrative employees eligible for a statutory exemption. This in effect, put an end to what had been the practice of wholesale establishments for years and created a difference in the compensation rules as they apply to retail versus wholesale inside sales personnel. For example, an inside salesperson for a wholesale establishment must be paid time and one-half for hours worked over 40 per week, even if he or she meets the two criteria regarding the rate of pay and commissions. Yet a salesperson in a retail establishment who performs the same duties would not have to be paid overtime, so long as the wage criteria was met.

This legislation would make the application of this particular overtime exemption under the FLSA consistent for retail, wholesale, and service establishments. I would like to note that the provisions defining who is covered under section 13(a)(1) of the FLSA and the 541 regulations are very confusing. Apparently the language in the act is the result of various amendments over the years. As we consider this legislation, I hope that we can also work to simplify and streamline the language.

THE TRIUMPH OF ECONOMIC POLICY OVER ECONOMIC AID

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, our foreign aid system and the vast bureaucracy that administers it are in a shambles. For years, billions of

hard-earned taxpayer dollars have been given to help developing nations grow economically with little result. In fact, in many cases these nations are worse off now than they were decades ago.

As we reassess our foreign aid programs this year, it is worth remembering that the most successful developing countries have created their own economic success by fostering economic investment, productivity, and entrepreneurship wherever possible. In other words, economic policies—not aid—make the difference for countries seeking economic growth.

On this subject, I commend to my colleagues' attention an article written by a constituent of mine, Dr. Ismail Shariff, the current chair of the department of economics at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

[From the Green Bay Press-Gazette, May 8, 1993]

ECONOMIC POLICIES ARE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EXTENSIVE AID

(By Dr. Ismail Shariff)

Over the past four decades, the U.S. has provided the so-called developing world with some \$500 billion in aid.

Yet throughout this period, the American people have heard from various pulpits only that poverty persists in these lands and they must send more money.

Before sending in their checks, they logically might ask: What happened to the previous \$500 million?

Two recent reports, one by the Agency for International Development and one by a congressional task force, offer an explanation for what's wrong with development aid.

Administrators say that no country receiving U.S. aid in the past 20 years has "graduated" from developing to a developed status. With remarkable candor, the AID reports that all too often U.S. aid promises dependence on yet more aid, not development, and calls for a radical reshaping of foreign aid programs.

The AID study follows a bipartisan task force report by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It said aid programs are so encrusted with red tape they no longer either advance U.S. interests abroad or promote economic development. The task force skewered both Congress and the Bush administration for piling 33 different, often conflicting, foreign aid objectives one on top of another.

The panel co-chaired by Democratic Rep. Lee Hamilton and Republican Benjamin A. Gilman recommends repealing the 1961 foreign aid law abolishing AID authorizing a new agency and ending congressional micro-management of aid programs. It noted that the current programs are caught in a maze of 75 different statutory priorities and 288 separate congressionally mandated reports. Changes in any of 700 programs must be reported to Congress.

The AID report provides evidence that sound economic policies, not foreign aid, have reduced poverty abroad.

Growth-centered South Korea has cut its infant mortality rate by more than 60 percent since 1976 and enrolls more than 90 percent of its children in high school. China's agricultural liberalization has doubled rural income since 1979 and the nation now can feed itself. It is noteworthy to realize that policies of economic growth are a constant among success cases, regardless of aid they have received.

In the light of the above conclusions, as Congress begins to debate President Clin-

ton's budget outlays for 1994 fiscal year, specific attention should be paid to the proposed \$16 billion foreign aid package. Also, in light of growing budget deficit at home, the question of continuing the foreign aid package without any realistic consideration is no longer acceptable.

About six months ago, Sen. Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, raised for the first time on the Senate floor the issue about the logic of continuing foreign aid. He went on to suggest that we should let our foremost aid recipients, Israel and Egypt (they received about half of the total U.S. aid in 1992), know that the United States can no longer continue to dole out aid as in previous years due to its growing deficit at home and mounting demand for scarce tax dollars.

In other words, the U.S. has to realize that it cannot afford to year after year billion of dollars in foreign aid, and that all indications point out to that U.S. foreign aid to date has failed to accomplish its intended objective of making the recipient countries graduate from less developed to developed status.

Therefore, the only sensible thing left for the U.S. is to export policies that were responsible to create its own wealth to the less fortunate countries. Thus, exporting economic policies that produce real results would be the most generous aid program for all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ORPHAN DRUG ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1994

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Orphan Drug Act Amendments of 1994. This legislation will amend the Orphan Drug Act of 1983, which was designed to stimulate research on drugs for rare diseases and disorders.

The Orphan Drug Act has been a resounding success. During the past 10 years, more than 500 orphan drugs have been designated by FDA and more than 100 of these have been approved for patient use. This compares to a mere 10 orphan drugs approved in the decade before the law was passed. As a result of the act, many thousands of rare-disease patients who had previously felt abandoned now have hope—and, in many cases, they also have a new lease on life.

In fact, on some occasions the act has been almost too successful. In recent years there have been several drugs with sales of \$200 million per year or more than have qualified as orphan drugs under the act. The Orphan Drug Act was never intended to grant marketing exclusivity to these blockbuster drugs. The commercial market for these drugs provides many incentives for their development. Instead it was intended for drugs for rare diseases, which have so little prospect of profit that they would not have been developed without the incentives of the Orphan Drug Act.

The bill I am introducing today will correct this imbalance. Under the legislation, orphan drugs will be limited to 4 years of exclusivity. However, sponsors of the drugs will be able to obtain an additional 3 years of exclusivity if they can demonstrate to the Food and Drug

Administration that their drug has limited commercial potential. In addition, the bill provides that where drug is so profitable that more than one company is interested in developing it, both companies can get their drugs on the market if they filed their applications for marketing within 1 year of each other and if they meet certain other conditions.

Mr. Speaker, striking the appropriate balance for the Orphan Drug Act has been a delicate issue. On the one hand, we do not want the act used for blockbuster drugs which clearly would have been developed without the additional marketing exclusivity that it provides. On the other hand, we want the incentives in the act to continue to be generous so that companies will continue to invest in orphan drugs.

I believe that this bill strikes the right balance. I am pleased to announce that it has been endorsed by the Biotechnology Industry Organization [BIO], the trade association for the biotechnology industry, which includes most of the companies that have used the act. It has also been endorsed by the National Organization for Rare Disorders, which represents patients who have the diseases which these drugs are designed to treat.

I am also pleased that my colleague, Mr. STUDDS, has joined me as a cosponsor of the bill. Mr. STUDDS has been a tireless advocate of disadvantaged patients and has worked hard to help make drugs more affordable by amending the Orphan Drug Act.

Finally I would like to note for the record that a companion bill has been introduced in the other body by Senators KASSEBAUM, METZENBAUM, and KENNEDY.

I have prepared a summary of the bill. I ask that it and the bill be included in the RECORD after this statement.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, each February we commemorate the achievements and history of African-Americans. This year, I sponsored an essay contest in Hartford, inviting high school students to tell me what Black History Month meant to them.

The entries I received from the high schools in my congressional district were marvelously impressive. These essays were both thoughtful and thought provoking. They were well written and exemplary of a generation that is shaping our Nation.

I heard from Terry-Ann Mitchell who drew on the inspiration of Maya Angelou and the lessons we can learn from history. Terry-Ann wrote about the lasting impression she has of a sophomore CORE class which taught her about Benjamin Banneker, Crispus Attucks, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, and Frederick Douglass.

Trina Scott wrote that we should also remember the past and study its lessons. She wrote that a month is too short to commemorate black history—it should be celebrated every day of the year because each day

someone tries to make the creed "All Men Are Created Equal" a reality.

April Krausz wrote that we need to take the time to study the lives of people who may not be famous, but have shaped the lives of others. She wrote about Biddy Mason, who became a successful businesswoman after fighting for her freedom from slavery. She described the remarkable lives of sisters Sadie and Bessie Delany, whose lives are wondrous. April also described the great influence her teachers have had on her life.

Miriam Mercado described Black History Month as a time to teach about African-Americans and a time to break with the status quo. She also talked about the common bond of many people—African-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and West Indians.

These essays honored Black History Month and I so enjoyed reading them. I would like to commend these students for their work. Their parents and teachers should all be proud.

I would like to insert in the RECORD the two essays which were selected by an independent panel as the most outstanding of all these entries.

The first is by Weaver High School student Monique Nelson. The second is by Hartford High School student Laquanda Plantt. I ask that both be reprinted in their entirety.

WHAT BLACK HISTORY MONTH MEANS TO ME

(By Monique Nelson)

For me, Black History Month is yet another month of the year for celebrating my African heritage. It has no special meaning to me as it does for others because I do not need the nation to appoint a special month of the year to allow me to celebrate the history of my ancestors who have contributed so much to this nation; nor do I need the nation to reinforce the idea that I should be proud of who I am. I am an African American and I have known that since the day that my eyes opened. I have always been proud of who I am or else I would not have managed to be where I am today. I do not need a "Black History Month" because I have "Black History Day" year long.

I have not always had the same perspective on Black History Month as I do now. While growing up in Hartford, CT, I remember marching in a line to my school's auditorium to attend our annual Black History Month assemblies. During these assemblies, I remember thinking Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks were the only reasons for celebrating Black History Month since each assembly that I can recollect was fully centered around Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks; this led me to conclude that these celebrations were about them. I believe this is the same perspective that many elementary school kids still have today. Some may think that the only African Americans that have contributed something to the nation are these two and we all know this is not true because African Americans have made many other contributions to this nation's success. Not only do I not currently support the manner in which Black History Month is celebrated but I think that the message it sends is detrimental. The message is distorted, leaving many people with the impression that there have only been a few Blacks that have changed the history of America. Black History Month celebrations have always failed to recognize African Americans such as Madame C. J. Walker who was America's first Black millionaire businesswoman, Lemuel Haynes who was the first Black man

ordained minister in the United States, or Ida Gray who was the first Black woman to earn a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree.

I also feel that there should be recognition given to African American achievers in our own community such as lawyers, teachers, doctors, business owners, and even drug dealers or addicts who have turned their lives around for the better. Given recognition to others in our race who have made it against the odds uplifts us socially, psychologically and spiritually. There are many African Americans who succeed or who are trying their best such as a single parent or a struggling student but they never receive the recognition that they should, so they sometimes lose hope. This hope diminishes because one might start to question one's purpose of life. If we celebrate who we are everyday, there would not be any room for loss of hope. Because I fully understand all of the achievements of African Americans and how important they are to this nation, there is no question of who I am. This is why I have "Black History Day" year long. Everyday I praise myself for what I have achieved and recognize others for what they have or are trying to achieve; this in return builds my self-esteem.

Therefore, in my opinion, Black History Month as it is presently celebrated needs to be eliminated. There is a need to reform the present day celebration of African Americans because it has sent mixed messages about the history of Black achievers. The history and success of our people need to be put in our everyday school curriculum instead of recognizing and celebrating a few achievers once a year. No one else in this country will celebrate who we are and what we have achieved until we do so ourselves everyday. This is the message that needs to be instilled in young African Americans. If this message is instilled in young African Americans they will seek out their history and they will be able to celebrate Black History year long.

For me, Black History means another month, another week, and another day of celebrating who I am; a proud African American. I have always been proud of who I am and I do not need twenty-eight days to reinforce this. Celebrating my African heritage everyday, I have come to realize that there is no way one can succeed without having self-confidence and a feeling of self-worth and this can only come from knowing who you are and from where you have come.

WHAT BLACK HISTORY MONTH MEANS TO ME

(By Laquanda Plantt)

Being born an African-American is a privilege. I have come from a long line of African-Americans who had to endure a lot of pain and suffering in order for me to enjoy what I do today. Many brave blacks died to ensure us of the freedom that we have today. Slavery was a horrible institution. Blacks were saddled with the labor such as sharecropping and picking cotton. They also had to cook and clean. Most of all, they were denied an education. What good was being able to read and write going to do for a slave? If a slave didn't do as he was told, the slave would be severely beaten with a whip. Learning about this makes me appreciate more my freedom to study and learn.

One thing I have learned as a result of reading during Black History Month is that not all Blacks were slaves. Based on a letter I read by John Rolfe to Sir Edwin Sandys, I learned Blacks first came with the Spaniards in 1619, and that it was the Spaniards who were the real founders of the United States. This is a little known fact, but I know it be-

cause I read it as part of an assignment for Black History. One of the earliest free Negro settlers was Austin Dabney, a hero of the Revolutionary War. I learned also that several Blacks were in the Lewis-Clark expedition which left Virginia in 1803 to go to the Pacific. A member of the expedition, Pompey another Black man, had Pompey's Pillar in Montana named after him.

Still another thing I learned was that George William Bush, a black man, is really the founder of the State of Washington. A friend of the Indians, he led the first party of white people there from Missouri in 1843. Thanks to his friendship with the Indians, he made it possible for the whites to live there in peace. George Washington (1818-1905) was the founder of Centralia, Washington. Born a slave in Virginia, he started West and reached Washington after a 3,000 mile journey. Countless contributions have been made by Blacks in all areas of American History.

Because of the Black History Month, I have had the opportunity to read and learn about Black Americans in all aspects of life, and doing so makes me proud to be a Black American. It also makes me want to make significant accomplishments on my own so that somewhere in history, others will read about me and marvel.

VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM'S IDAHO
WINNER, RUSSELL DISILVESTRO

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am submitting for the RECORD an excellent and thought-provoking piece written by a young man who lives in my congressional district in Bloomington, IN.

The piece I am submitting was written by Russell DiSilvestro as an entry in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest. While more than 138,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, Russell placed 10th in the Nation.

Again, I commend Russell DiSilvestro for his pro-active commitment to democracy and his ability to communicate that commitment to a broader audience.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

Come with me for a moment as we journey back in time to the year 1863 and listen to Abraham Lincoln as he delivers the Gettysburg Address. Most of us are familiar with the opening line—"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." We may not be as familiar with the statement of Lincoln's that comes a little later—"It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced."

Now let us journey back to 1993 and think about Lincoln's words as they relate to us today. Lincoln spoke about the need of citizens to fight to preserve their union, but they were in the midst of a Civil War. What do we, as citizens, need to do in 1993 to preserve our union? What is our responsibility as citizens of this great democracy?

As citizens, we have many responsibilities. We need to learn about our country's past,

care about our country's present, and prepare ourselves for our country's future. The key to our responsibilities is found in Lincoln's words. Our country is, as he called it, an "unfinished work." We are creating a new America each day. As a young person in America, I personally must ask, "What kind of America am I helping to create?"

As a young person, I show my commitment to America by learning about my country's history, and by learning about the Constitution. I show my commitment to my country by learning about the problems that face my country, by obeying the laws of my country, and by serving my fellow countrymen. I am serving my fellow man now by participating in student government. Some day in the future, I may show my commitment to America by running for an elected public office. That is a future dream, but I don't have to wait for the future to show commitment.

I try to show my commitment by using my writing and speaking skills to promote positive things about my country. This year, I spoke on Veteran's Day at my high school about the role of veterans in protecting our country's freedoms. Another unique way I have shown my commitment to America is by giving speeches about the importance of voting.

Why voting? Why have I chosen this topic as a unique focus of my commitment to America? Because I think that voting is so fundamental to our system of democracy. The world events of the past few years have made me stop and think about our country, our system of democracy in comparison to other forms of government. All over the world, people literally have been dying for a democratic system that will allow them to vote. The students of China flooded Tianamen Square, the people of East Germany broke down the wall, hungry for freedom! In the recent breakup of the Soviet Union, we witnessed the flowering of a new democracy where a totalitarian government once stood.

But freedom always has a cost. The birth of freedom, like any birth, involves pain, and, like any birth, involves the shedding of blood. Our own country and government were established only after the loss of many lives. Soldiers with bleeding feet starved, froze, and died serving under George Washington at Valley Forge. They paid a price so that we could have a democracy today!

How important is our democracy? Just ask the veterans who fought against Hitler in World War II. Just ask the United States soldiers who risked their lives in the Persian Gulf conflict. Just ask the families whose sons' and daughters' names are engraved on the Vietnam War Memorial.

Let's think back to Lincoln's closing remarks at this Gettysburg Address—"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom * * * Each time we show our commitment to America, we give freedom a new birth. By showing our commitment to America, we can join our dream to the dream of Abraham Lincoln: that this government " * * * of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

HONORING FORMER NEW JERSEY
STATE SENATOR THOMAS F.
COWAN

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a leader in my home State of New Jersey, who is being honored this coming Saturday night, March 26th, by the Hudson County Association for Brain Injured Children. Former State Senator Thomas F. Cowan, of Jersey City, is the honoree at this year's dinner.

Senator Cowan ably represented parts of Bergen and Hudson Counties from the day of his election to the Assembly in 1977, where he served three terms until his election to the State Senate in 1983. In his three Senate terms, Tom established a reputation as an experienced legislator, and a dependable servant of the people of the 32d District.

A Jersey City native, Tom attended St. Paul's School in his hometown, and went on to the Holy Family Academy in Bayonne. During the conclusion of World War II, he served in the Army from July 1945 to April 1946, and later returned to service from May 1952 to April 1954 during the Korean conflict. At the conclusion of his service, he had attained the rank of sergeant. Tom later continued his education locally, attending Seton Hall University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Studies and Political Science in 1962.

Tom serves as the business representative of Local 825 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and is chairman of the Political Action and Education Committee of Local 825. He is also a trustee of the Local's Pension and Welfare Funds, and a member of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare and Pension Funds. As a delegate to both the New Jersey State AFL-CIO and the New Jersey State Building Trades conventions, Tom has demonstrated outstanding leadership on behalf of the union's membership.

A member of the Holy Name Society of St. Aedan's Church, Tom's dedication to his family and his community has never wavered. I commend Mr. Cowan's record of public service to my colleagues, and ask them to join me in recognizing his accomplishments as he accepts his honors this Saturday night.

CROATIAN LEADERS SHOW SUP-
PORT FOR DOBROSLAV PARAGA
AS LEGAL PRESIDENT OF THE
CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to share a letter with my colleagues on behalf of Dobroslav Paraga, an opposition leader in the Croatian Parliament who was democratically elected the President of the Croatian Party of Rights. Attempts by

the Tudjman government to deprive him of his elected right to function in this capacity have resulted in the following letter of protest.

Let us not forget how far Croatia has yet to come in granting democratic rights to its own citizens. The United States can be of great assistance in supporting progress in this area in its negotiations with the Croatian Government.

At this point, I wish to include the text of the letter which follows:

LETTER OF SUPPORT TO THE CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS AND ITS LEGAL PRESIDENT, DOBROSLAV PARAGA

I condemn the unconstitutional and unlawful decision by the Ministry of Administration of the Republic of Croatia which has named persons it authorizes to represent the Croatian Party of Rights. Such a decision is in violation of the law on political parties in Croatia as well as the statutes of the Croatian Party of Rights.

In the interest of democracy and parliamentarism in Croatia I ask that the authorities make correct application of laws governing this case. I think that it is extremely unethical that the Croatian government and its ministers interfere in the work of political parties such as they have done with the Croatian Party of Rights. I also think it is unethical that the courts, whose main function is to protect civil rights, have ignored the appeals of those whose civil rights have been violated.

With this letter I am expressing my concern for the state of democracy in Croatia, as well as my support for the legal and legitimate representatives of the Croatian Party of Rights in their struggle for democracy, and a State based on law and unobstructed political party activity. These are the rights of all citizens regardless of their political affiliation.

I agree that this letter with my signature may be made public.

The following is a list of the signatories to the above letter:

1. Miko Tripaio, President of Soros Foundation, Vice-President of Croatian Helsinki Committee, Representative of Croatian Parliament.
2. Danijel Ivin, Member of Presidency of Croatian Helsinki Committee
3. Vjekoslav Vidovic, retired President of Supreme Court of Croatia
4. Dragutin Lesar, President of Association of Independent Unions of Croatia
5. Boris Kunst, President of Zagreb Chapter of Association of Independent Unions of Croatia
6. Dr. Semso Tankovic, President of Party for Democratic Action in Croatia
7. Hans Peter Rullmann, Publisher of "Hrvatska Domovina" newspaper, President of German-Croatian Society
8. Dr. Marko Veselica, President of Croatian Christian Democratic Union
9. Vladimir Jakic, Head Secretary of Croatian Helsinki Committee
10. Izet Aganovic, Professor at Zagreb University, President of Merhamet for Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina
11. Dr. Ivo Banac, Professor at Yale University
12. Dr. Ivo Goldstein, Professor at Zagreb University
13. Ivan Zvonimir Cicak, President of Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
14. Dr. Juraj Plenkovic, Professor at Zagreb University
15. Dr. Slobodan Lang, Croatian Ambassador for Human Rights and Professor at Zagreb University
16. Slavko Goldstein, Editor of "Novi Liber" magazine

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. THOMAS M. MONTGOMERY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, during World War II the name, General Montgomery was enormously famous and just a bit controversial.

Now in this year of 1994, there is another General Montgomery, Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Montgomery of the U.S. Army. There is nothing controversial about this General Montgomery. He is an authentic American hero with a distinguished and long standing record of noble service to our Nation.

On March 31st the United States ends its military involvement in Somalia. General Montgomery has been the Commanding Officer of all U.S. forces in Somalia, and now it's home for him.

General Montgomery served longer than any other U.S. service member in Somalia, and he is among the last 20,000 to leave that unhappy land.

General Montgomery also served as Deputy Commander of the U.N. Operation in Somalia, an operation that involved 30,000 people from 29 nations. He completed that assignment on February 7, 1994.

Like all great commanders, General Montgomery has been rather modest about his own towering achievements, preferring to heap praise on the soldiers, sailors, air personnel and marines of the United States. These people endured enormous hardships, were exposed to danger and brought honor to our Defense Department. But so did Gen. Tom Montgomery, the first American general officer to don the blue beret of the United Nations.

Not the least of the General's accomplishments is to have been born a Hoosier, a graduate of Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis, later earning a bachelor's degree in Slavic languages, including Russian, as well as in literature at Indiana University where he completed his Reserve officer's training and was commissioned a Lieutenant by the Army.

Serving the Army as an armor officer, specializing in tanks, General Montgomery spent a total of 10 years on the Plains of Europe, earning his professional spurs while helping to protect West Germany's borders from the threat of the Communist force which, at the time, outnumbered his own 10 to 1.

General Montgomery also served two separate 1 year tours with the 11th Armored Black Horse Cavalry Regiment in Vietnam.

Later he served as the Deputy Commander of the 8th Infantry Division. And he has been an excellent instructor in the classrooms of outstanding military schools in the United States, including the famous War College.

His awards are a litany of valor and devotion to duty. He has earned the Defense Distinguished Service Medal and two Legions of Merit. He has also and, I think, more significantly been awarded both the Silver and Bronze Stars with the V attachment symbolizing valor in Southeast Asia. The German Government awarded General Montgomery the Federal Republic of Germany's Honor Cross in Silver.

Thus he was well suited to make history in Somalia. And he has done just that with discipline, skill and honor.

As I have said many times and in many places, true patriotism, is not a shouting matter. It is an abiding thing, calm and steady on stormy seas as well as the safety of the harbor. And General Montgomery reflects that ideal. Not flashy, but calm, quiet and dignified. He is the personification of modest but awesome valor.

The poet Homer wrote, "In a just world, there would be no need for valor." But this is not a just world. And as long as it is not, pray God that America may always have the likes of Gen. Thomas M. Montgomery.

LEGISLATION TO SIMPLIFY APPLICATION OF FLSA

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to simplify application of the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] to commissioned sales personnel.

As many of my colleagues know, the FLSA has an exemption for both outside sales representatives and inside commission sales personnel. In the case of outside sales, the exemption is from the minimum wage requirement as well as the overtime premium pay requirement, section 13(a) 29 U.S.C. 213(a). With respect to inside commission sales personnel, the exemption is only from the standard overtime pay requirements, section 7(i) 29 U.S.C. 207(i).

Under current law, the 7(i) exemption applies only to retail and service establishments. In order to qualify for the exemption, it requires that an employee must receive at least 1½ times the minimum wage for all hours worked, and at least half of the employee's compensation must be in the form of a bona fide commission sales program.

I am concerned with the affect of this exemption on wholesale suppliers, who often compete head to head with retailers. In the past wholesalers frequently had outside sales representatives who visited commercial customers on the road. Today, conditions in various industries have changed, especially the building materials industry. Previously wholesalers sold building supplies and materials to contractors and retail merchants for resale to the public. Now in that industry, major retailers have become the biggest players.

These corporate retail giants generate a large volume of business through multiple retail warehouse sales outlets dispersed over wide geographic areas. Thus, they are large enough to purchase directly from manufacturers and either operate their own distribution network or have factory shipment directly to their retail locations. Consequently, wholesalers no longer play a role in selling building materials or supplies to major retailers in that industry.

Many of these major retail operations also operate contractor or builder departments which often have special hours, separate

phone lines, job site delivery systems, and volume purchase discount pricing policies to service builders. Such retail operations may, and often do, take full advantage of the 7(i) overtime exemption for their sales personnel, including their contractor or builder department personnel. Such inside sales personnel may make solicitation phone or fax calls to builders and contractors or respond to product inquiries and take orders from builder-contractors, by phone, fax, mail or over a counter.

Wholesale supplier's inside sales personnel engage in identical business activity, contacting or responding to builder/contractors, making sales, and arranging delivery. These wholesale sales personnel also receive compensation in the form of commissions on sales, yet their employers are excluded from making use of the inside commission sales exemption.

I am concerned about the impact of the 7(i) exemption in the building supply industry. The exemption tends to competitively favor massive corporate retailers over local or regional wholesale distributors. Since such wholesale distributors are the only link to the manufacturers for small local building material supply retailers, the current exemption may also favor the largest building material corporate retailers over smaller ones. As more wholesale distributors are eliminated from the building material supply industry, small retail suppliers may be cut off because their operations are too small for direct purchase from manufacturers or not large enough to cost effectively operate their own shipping and distribution network.

For the reasons I have outlined, I am introducing legislation to apply the 7(i) inside commission sales exemption to employees of wholesale suppliers. I would accomplish this objective by striking statutory reference to retail and service establishment rather than adding language to cover an additional category of employers—wholesalers. The distinction is, of course, only semantic but such differences can sometimes also have important political implications.

ONE OF THE FOX VALLEY'S
FINEST

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the foundation of our country's economy and the key to our economic success in the future is entrepreneurship. Our Nation has been blessed with countless examples of people with the ability to take an idea, a small business, an invention, or other raw material, and help it grow through hard work and intelligence into a thriving business.

I rise today to pay tribute to one such entrepreneur and a very special member of the Fox Valley community in Wisconsin, Mr. John T. Streur. Mr. Streur was recently presented with a Certificate of Commendation by the State of Wisconsin for a lifetime of contributions to his community and the publishing industry.

Mr. Streur knows that the American dream lives on. He recently wrote to me with the stir-

ring message, "Thank God for America's free enterprise system—it still works." He wrote that with authority, because he is a living example of what a lifetime of hard work can accomplish.

John Streur began his working life as a paperboy, and later became a route salesman and driver for a periodical in Appleton, WI. After fighting in World War II for 3½ years in the service of his country, he returned home, bought the Appleton News Agency and changed its name to Badger Periodical. Often working 7 days a week for long hours with members of his family working by his side, the business grew from just 5 to 90 employees. His company's 43 delivery trucks—compared to the original three—are now common sights as they traverse the highways of the Upper Midwest to distribute magazines, books, comics, and cards.

Along the way, John has been recognized for his notable contributions to the business community and his fellow citizens. In 1985 he was named small business person of the year by the Fox Valley Chamber of Commerce. Badger Periodical has been recognized for exemplary performance in book wholesaling by the International Periodical Distributors Association every year since 1989. And in October 1993 he was picked as Wholesaler of the Year by the International Periodical Distributors Association.

Mr. Streur has not limited his efforts to the publishing industry, however. Knowing the importance of making financial available to businesses so that they can grow, he has served on several bank boards, including the Outagamie Bank and First Interstate Bank.

In all of these activities, he has not forgotten the importance of family. His family's dedication and loyalty to him is witnessed by the hours of work they have put in at Badger Periodical to make it successful, while other family members have built thriving businesses of their own in other areas of the publishing industry.

His family is not the only beneficiaries of his efforts. Countless other employees and their families have profited from John Streur's labors. In addition to providing stable employment for many residents of the Fox Valley over the years, he has always striven to maintain an open door policy to hear his employees' concerns and requests.

One common characteristic of the entrepreneur is the need to keep making a significant contribution whenever possible. John Streur is no exception. At an age when many people have retired and are resting on their laurels, John Streur continues to work hard and complains that there aren't enough hours in the day. He is still intimately involved in the daily running of Badger Periodical, and stays actively involved in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak about the outstanding career of one of the Fox Valley's most prominent citizens. As a businessman, family man, and friend, John Streur has been a vigorous contributor to the Fox Valley community. I join his family, his employees, and his community in hoping he will continue contributing for many, many years to come.

STATEMENT ON THE UNSOELD
AMENDMENT TO H.R. 6

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 22, during consideration of H.R. 6, the Improving America's Schools Act, I voted against an amendment offered by Mrs. UNSOELD to an amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE regarding the teaching of sex education. This should not be interpreted to mean that I supported the original Doolittle amendment; quite the opposite. I had planned to oppose the Doolittle amendment.

My concern with the amendment offered by Mrs. UNSOELD is that it attempted to correct an amendment so seriously flawed in its intent that it was beyond repair. I felt that the House should vote on the original Doolittle amendment, and that it should be overwhelmingly rejected.

IN SUPPORT OF THE SARAH
WEBER HOME INFUSION
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF
1994

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the Sarah Weber Home Infusion Consumer Protection Act of 1994. I take pride in joining my colleague from Ohio, Congressman SHERROD BROWN, in the introduction of this important health care measure. This legislation is named in honor of Sarah Weber, a courageous young girl who suffered from cerebral palsy and intestinal disorders. Sarah's mother, Marie Kostos Weber, led the crusade for the introduction of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is designed to place regulations on the \$4 billion home infusion industry, which now goes virtually unchecked. In particular, the bill would require licensing of providers of home infusion therapy services, and place limitations on physician referrals. Thus, the adoption of Mr. BROWN's proposal would guarantee that the home infusion industry operates with meaningful regulations and effective cost controls.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my tenure in Congress, I have been an advocate for legislative issues which affect the health and welfare of our citizens. This has included not only effective health care delivery, but the regulatory measures needed to ensure quality and cost-effective care for all Americans. It is for this reason that I am proud to join my colleague as a cosponsor of this important measure. I pledge my strong support and ask that my colleagues join me in ensuring the enactment of this measure in the House.

THE MEANING OF THE UNITED STATES ROLE IN SOMALIA

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, in just over 1 week, the last of the American contingent in Somalia will leave that troubled land. It is a deployment that, in my judgment, should never have been made.

The initial policy of the Bush administration to halt the starvation of the Somali people eventually led to the nation-building policy of the United Nations which was sanctioned by the Clinton administration. For a time, the military excesses of rival warlords, which were responsible for the depth of the starvation of the Somali people, were tempered. Now, with the withdrawal of American and other forces, the chance of a return to the chaotic desperation which led to the intervention is rated a mere tossup.

Fritz Wirth, writing in the March 17 edition of *Die Welt*, has summarized the disaster of United States policy in Somalia from a German perspective. A translated copy of his article follows my remarks. Wirth notes two major effects of our policy in Somalia. First, the United States experience in Somalia has made the Nation even more reluctant to commit United States forces abroad for an uncertain purpose. Second, Somalia exposed the inadequacies of the United Nations in dealing with complicated peacekeeping operations.

Wirth asserts that this has ramifications for United States policy in Bosnia. I agree. The Nation is hesitant and ambivalent about the President's policy in Bosnia and his willingness to commit thousands of United States troops to enforce what is likely to be a tenuous peace. The existing U.N. peacekeeping effort in Bosnia, if the March 13 incident at Bihac is any indication, is far from being an effective deterrent to breaches of the peace.

Mr. Speaker, there are lessons to be learned from the experience in Somalia. The question is whether the President is attentive to them.

[From the *Die Welt*, Mar. 17, 1994]

DAILY DISCUSSES SOMALIA DISASTER, UNITED STATES POLICY

(By Fritz Wirth)

Bertrand Russell once wrote that "extreme hopes are children of extreme misery." For George Bush, this statement turned into an order 15 months ago. He sent 26,000 U.S. troops to Somalia for Operation Restore Hope to stop one of the world's most terrible famines. More than 2,000 people used to die each day under the eyes of a world that had basically been standing idly by until then.

Hunger has been defeated. These days, the last U.S. troops are leaving the country. Still, what remains is not gratitude, hope, and relief, but a question mark, fear, and foreboding. These troops are leaving as the refugees of an "impossible mission." Nothing shows the dubious and problematic nature of their withdrawal more clearly than the recent hasty Somalia mission by Chief of Staff Shalikashvili. It was a psychological morale-boosting trip, intended to dispel the feeling among the withdrawing soldiers that they are pulling out as losers.

Nevertheless, it remains a withdrawal without a victory parade and the most dismal, most dubious, and most dissatisfying U.S. military disengagement since the pull-out of Beirut 11 years ago. The tragic price of the Operation Restore Hope are 37 dead and 181 wounded U.S. Soldiers. It was this price and not the fulfillment of the high hopes that dictated the order to end Operation Restore Hope.

As noble and urgent the motives for this operation have been—it was an operation of aberrations from the very beginning. It started with George Bush's extreme hopes that he could successfully end the operation even before the end of his presidency, that is to say within six weeks. It reveals that these 26,000 troops were sent to Somalia on the basis of a most deficient appreciation of the situation. Officials in Washington saw the hungry people, but not the political reasons behind them.

When, after a few months, the insufficient limits of the mission were recognized, the new administration under Clinton made the second embarrassing mistake. It handed over the U.S. Troops to the military and political incompetence of the UN bureaucracy. The United Nation's hunt for clan leader Aidid turned into a farce and finally a tragedy, when the dead bodies of U.S. troops were dragged through the streets of Mogadishu. The resulting order for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces was not determined by strategic and political considerations, but exclusively by emotions that were fueled by these grueling scenes.

It was a fatal and far-reaching decision. All European nations immediately followed with the withdrawal of their UN peace corps members. What remains are 20,000 UN soldiers, whose main contingent is provided by Pakistan, badly equipped and incompetently led. They will be at the mercy of a new looming civil war. And this new civil war also threatens to bring back starvation. In other words: Operation Restore Hope was in great probability not a mission of salvation but one of suspended chaos. The self-complacent tribute Bill Clinton paid yesterday to the returning U.S. troops describing them as great winners had a rather embarrassing touch.

After all, the real tragedy in Somalia is that the clan leaders are now stronger than before this folded intervention. They have become legends as a result of their resistance to the powerful United States. This is also why they saw no reason to make any concessions in the efforts to achieve political and diplomatic solutions for the Somalia conflict in Nairobi and Cairo in the past few months. Thus, in Somalia, the signals continue point to confrontation.

However, the consequences of this operation go far beyond Somalia. They became visible over the past few months in places as far away as Haiti and Bosnia. Somalia defined the limits of U.S. military commitment of ground operations and direct enemy contact. The readiness to take risks in such operations has further decreased as a result of Somalia. At the same time, it exposed the limits to military leadership and strategy at the level of the highly overtaxed United Nations. What remains in Somalia is a minimum of hope and the distressing danger of new extreme misery.

MENTAL ILLNESS AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of mental illness affects 40 million adults and 12 million children in this country alone.

Over the past 11 years, the first week of October has been proclaimed "Mental Illness Awareness Week." During this time many national and local grass roots organizations throughout the country sponsor activities directed to their members, volunteers, the media, legislators and the public to bring awareness to the plight of the mentally ill. Today, I am once again introducing a resolution to commemorate Mental Illness Awareness Week to keep the flame of hope alive for victims of mental illness.

Barriers to the recognition and treatment of mental illnesses persist, and we continue to pay the price. Inadequate treatment shows up in performance and absentee statistics in school and industry, in homelessness, in chronic physical problems, and in suicide, crime and accident reports. Mental illnesses claim tens of thousands of lives and cost the Nation \$300 billion annually.

Children are particularly vulnerable. The rate of completed and attempted suicides in adolescents continues to rise. Children with depression, anorexia, autism, and behavioral disorders experience the anguish of mental illness directly. But children are also indirect victims, suffering the consequences of impaired parenting by a mentally ill or drug or alcohol abusing mother or father.

There is much to be done to combat mental illness. We must provide adequate funding for research and act as advocates for mental health, recognizing the diverse settings where mental illnesses are treated. We need to champion preventive and early diagnostic services and recognize the benefits of early treatment, a prerequisite of which is the goal of this annual proclamation: the formation of a national partnership to dispel the silence surrounding mental illness.

Mental Illness Awareness Week provides us with the opportunity to overcome the cruel stigma surrounding mental illness. It also helps to educate the public that treatment is available and can lead to increased productivity and improved quality of life for millions of Americans.

I thank my colleagues who have already joined this cause through their support for this resolution, and urge the Congress to move swiftly in recognizing again the plight and needs of the mentally ill.

USE OF ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, the gen-

tleman from Maryland, Mr. HOYER, and I are introducing legislation that will save the American taxpayer millions of dollars each year. This legislation would move the financial operations of the Federal Government towards the 21st century by greatly increasing the use of electronic funds transfers. This bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations establishing a presumption that direct deposit is to be used to make all recurring payments made by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, electronic funds transfer is a more efficient and safer method of payment than traditional paper checks. Use of the electronic funds transfer payment method by the Federal Government would have saved the American taxpayer over \$130 million in administrative costs last year alone. It is extremely important that we continue to show the American people that we are seeking out ways to save money and eliminate unnecessary spending. This bill is part of that effort and is consistent with both the administration's "re-inventing government" initiatives and the Congress' ongoing actions to reduce the cost of Government and cut the Federal deficit.

Mr. Speaker, while strongly encouraging the use of electronic funds transfer by the Federal Government, this measure is sufficiently flexible to allow individuals and groups to receive other forms of payment if they request in writing. This flexibility allows for important exceptions for certain law enforcement and intelligence personnel. This flexibility also protects those individuals who feel they must, for whatever reason, receive Federal payments by methods other than electronic transfer.

Mr. Speaker, reducing the Federal Government's budget deficit is an important part of maintaining our Nation's economic health. The savings that this legislation would produce represent another step towards that goal.

IN HONOR OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY MARCH 25, 1994

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor House Joint Resolution 10, which designates March 25, 1994, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

Greek Independence Day is a celebration for Greek-Americans and the people of Greece. It is also a celebration for all Americans because it marks the beginning of a relationship between Greece, the original democracy, and the United States of America, the world's greatest democracy.

As we all know, March 25, 1994 marks the 173d anniversary of the revolution that freed Greece from the Ottoman Empire. The period before the revolution was marked by oppression, and a struggle for human liberty by the people of Greece. The relationship between Greece and the United States is based upon our mutual commitment to democracy.

The connection between Greece and the United States extends to the present day. There are currently more than 3 million Greek-

Americans in the United States. The Greek culture has enriched America's diversity. At home in the Sixth District of North Carolina, Greek-Americans have made many contributions to our culture and society. I always enjoy attending the wonderful Greek-American festivals and celebrations held in my district annually.

We affirm the bonds between our two nations through the celebration of Greek Independence Day. I am proud to be a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 10 and urge all Americans to join in activities to salute the Greek people and their contributions to the world community in which we all live.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT OF 1994

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments of 1994. In 1978, the Congress enacted the original American Indian Religious Freedom Act, which committed the United States to the protection of religious freedom for American Indians. The act required the President to direct Federal agencies to evaluate their policies and practices, in consultation with native traditional religious leaders, in order to determine appropriate changes necessary to protect and preserve native American cultural rights and religious practices.

In the years since 1978, the Federal courts have been called upon on numerous occasions to determine whether the land management decisions of Federal agencies have been contrary to the provisions of AIRFA. Unfortunately, the vague provisions of AIRFA have led to a great deal of confusion regarding the interpretation and implementation of the act. In *Lyng versus Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association*, the Supreme Court was faced with a case involving plans to permit logging on Federal lands in an area which was regarded as sacred by traditional Indian religious practitioners. The Indians claimed that preservation of the area in its pristine condition was essential for their religious practices.

In their decision, the Supreme Court acknowledged that the logging in the area could devastate or destroy the traditional Indian religious practices. Despite this finding, the Supreme Court decided the case against the Indian tribes, noting that the Federal Government had taken some steps to mitigate the harm to native religious practices. This decision has stirred enormous controversy among native Americans, Federal officials, and other parties.

The bill I am introducing today is an attempt to strike a balance among many of the competing interests involved in Federal land management decisions. Under the bill, Federal lands which have been considered sacred and indispensable to a native American religion which are necessary to the conduct of that religion are entitled to protection. These lands

should not be managed in a way that will pose a threat of undermining and frustrating the native American religion or religious practice. Under the bill, Federal officials are granted latitude to act to protect compelling governmental interests. These land management officials shall, to the greatest extent feasible, select a course of action that is the least intrusive on traditional native American religions or religious practices. Nothing in this bill compels a Federal official to totally deny public access to Federal lands.

Native Hawaiian religious practices are protected under the original act. This bill will not affect those protections. As the legislative process continues, I will look into the necessity of additional protections for native Hawaiians.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the culmination of oversight hearings that have taken place in the Natural Resources Subcommittee on Native American Affairs, which I chair. I believe this is a realistic approach to address these problems and one that can pass during this Congress. In short, this is a bill that simply creates a cause of action for aggrieved tribes and native Americans. The bill gives the 1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act the teeth it has always needed.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

SALUTE TO GORDON STELLPFLUG OF PARIS, TX

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, the men and women serving in the U.S. Armed Forces are volunteers—honorable, brave, and dedicated Americans who protect our great Nation and interests. We have the finest Armed Forces due in part because of the recruiters who work with and help our future soldiers and sailors.

I would like to recognize and honor MM1 (SS) Gordon Stellpflug, a fellow Texan, as the U.S. Navy's Nuclear Program Recruiter of the Year in fiscal year 1993. In the Kansas City area last year, Machinist Mate First Class Stellpflug made 112 presentations to classes of higher math and physics to introduce them to the Navy's nuclear power. His hard work and dedication to the U.S. Navy and the Nuclear Power Program paid off as he made 153.8 percent of goal.

Machinist Mate First Class Stellpflug earned the U.S. Navy's 1993 Recruiter of the Year award because of his dedication to service and our country. I congratulate Machinist Mate First Class Stellpflug on his accomplishment and on behalf of the U.S. Congress want to thank him for his hard work to the U.S. Navy and our great Nation.

WEEHAWKEN VOLUNTEER FIRST
AID SQUAD ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Weehawken, NJ, Volunteer First Aid Squad. The squad will celebrate its 25th anniversary on April 9 with an anniversary dinner and dance.

The residents of a community which is served by a volunteer rescue squad sometimes forget that their lifeline may depend on a neighbor's commitment to a call for service. The members of the Weehawken Volunteer First Aid Squad are selfless in the time that they contribute, both in manning the station and in the preparation which they have completed in order to serve as members of a rescue squad.

I would be remiss if I did not also mention the sacrifice and commitment of the families of these men and women who spend hours each week away from their homes in order to serve their community.

The members of the Weehawken Rescue Squad indeed merit recognition on this occasion. The 25th anniversary celebration of the work of the Weehawken Rescue Squad demonstrates the true warmth and commitment of its members, past and present. Mr. Speaker, I know that they will have another 25 years of proud service to the citizens of Weehawken.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID P. KRAMER
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF
ALAMEDA COUNTY 1994 UNIONIST
OF THE YEAR

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. David P. Kramer, the unanimous choice for 1994 Unionist of the Year by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

Dave Kramer has spent his life fighting for the rights of working people and the disadvantaged. Dave was the forefront of the Civil Rights Movement during the 1960's. As a member of the Congress for Racial Equality, he organized in Detroit, MI and Louisiana. He demonstrated selfless devotion for Detroit's West Central Organizing Committee in helping poor and unemployed families organize and fight for their rights. As a field representative for Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 535, Dave Kramer was one of the leaders in the historic 49-day, county workers strike of 1976, the longest county-wide public employee strike in California history.

Dave Kramer has skillfully represented the interests of county employees for many years both as a field representative and an organizer; as Secretary Treasurer of SEIU Local 616; and, in the present position as Northern California Regional Director of SEIU Local 535.

Dave Kramer has served for many years on the Executive Committee of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, AFL-CIO, and has always been a willing volunteer on council picket lines in support of other union members. He serves on Councils Committee on Political Education (COPE), and works hard on behalf of the annual Labor Day Picnic.

Dave Kramer's effort for the betterment of workers have never been restricted to his own members; indeed, he has always struggled on behalf of all working people.

Since 1991 Dave has served as a member of the Oakland Port Commission which governs Oakland's most important resource. Dave has been a strong voice on behalf of organized labor on this vital body, while helping to insure continued progress in making the Port of Oakland a dynamic force in the Bay Area economy.

I would like to personally thank David P. Kramer for his past and continuing contributions on behalf of working people and the disadvantaged. He has demonstrated that one individual can make a difference in making the world a better place to live.

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL
MCCOLLUM D'OENCH DUHME
CLARIFICATION ACT

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today my colleagues and I are introducing legislation to clarify what is known as the D'Oench Duhme doctrine in order to allow individuals that perform services for banks and other innocent third parties to raise claims against the receivers of failed banks. This is not a major piece of legislation, but it will provide for a small measure of justice for individuals that have legitimate claims.

In the 1942 Supreme Court case D'Oench Duhme and Co. versus FDIC, the Court held that in disputes over a failed bank's assets, the FDIC was only bound by written agreements contained in the bank's records. This decision was first codified in Federal statutory law in 1950. It was subsequently modified in the savings and loan legislation of 1989. Unfortunately, the 1989 changes did not specify that an asset of the bank must be involved for the doctrine to apply. This has caused a number of individuals and small businesses (with valid claims against failed banks for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, and breach of contract) to be denied their day in court.

This bill will restore the statutory and common law to its original intent, and ensure that the D'Oench Duhme doctrine would apply only in situations where Congress originally intended it to apply. This is accomplished by putting the asset test back into the statute and ratify its existence in the common law doctrine. Individuals with valid tort claims would once again be allowed to have a hearing on the merits of their cases rather than face peremptory dismissals based on FDIC-RTC motions.

I am sure that the regulatory agencies affected by this bill will oppose its enactment. I

can foresee a great hue and cry from the FDIC and the RTC complaining that this legislation will hamper their ability to limit insurance fund losses in failed institutions. Since 1989 these agencies have been given enhanced powers in litigating causes of action relating to failed financial institutions. In my opinion, these powers have been abused—especially in cases against bank directors and officers. Another example of regulatory zeal is the use of the 1989 statute by agencies to urge the dismissal of good-faith claims against receiverships even when there is no asset in question. The following five cases are a few examples of why the asset requirement needs to be put back in the law:

1. *Hawke Associates v. City Federal Savings Bank*, 787 F. Supp. 423 (D.N.J. 1991).

The landlord entered into an agreement with City Federal Savings Bank for the lease of additional space in the building on favorable terms, in return for the bank's commitment to continue to occupy its existing space. Shortly after the lease was signed, the landlord sued the bank for damages, alleging that the bank had breached the lease by (1) engaging in fraudulent conduct and (2) making misrepresentations during the lease negotiations. However, before the case was heard by the court, the Government determined that the bank was insolvent, and the RTC was appointed receiver of the institution. Citing the D'Oench Duhme statute, 12 U.S.C. sections 1821(d)(9)(A) and 1823(e), but disregarding the asset requirement, the court held that the bank's alleged lease with the landlord was not enforceable against the RTC because the lease would tend to diminish or defeat the interest of the RTC.

2. *Bell & Murphy and Associates, Inc. v. Interfirst Bank Gateway, N.A.*, 894 F.2d 750 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 895 (1990).

Bell & Murphy, a company in the oil and gas industry, sought financial assistance from First Republic Bank Dallas, N.A., in the mid-1980s. Under the terms of an agreement embodied in a letter from a Republic loan officer to Bell & Murphy, the bank agreed to extend financing, but only if the company surrendered to the bank as security for the loan its account receivables and funds from its pension and profit sharing plans. Several years later, Bell & Murphy filed suit against the bank, alleging that the bank breached the agreement after intentionally inducing the company to surrender its assets. Interfirst Bank failed shortly thereafter, and the FDIC was appointed receiver. Relying upon the Federal common law D'Oench doctrine, the court dismissed Bell & Murphy's claims against the FDIC as receiver for the institution, despite the fact that the FDIC had not actually acquired an asset.

3. *Hall v. FDIC*, 920 F.2d 334 (6th Circuit 1990), cert. denied, 111 S. Ct. 2852 (1991).

A group of borrowers and investors sued Commerce Federal Savings and Loan Association for breach of a loan agreement under which Commerce allegedly agreed to fund a secured loan. FSLIC, which was appointed receiver of Commerce when the institution failed, defended its failure to fund and argued that the plaintiffs' claims were barred by 12 U.S.C. section 1823(e) and the Federal common law D'Oench doctrine. The Sixth Circuit agreed with the FSLIC, noting, in dictum, that

"the logic of D'Oench should still apply to protect" the Government even when the Government does not have an interest in an asset.

4. *McCaugherty v. Sifferman*, 772 F. Supp. 1128 (N.D. Cal. 1991).

The claims of the partners in a limited partnership were barred in D'Oench in this case. The partners purchased securities from Farmers Savings. The partners subsequently filed an action against Farmers, citing misstatements by Farmers concerning the existence of other bidders for the securities and alleging "causes of action for fraud, negligence, misrepresentations, and violations of the Federal and State securities laws." Among other forms of relief, the partners sought recovery of damages from the receivership estate. The court ruled that the plaintiffs' damages claims, though not related to any specific asset, were barred by 12 U.S.C. sections 1821(d)(9)(A), 1823(e) and the Federal common law D'Oench doctrine: "the D'Oench doctrine applies even where the unrecorded agreement at issue is wholly-unrelated to any specific monetary obligation of the bank, but is merely asserted to recover damages."

5. *Bowen v. FDIC*, 915 F. 2d 1013 (5th Cir. 1990).

The shareholders of a corporation sued First Republic Bank-El Paso for its failure to fund a loan which, according to plaintiffs, the bank had orally agreed to fund. In reversing the district court judgment for the plaintiffs, the Fifth Circuit applied the Federal common law D'Oench doctrine, thereby barring the plaintiffs' assertion of an unrecorded loan commitment. Recognizing that D'Oench had evolved to a "rule that today is expansive and perhaps startling in its severity," the court nevertheless concluded that D'Oench applies even when the FDIC has not acquired an asset.

The regulatory agencies, like any powerful bureaucracy, will complain that this legislation will inhibit their efforts to recover assets in failed banks. In the interest of justice, however, good-faith claimants at least deserve their day in court, which is what this bill will provide.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL MEDIATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer today a bill, the Agricultural Mediation Improvement Act of 1994, which amends Title V of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Eighteen states—Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—have voluntarily adopted mediation programs to provide producers and taxpayers the benefits of cost-effective dispute resolution within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For the last 7 years, the 50 percent–80 percent success rate of the program allowed thousands of farmers to resolve their disputes

and meet their debt obligations during the mid-1980's, a time of great financial hardship. Vice President Gore hailed this program as a model for alternative dispute resolution in all government agencies in his National Performance Review. A 1989 cost-benefit analysis conducted by USDA–FmHA documented that \$3.20–\$5.92 is saved by foregoing the costs of the appeals process for each \$1 spent in mediation.

This bill expands the jurisdiction of these successful state programs to permit resolution of other types of disputes between USDA and producers: wetlands determinations (made within USDA); farm program and conservation program compliance; rural water loan programs; grazing on national forest lands; pesticides; and other actions by the Department of Agriculture that the Secretary may deem appropriate.

As a low cost, neutral method of facilitating disputes, mediation avoids internal administrative appeals processes and costly court litigation. The bill benefits producers, provides more flexibility for State programs, and saves taxpayer dollars. I urge my colleagues to support this cost-effective program.

MCDONALD'S CORPORATION WINNER OF 1994 CATALYST AWARD

HON. BLANCHE M. LAMBERT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay special tribute today to a company that is providing real leadership in an issue that is tremendously important to every working woman in America: making certain that equal opportunity is alive and well in corporate America. That's why I want to recognize the McDonald's Corp., for its ongoing efforts to help break the glass ceiling, that invisible barrier that for too many years has kept women from advancing into the board room or whenever else they deserve to be in the ranks of top management.

McDonald's Corp., has earned the prestigious 1994 Catalyst Award for its continuing efforts to promote women within its ranks. Catalyst is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping women gain equal footing in corporate America, which is why its award is so meaningful, because it symbolizes the kind of bold leadership it will take to break through the status quo along with the glass ceiling itself.

McDonald's has long been a pioneering company when it comes to employment leadership, from its long-standing record of hiring persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and minorities to its commitment to helping women advance commensurate with their talents and abilities. McDonald's is being honored by catalyst for its Partnership with Women program, an initiative that has helped expand entrepreneurial opportunities for Women throughout the McDonald's system. This partnership has produced the Women Operators' Network, a growing organization of women with growing clout within the company. It includes a training program for the wives of current McDonald's restaurant owners that helps them become qualified operators themselves. Additionally,

the Women Operators' Network also makes certain that its members have access to top management and to the company's own business planning.

As a result, McDonald's has shown an impressive 300 percent increase in women franchise owners during the past 5 years. And these women have quickly demonstrated an excellence in store operations, bottom line success, and quality community involvement.

Once again, McDonald's has taken the lead in an area of real importance to its customers. I commend McDonald's. I urge other companies to follow its lead. Congratulations to the McDonald's Corp., on winning the 1994 Catalyst Award.

LIFE GETS BETTER FOR WOMEN AT WORK— THREE COMPANIES WIN 1994 CATALYST AWARD

January 11, 1994.—Bank of Montreal, McDonald's Corporation and Pitney Bowes Inc. have won the 1994 Catalyst Award for their bold new initiatives to shatter the glass ceiling. Catalyst, the not-for-profit organization that works with business and the professions to effect change for women, has helped spur the most significant labor market development of the last three decades: the dramatic increase in the number of working women. Since 1987, companies have vied for the prestigious Catalyst Award, which annually honors American business for innovative efforts to advance women.

Bank of Montreal, the first non-U.S. based company to win the award, ensures equal opportunity for women and minorities and have achieved impressive result: women represented 54 percent of executive level promotions in 1993, up dramatically from 29 percent in 1991. A 300 percent increase in female ownership of McDonald's franchises during the past five years reflects the leading fast-food restaurant's outstanding commitment to women's progress. Finally, Pitney Bowes' comprehensive diversity plan for each of its ten business units formalizes the company's long-standing culture of fairness and equality.

"Women today are better educated and better trained than ever before. They are filling the management pipelines," said Catalyst President Sheila Wellington. "By investing in women, this year's winning companies foster leadership by the most able and promote their future economic viability."

Through its research and advisory efforts, Catalyst continually learns about and monitors company programs and policies; those nominated for the Catalyst Award are benchmarked against the organization's comprehensive database and undergo rigorous scrutiny. Members of the Awards Committee carefully evaluate nominations on the following criteria: originality, accountability, replicability, measurable results, top-down support, percentage of women in senior management, communication of and rationale for the program and a supportive environment. Catalyst conducts intensive, on-site audits at finalist companies in order to gauge the programs' effectiveness. Evaluations include interviews and focus groups with executive management, high-level women, human resources professionals and employees at various levels.

"The Catalyst Award competition prompts genuine progress. It educates the business community about model initiatives to develop women's potential," said Wellington.

Bank of Montreal, McDonald's Corporation and Pitney Bowes Inc. will be honored for their winning programs at a dinner to be held on March 23, 1994 at the Waldorf-Astoria

in New York City. Gary L. Tooker, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Motorola, will serve as chairman and host of the dinner; Evelyn Lauder, Senior Corporate Vice President of Estee Lauder Companies, will present the awards. F. Anthony Comper, President and COO of Bank of Montreal; Michael R. Quinlan, Chairman and CEO of the McDonald's Corporation; and George B. Harvey, Chairman and President of Pitney Bowes Inc., will accept the awards on behalf of their companies. Representatives from each winning company will outline their programs earlier on the afternoon of March 23 at a Catalyst-sponsored research conference.

ABOUT THE WINNERS

A fully integrated approach to cultural change, Bank of Montreal's Workplace Equality initiative was implemented to address the barriers to women's advancement. A task force researched and dispelled beliefs commonly held by employees about women's lack of progress. The newly created Workplace Equality division monitors a business plan that includes goals for all managers on hiring, retaining and advancing women and minorities. Quarterly tracking of progress is undertaken through a variety of channels, including employee feedback compiled in a report to the chief operating officer. Some of the programs that Workplace Equality monitors for the entire bank include work/life initiatives, a series of gender awareness workshops for executive and senior management, a revision of all training and education programs to include diversity perspectives, and a national career information network. The success of the initiative is borne out by statistics: between October 1991 and October 1993, women's representation at the executive level has increased from nine to 13 percent; in senior management, from 13 to 17 percent; and in middle management, from 34 to 39 percent.

A key component of the McDonald's Corporation's Partnership with Women is its Women Operators' Network (WON). Dedicated to the expansion of entrepreneurial opportunities for women through the McDonald's franchise system, WON has the full support of the chairman and senior management. The network offers women participation in the corporation's business plan, with its management liaison reporting directly to the top officers of the company. An important element of the network is the Spouse Certification Program, which offers the spouse of an existing owner/operator who is already active in running a restaurant the training necessary to gain his or her own owner/operator status. Through the partnership, McDonald's has produced a 300 percent increase in female franchise owners during the past five years; their stores are producing some of the top level financial rewards in the system; women are gaining recognition for operational excellence; and contributions made by women operators are recognized by business and community organizations.

In August 1992, Chairman and President George Harvey initiated the development of an overall Strategic Diversity Plan at Pitney Bowes Inc. A task force drafted a diversity vision statement and created a strategic plan that functions as a model for each of the company's ten business units. The various units' individual plans incorporate such actions as mentoring, preparing competency models for management positions, strengthening the employee career planning process, conducting and analyzing exit interviews, and including a diversity component in orientation and manager training. Each unit's progress in carrying out its diversity strate-

gies is measured monthly; the bonus of each business unit head will be affected by the unit's year-end diversity results rating. Through various communication channels, including an employee publication and a corporate video, employees are kept apprised of the goals of the Strategic Plan.

ABOUT CATALYST—1993-1994

Founded in 1962, Catalyst works with business and the professions to effect change for women—through research, advisory services and communication.

An independent not-for-profit organization, Catalyst has a dual mission—to enable women in business and the professions to achieve their maximum potential and to help employers capitalize on the talents of their female employees. With a dedicated staff and board of corporate and professional leaders, the organization works with senior managers to create programs enhancing the development and retention of female employees.

Catalyst's pragmatic and solutions-oriented approach has earned the confidence of business leaders, who know they can count on Catalyst to help them address workplace challenges and develop cost-effective responses. Following are highlights of Catalyst's programs and services.

RESEARCH

Catalyst researchers study and evaluate the best ways for companies to move women to their highest levels of achievement. Researchers conduct national studies as well as confidential projects for individual companies. Recently completed are studies of the impact of flexible work arrangements on employees' careers, the obstacles facing female engineers and corporate child care programs. Soon-to-be published research explores the experiences and contributions of female directors of Fortune 500 and Service 500 companies, and women's success in nonretail sales within a broad range of industries.

ADVISORY SERVICES

As partners in the strategic planning process, Catalyst works closely with human resources professionals to help them maximize the talents of a changing work force. Each year, Catalyst conducts environmental assessments and advises nearly 500 companies and professional firms on a range of issues: women's leadership development, work and family supports, mentoring, flexible work arrangements, succession planning and valuing diversity. Catalyst also monitors and advises 60 corporate women's groups nationwide, providing them with publications, speakers and networking opportunities.

CORPORATE BOARD PLACEMENT

Increasingly, business leaders are seeking women to join their boards of directors. Since 1977, Catalyst's Corporate Board Placement, a confidential service, has helped over 100 companies identify and recruit carefully selected women to service on their boards.

PUBLICATIONS

Catalyst publications give companies the facts needed to respond to the challenges of a changing work force. Some examples: the organization's monthly newsletter, *Perspective*, reports on issues affecting women and business, as well as current research findings, model corporate programs and action steps for policymakers. Catalyst's recently published *Flexible Work Arrangements II: Succeeding With Part-Time Options* examines how part-time arrangements function over time and how flexibility affects employees' career growth. Catalyst's *Mentoring: A Guide to Cor-*

porate Programs and Practices is the first publication to profile innovative mentoring programs that show how companies can identify and advance high-potential women, recruit and train new employees and address the challenges of a diverse work force.

INFORMATION CENTER

Catalyst's Information Center specialists regularly screen hundreds of business publications for data on emerging work force issues and provide guidance and printed information to contributors and the media. Containing hundreds of periodicals, thousands of topically field articles, books and statistical fact sheets, the Information Center represents a vast resource on women's workplace issues.

THE CATALYST AWARD

The Catalyst Award is presented each March to three corporations or professional firms that demonstrate outstanding achievement in promoting women's career and leadership development. The 1993 Catalyst Award winners were Con Edison, Morrison & Foerster and Motorola.

MEDIA OUTREACH

Catalyst has a strong relationship with the media, which relies on the organization's balanced perspective and its Information Center for the most up-to-date facts and statistics. Each year, Catalyst's research findings are cited in over 500 publications, and its issue specialists featured on major business and news broadcasts.

SPEAKERS AND CONFERENCES

Catalyst staff specialists annually deliver over 50 presentations to professional organizations, companies and universities. Catalyst also communicates research findings through regional conferences cosponsored by major corporations. Recent conferences focused on workplace flexibility, strategies to recruit and retain female engineers and glass ceiling issues.

KOSOVA PEACE AND DEMOCRACY ACT—H.R. 4115

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 4115, the Kosova Peace and Democracy Act of 1994. This bill would condition lifting of sanctions on Serbia upon improvement of conditions in Kosova. I submit a copy of that bill to be printed in the RECORD.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Kosova Peace and Democracy Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The political rights of the Albanian majority in Kosova were curtailed in 1989 when the former Yugoslav Government in Belgrade illegally amended the Yugoslav federal constitution, revoking Kosova's autonomous status.

(2) In September 1990, a referendum on the question of independence for Kosova was held in which 87 percent of those eligible to participate voted, and 99 percent of those voting supported independence for Kosova.

(3) In May 1992, a Kosovar national parliament was elected and Dr. Ibrahim Rugova was overwhelmingly elected President of the Republic of Kosova.

(4) The government in Belgrade has not allowed the new Kosovar government to assemble on Kosovar territory.

(5) Credible reports of Serbian "ethnic cleansing" in Kosova have been received by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights, and Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic has called for the transfer of ethnic Albanians from their homes in Kosova to areas outside of Kosovar territory and their replacement by Serbs.

(6) Since 1990, tens of thousands of Kosovars of Albanian origin have been dismissed from their jobs solely on the basis of their ethnicity.

(7) Reports of brutal beatings of ethnic Albanians in Kosova by the mostly Serbian police are received almost daily.

(8) The government in Belgrade has severely restricted the access of ethnic Albanians in Kosova to all levels of education solely on the basis of their ethnicity.

(9) All forms of the media in Kosova, especially those in the Albanian language, are strictly controlled by the government in Belgrade and dissenting political views are systematically deleted from all forms of the media.

(10) Under the "Special Measures" decree adopted in 1991, the government in Belgrade intentionally undermined the independent character of the judiciary of Kosova by dismissing hundreds of ethnic Albanian judges, replacing them with Serbs or Montenegrians, and changing the official court language to Serbian, which is not native to the Albanian majority.

(11) Those expressing political views in opposition to the current government are frequently jailed and tortured while in prison by Serbian authorities, and occasional deaths of detainees have been reported.

(12) Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe observers dispatched to Kosova in 1991, were expelled by the government in Belgrade in July 1993.

(13) Following the departure of such observers, several international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, have documented an increase in humanitarian abuses in Kosova.

(14) The economy of Kosova is under severe pressure caused by the combination of the closing of small businesses by Serbian authorities and the effect of international sanctions.

(15) Radio Free Europe recently began broadcasts to the former Yugoslavia in Serbian and Croatian, but not in Albanian.

(16) Congress has provided for the opening of a United States Information Agency cultural center in Prishtina, Kosova, in section 223 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, but security conditions have prevented the establishment of such center.

(17) The closing of the airport in Prishtina, Kosova, represents an obstacle to the delivery of humanitarian goods into Kosova and a barrier to a return to normalcy.

(18) The President has explicitly warned the government in Belgrade that "in the event of conflict in Kosova caused by Serbian action, the United States will be prepared to employ military force against the Serbs in Kosova and in Serbia proper."

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) "ethnic cleansing" and other acts of repression against the citizens of Kosova by the government in Belgrade must be halted immediately;

(2) members of the elected government of Kosova should be allowed to assemble and exercise their legitimate mandate as elected representatives of the people of Kosova;

(3) all individuals in Kosova whose employment was terminated on the basis of their ethnicity should be reinstated to their previous positions immediately;

(4) the education system in Kosova should be reopened to all residents of Kosova regardless of ethnicity, and the majority ethnic Albanian population should be allowed to be educated in its native tongue;

(5) all decrees undermining the autonomous and indigenous character of the Kosovar bar and judiciary should be reversed;

(6) the right of the press and all forms of media in Kosova, including those in the Albanian language, relating to freedom of expression should be respected;

(7) Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe observers, expelled by the government in Belgrade in July 1993, should be readmitted to Kosova and their numbers expanded;

(8) the United Nations should dispatch observers to Kosova to monitor human rights and to limit violence;

(9) the airport in Prishtina, Kosova should be reopened;

(10) the United States Information Agency should open a cultural center in Prishtina, Kosova, as provided in section 223 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, as soon as possible;

(11) the "no-fly-zone", currently covering Bosnia, should be expanded to cover Kosova;

(12) the United States should reiterate warnings to the government in Belgrade that it is prepared to respond with all necessary means in the event that Serbia expands the military conflict into Kosova; and

(13) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should develop plans to halt the spread of the Balkan conflict to Kosova.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO UNTIL CERTAIN CONDITIONS MET.

(a) CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed on Serbia and Montenegro, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, that were imposed by or pursuant to the following directives of the executive branch shall (except as provided under subsection (e)) remain in effect until the President certifies to the Congress that the conditions described in subsection (d) have been met:

(1) Executive Order 12808 of May 30, 1992, as continued in effect on May 25, 1993.

(2) Executive Order 12810 of June 5, 1992.

(3) Executive Order 12831 of January 15, 1993.

(4) Executive Order 12846 of April 25, 1993.

(5) Department of State Public Notice 1427, effective July 11, 1991.

(6) Proclamation 6389 of December 5, 1991 (56 Fed. Register 64467).

(7) Department of Transportation Order 92-5-38 of May 20, 1992.

(8) Federal Aviation Administration action of June 19, 1992 (14 C.F.R. Part 91).

(b) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available by law may be obligated or expended on behalf of the government of Serbia or the government of Montenegro until the President certifies to the Congress that the conditions described in subsection (d) have been met.

(c) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance from that institution to the government of Serbia or the government of Montenegro, except for basic human needs, until the President certifies to the Congress that the conditions described in subsection (d) have been met.

(d) CONDITIONS DESCRIBED.—The conditions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) There is substantial progress toward the restoration of the independent identity and autonomy of Kosova.

(2) There is substantial improvement in the human rights situation in Kosova, including improvement in those factors listed in paragraphs (5) through (11) of section 2.

(3) International human rights observers are allowed to return to Kosova.

(4) The elected government of Kosova is permitted to meet and carry out its legitimate mandate as elected representatives of the people of Kosova.

(e) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive or modify the application, in whole or in part, of any sanction described in subsection (a) the prohibition in subsection (b), or the requirement in subsection (c).

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Such a waiver or modification may only be effective upon certification by the President to Congress that the President has determined that the waiver or modification is necessary—

(A) to meet emergency humanitarian needs; or

(B) to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Kosova that is acceptable to the parties.

SEC. 5. PROGRAMMING BY RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY IN THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE TO KOSOVA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAVE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, AND OTHER AREAS.

Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting shall submit to the Congress a plan, together with a detailed budget, for the establishment of a surrogate home service under the auspices of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty for Albanian populations living in Kosova and other areas of the former Yugoslavia. Such service shall be in the Albanian language and shall be broadcast not less than one hour per day.

GED FOR EARLY RELEASE FROM PRISON

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I intend on offering the following amendment to H.R. 4092 when it comes before the House for consideration. I hope that my colleagues will support this amendment, which would require Federal inmates to earn a general educational development [GED] certificate before receiving early release from prison.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4092

Add at the end the following new title:

TITLE —INMATE REHABILITATION

SEC. . EDUCATION REQUIREMENT FOR EARLY RELEASE

Section 3624(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "behavior.—";
 (2) by striking "Such credit toward service of sentence vests at the time that it is received. Credit that has vested may not later be withdrawn, and credit that has not been earned may not later be granted." and inserting "Credit that has not been earned may not later be granted."; and
 (3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) Credit toward a prisoner's service of sentence shall not be vested unless the prisoner has earned a high school diploma or an equivalent degree.

"(3) The Attorney General shall ensure that the Bureau of Prisons has in effect an optional General Educational Development program for inmates who have not earned a high school diploma or its equivalent."

TRIBUTE TO THE 939th RESCUE WING COMMAND POST'S BRAVERY AND COOPERATION

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share a story of bravery and cooperation.

On February 24 at 7:00 a.m. the 939th Rescue Wing Command Post in Portland, OR received a call from Coast Guard Station Astoria requesting assistance for a woman who was hemorrhaging aboard a Greek freighter 250 miles off the mouth of the Columbia River.

The weather was dismal with poor visibility, high winds and seas. The Coast Guard helicopters did not have the range to make the rescue. The 939th's H-60 had the ability to go the distance but would require three visual contact refuelings to make the round trip.

What unfolded was a drama of hair-raising proportions. With a Coast Guard jet flying weather reconnaissance, two Air Force helicopters and a tanker hovering above the freighter, clouds closing in and daylight failing, a pararescueman rappelled to the deck and secured the patient for a lift in a wire basket. The patient was taken to Portland, the closest hospital site weather permitted, where she was treated and released several days later.

What this event illustrates is not solely the saving of one woman's life. That was the goal of the mission. A success. But it was accomplished only through an intermeshing of skills, of well maintained equipment, of command coordination, of personal bravery. It graphically illustrates the value of dual use: prepared military personnel serving both civilian and defense agendas.

If we all lived with such courage, bravery and in a spirit of cooperation, our nation could overcome so many of our challenges today. The men and women involved with this rescue have given us a role model to follow. I commend them all.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEOFFREY OWENS AND MARISA TOMEI

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate two young Brooklyn actors—Geoffrey

Owens and Ms. Marisa Tomei—for their performances in the movie, *The Paper*, which was released last Friday, March 18.

My district in Brooklyn includes Edward R. Murrow High School, where Ms. Tomei attended, and the Prospect Heights neighborhood, where my son Geoffrey was raised. *The Paper*, directed by Ron Howard, features Ms. Tomei, Michael Keaton, Glenn Close, and Robert Duvall. Black actress Lynne Thigpen is also in the cast. The plot revolves around the arrest of two young African-American men who are charged with racially-biased murders they did not commit.

The Paper is a sensitive effort to bring some values back to our media. In a world where it is easy to point fingers and scapegoat people, we need a media that truly pursues the truth. I congratulate Director Ron Howard and the entire cast for bringing that message home to all of us.

I am very proud of the fact that Brooklyn can be called home by so many talented people. Edward R. Murrow High School is in my district, and I know Murrow is proud of Ms. Tomei. Prospect Heights can cheer for Geoffrey Owens, who attended District 13 and District 18 schools, and who is appearing in his first movie role after years on *The Cosby Show* and in stage productions. Geoffrey also turned 33 years old last Friday, the day of the movie's opening. I cannot think of a better birthday present! We are certainly very proud of Brooklyn's role in launching the superstars of the future.

A RESPONSE TO THE MASSACRE AT HEBRON

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on February 25, 1994, during the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, 500 worshipers knelt in prayer at dawn in the Hebron mosque, a holy place known as the Tomb of the Patriarchs.

As they prayed, in holy communion with God, an American physician, a Jewish settler in the Palestinian town of Hebron, and also a reserve captain in the Israeli army, opened fire with his army-issue Galil automatic rifle, killing 39 innocents instantly, and wounding more than 150 others, both then and in the awful aftermath throughout the town.

"All the ground was full of blood, and most of the people were bloody," said one of the wounded who survived, barely, with his own life.

It was the bloodiest single day in the West Bank of the occupied territories since 1967.

I joined millions of people worldwide in expressing my great personal sorrow over those events in Hebron, and only 2 days later, was again stunned when the news reached me that a deadly bomb had been set off at the Maronite Catholic church near Jounieh in Lebanon, killing another 9 worshipers and wounding more than 60 others—men, women and children—in the spiritual attitude of taking holy communion.

As in the death of a loved one, so it is when deaths occur among a people well loved—as

in the case of the Palestinians and the Lebanese—first we go through stages. Denial, anger, reproach, and then grieving.

I extend my profound sympathies to the people of Palestine—of the West Bank and Gaza, driven from their homes in 1948, millions never to return. I extend my deep sorrow and mourning to the people of Lebanon, just having ended an unprecedented 16 years of civil strife, and still occupied to the south by the Israeli military, and to the north by the Syrian military. They have also been driven from their homes and their homeland, in order to survive, to get on with their lives, to raise families, and to pray for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

These people—the Palestinians and the Lebanese—are a martyred people every bit as much as the Israelis—the Jews—who believe they have a divine right to be considered the martyred people. For some reason, the world is expected to weep and rend its clothing over their losses—and that they have suffered much there is no doubt—but are we expected to weep forever, and while we are weeping, are we supposed to look the other way no matter what happens, and no matter what atrocity is committed at their hands and under their policies and standards?

It is time for Israel to move over a bit, and allow the Palestinians, the Jordanians, the Lebanese—to demand a certain amount of worldwide sorrow and sympathy for the suffering and the loss, by brutal mean, of an entire people or peoples.

It is time we stopped paying and paying and paying, by ignoring the acts of Israelis, whether it is an isolated act by one madman as many would have us believe, or the actions of the terrorist group which spawned that madman.

I am pleased to note that since the Hebron massacre, the Israeli government itself has described the extremist group to which the assassin at Hebron belonged, as a terrorist group. I am pleased to note that the Israeli Government has indeed called for effective protections of the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. I am pleased to note that perhaps the Israeli Government is rethinking any further settlement activity in the territories, and perhaps to ways of disarming those who live there not—especially settlers who are in the Israeli Army with each access to army-issue automatic weapons.

In other words, I am glad to note that the rest of the world—including the United States Government—has finally agreed that just perhaps there might be terrorist groups operating out of Israel proper, aided by some who are of their extremist persuasion in the United States. I applaud the action being taken in the wake of Hebron's massacre, by our Justice Department to conduct domestic investigations into the ties between the United States and the Israeli terrorist groups, and to determine what, if any, United States antiterrorism laws might have been violated already.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I am gravely concerned over the effect these two recent events in Hebron and then in Jounieh, Lebanon, might have on the future success of the Middle East peace process. I want that peace process to continue, and I want it to succeed.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution, House Resolution 390, expressing

the Sense of the House, in condemning the Hebron massacre, but also defying those who would derail the Middle East peace process, no matter which side of the issue they may claim as their own. In the condemnation of the Hebron massacre, I have also sought balance in demanding protection of all civilians, regardless of identities.

Further, the resolution encourages the Government of the United States to support the efforts of the Security Council of the United Nations to guarantee the security and protection of the civilian Palestinian populations in the West Bank and Gaza against further violence, and I am pleased to note that the United Nations Security Council has acted on its resolution to that effect, with the endorsement of the United States Government.

House Resolution 390 also calls upon all parties to the Middle East peace talks to return to the negotiating table and to redouble their efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Whatever extremist group acts out against the people in Israel or the people in the occupied territories, is acting against their own best interest—which is peace in the region for everyone.

There is ample blame to go around when it comes to extremist groups, terrorist groups, and violence associated with them with respect to derailing efforts to bring peace to Middle East. But America and its people need to be educated more as to how broad is the brush that paints one group as terrorist while assuming the other is the innocent, long-suffering martyrs of the world, and because they have suffered have the right to do whatever they please.

It isn't just Israel and its people who have suffered untold agonies as a people—it is the entire Middle Eastern region—and all those people can point to decades upon decades of cruelty, deprivation of human, civil and religious rights; to loss of independence and sovereignty of entire populations; to loss of homeland. And more, all can speak eloquently about death and destruction brought to their doorsteps just because they are called Arabs.

I ask my colleagues to cosponsor House Resolution 390. I believe if they read it, they will find it is a fair and balanced Sense of the House, not only rightfully condemning the Hebron, and Jounieh, Lebanon, murders, but also calling upon the United States to take a more active role in the Middle East peace process.

HONORING LA TRIBUNA FOR 32 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY'S HISPANIC COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to La Tribuna newspaper on its 32d anniversary of service and commitment to New Jersey's Hispanic community.

For all those years, La Tribuna has kept the Hispanic community informed about the daily

events in their community. Every community needs a newspaper to serve as a watchdog and to give the residents a sense of history. This is not less true for the Hispanic community of New Jersey.

In the early 1960's, when a large number of Hispanic immigrants began to move to New Jersey, there were few newspapers providing information in Spanish. La Tribuna was one of the first to serve the important role of keeping the community in touch with its government and the world around it.

They covered the good news and the bad news. When municipal or State services weren't up to par they wrote about it. When government or individuals did something positive for the community they wrote about that too. They served as a vital link between government and the community.

I can tell you from personal experience that La Tribuna has always strived to be fair and accurate in its coverage. They have truly been a responsible voice in the Hispanic community. It is as a result of ethnic newspapers like La Tribuna that our minority communities have been able to blossom in this great nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to give heartfelt thanks to La Tribuna for 32 years of service. I am hopeful that 32 years hence La Tribuna will still be performing its vital public service role.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION CLARIFYING APPLICATION OF UNIFORM CAPITALIZATION RULES TO CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL CROP LOSSES

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would clarify the application of the uniform capitalization rules to certain agricultural crop losses. My interest in passage of this legislation is based primarily on my concern regarding the impact of the phylloxera infestation in my State. However, this legislation is not isolated to that type of casualty. For instance, farmers who experience frostkill, a serious problem in many of the fruit-growing regions of the country, would benefit from this clarifying proposal. Orchard, vineyard, and grove owners whose crops are destroyed by natural disasters, such as the hurricanes in 1992, which devastated the agricultural industry in southern Florida and Hawaii, would also benefit from this legislation. There are numerous other examples of similar weather and pest-related problems in other States.

Diseases and other disasters have a devastating effect on farmers in this country. For example, various segments of the wine industry have been devastated by phylloxera B, a small aphid-like louse which cannot be combated by conventional pesticide methods; only the complete removal of the infested vineyards, including the intertwined irrigation equipment, drain tiles, and trellis systems, followed by the fumigation and replanting of roots stocks resistant to the pest, can remedy

an infestation. In the wine-growing regions of California alone, growers have incurred \$2 billion in losses relating to phylloxera infestation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has warned that failure of grape growers to take effective action to protect themselves against the insects could lead to further devastating consequences for vast areas of vineyards.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. farmers are usually smaller than industrial manufacturing entities and are often deficient in their ability to finance the capital expenditures necessary to recover from crop losses caused by diseases and other disasters. Congress acknowledged this problem when the special farming rule under code section 263A was passed in 1986. Specifically, section 263A(d)(2) provides an exception to the uniform capitalization requirements for losses of plants bearing edible crops. The provision states that the capitalization rules of section 263A "shall not apply to any costs of the taxpayer of replanting plants bearing the same type of crop * * * that were lost or damaged "by reason of freezing temperatures, disease, drought, pests, or casualty."

Although the statute speaks in terms of any costs, some Internal Revenue Service officials have recently indicated they support a narrow and restrictive interpretation of the rule, indicating that only a portion of the costs of replanting, specifically preproductive costs, may be deducted under section 263A(d)(2). I do not believe that this interpretation reflects the action we took in 1986.

Although the legislative history governing section 263A(d)(2) does not explicitly address the interpretation of any costs, that history strongly suggests that we passed the loss exemption so that it would apply more broadly to all costs associated with replanting. The conference report on the Tax Reform Act of 1986, 1986 act, highlights the fact that prior to the imposition of section 263A(d)(2), the code had a former loss provision that permitted a taxpayer to deduct currently only otherwise deductible replanting and maintenance costs—former section 278(c). The conference report further indicates that when we considered the loss provision in the 1986 act, we changed the language of the former loss exemption (§ 278(c)) to read that "replanting and maintenance costs incurred following loss of * * * [a] vineyard * * * are currently deductible even though replanting does not take place on the same property." We did not include the more limiting, otherwise deductible, language. The Senate amendment broadened our language to permit taxpayers, other than the person who owns the vineyard, to deduct replanting and maintenance costs. Nothing in the conference report explicitly mentioned or limited costs to those that were otherwise deductible.

Moreover, the original House report to the 1986 act suggests that we intended to expand the former loss exemption of section 278(c). The House report stated that "under the committee bill, the special rule of present law permitting expensing of amounts incurred in replanting after loss or damage due to freezing temperatures, disease, drought, pests, or casualty (sec 278(c)) is expanded with respect to edible crops to include expenditures in connection with planting or maintaining a field other than the field in which the damage occurred." While the House report does not ex-

licitly discuss which costs can be deducted, the fact that we modified and expanded the old loss exemption implies a broader interpretation of section 263A(d)(2) was intended.

The fact that we intended a broader interpretation of the types of costs that could be deducted is further evidenced by the decision not to incorporate the Senate amendment which maintained the former loss exemption and did not modify the otherwise deductible language in this code provision.

The pre-1986 language was certainly easier to understand. The report language accompanying the former loss exemption (§ 278(c)) had explicitly stated that section 278(a), requiring capitalization of preproductive expenses, would not apply to amounts allowable as deductions for vineyard replanting caused by reason of disease or pests. Unfortunately no such clarity applies to the 1986 act loss provision, which changed the language to the more inclusive all costs terminology and which does not explicitly impose preproductive cost limits.

The legislation I am introducing today would ensure that section 263A(d)(2) fully reflects our original intent behind its enactment, without opening the provision to abuse. It provides a simple rule clarifying a taxpayer's ability to deduct, in the year incurred, all preproductive period costs and 80 percent of all other costs for replanting plants destroyed by freezing temperatures, disease, drought, pests or casualty. The 80-percent test provides an easy to administer rule which roughly approximates that amount of replanting expenditures which are true replacement costs and not costs for increasing the value of the taxpayer's assets. Preproductive period expenses would remain fully deductible, which has not been contested by IRS officials. The legislation also includes, first, language preventing a taxpayer from receiving a double benefit by taking loss deductions on the same assets which are being replaced under this rule, and second, language ensuring that new assets which are dissimilar to the original replanting's assets would not be eligible for the special treatment provided under section 263A(d)(2).

By clarifying existing law, my legislation would greatly benefit our Nation's agricultural industry by ensuring that farmers can continue to raise the resources needed to recover from diseases and other disasters. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation and support its enactment this year.

TRIBUTE TO MELINA MERCOURI

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, just as I look forward to July 4 each year to commemorate the birth of the American Republic, this time of year is joyous and profound to me because it marks the anniversary of the Greek Revolution in 1821 and reflects the democratic ideal that was born in that ancient land.

On April 21, 1967, less than a month after Greek Independence Day, an antidemocratic

junta staged a coup d'etat in Greece. Many good people fought with me under the banner of the United States Committee for Democracy in Greece in opposition to the oppression and to guide United States policies in support of democratic restoration. One of the dearest to me of that group was Melina Mercouri, who recently passed away. I can imagine no better way to pay tribute to Greek independence than to celebrate Melina.

A TRIBUTE TO MELINA MERCOURI

Mr. Speaker, the world of the theater, the world of politics, and the cause of human rights lost a great champion on March 6, when Melina Mercouri died. She was Greece's Minister of Culture, but she was much more than that. She was a good person, a friend, and one of the most vivid personalities I have every encountered.

Beloved by many in Greece and abroad, disliked by some, Melina Mercouri was devoted both to the theater and to politics. She was one of those few stars referred to by a single name. She was simply Melina all over the world.

Melina Mercouri died on March 6 at Sloan Kettering Hospital in New York from complications arising from lung cancer. She is survived by her husband Jules Dassin, the noted film director, and by Spyros Mercouris, her brother.

In 1959 Melina achieved international fame starring in "Never on Sunday," a low budget movie written and directed by Jules Dassin. The movie became a classic. And it had a huge and positive influence on Greek tourism, which, together with the advent of jet travel, set off an unprecedented tourist boom. Greek music, Greek food, Greek dancing, Greek gusto suddenly became in.

On April 21, 1967, a military coup took place in Greece. Over 6,000 political people, writers, journalists, and artists were arrested in one night. At that moment, Melina was in the United States, touring with "Ilya, Darling," the musical version of her movie success, "Never on Sunday." She and Dassin immediately spoke out against the junta.

In view of the fact that Melina was so celebrated, she attracted considerable favorable publicity. She also became a target for vicious personal attack. In September, 1967, the junta stripped her of her Greek citizenship. This had one interesting consequence: the United States was contemplating the resumption of full military aid; now it hesitated. The pressure on her grew, as she balanced her career, her visible antijunta role, her angst, the praise and the criticism. As time went on, she had to deal with the agony of being barred from her homeland. The junta was lasting a very long time, and she and other exiles had to wonder when they would see Athens again. She and Jules retired to France, where they continued to speak out. They also gave sustenance to impoverished Greek friends, adding to their own economic woes.

Melina and Jules come to Washington a number of times during the junta years. The first visit was on October 1, 1967. I would like to share some memories of that visit, for it displayed Melina at full throttle. It was vintage Melina, and the flavor was quite remarkable.

LuVerne Conway, then my legislative assistant, arranged a party for Melina at the Harbour Square complex in Washington.

At about the same time the United States Committee for Democracy in Greece was formed. It brought together a coalition of liberals, labor unionists, and people from the arts. The first chairman was the venerable Francis Biddle, 82, former U.S. Attorney General under F.D.R.—the only other chairmen were Congressmen Don Fraser, D-MN, and I, both of us serving 3 years apiece. The treasurer was Victor Reuther, of the UAW board; members included Jack Conway, who had conceived the committee, Senator Joe Clark—D-PA, Congressman Don Fraser, Melina and Jules, playwright Edward Albee, Jim Pyrras, administrative assistant to Congressman Lucien Nedzi—D-MI, economist Angelo Clones, and Maurice Goldbloom, a writer with an enormous grasp for the detail of Greek politics and foreign affairs in general. In time, the legendary Benjamin Cohen, author of much of F.D.R.'s New Deal legislation and the man who had conceived of the Lend-Lease Act in the dark hours of World War II, joined the board.

The gathering at the October 1 party attracted 100 guests, primarily from the political world. Melina, then 41, was magnetic, enchanting, witty, and winning. Tall, tawny, she captivated with phrase and with gesture.

One of the guests was Senator J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. She sat right down with him and chatted for 20 minutes. Looking into his eyes, she said, "How can I ever thank you?" He leaned forward and replied, "I hope you're going to try very hard."

Melina gave a short speech, made even more effective by an occasional malaprop. The next day the Washington Post and Washington Star gave her wonderful coverage. The junta and its public relations firm fumed.

Also on the next day, Melina came up on the Hill and taped brief interviews with Congressman Morris Udall—D-AZ, Congressman Don Fraser—D-MN, Congressman Henry Reuss—D-WI, Congressman Bob Kastenmeier—D-WI, and myself, to be played in our home districts. Her political instincts were keen.

A Knight-Ridder reporter, Saul Friedman, got an interview with her. When he began to question her on small political details, she replied with deep insight:

Please don't make me intelligent. If you make me intelligent I must kill myself. I must stay naive. If I am naive I can be effective.

After Congressman Udall finished his taping, he smiled at her, "Have you thought about trying the movies or the theater?" She laughed, "You think I have a future there?"

Melina gave the issue of democracy in Greece greater prominence than it otherwise would have had, although the American press, some Senators and Congressmen, and some academicians stood tall. The U.S. Government, heavily influenced by Pentagon hardliners, was either indifferent or supportive of the junta during the years of the dictatorship. So was the Greek Orthodox Church in America and the fraternal order of AHEPA. Many individual Greek-Americans, however, were antijunta, and I came to know a number of them.

The U.S. committee provided a focus and helped keep the issue alive. Articles were

placed in the RECORD, journalists and broadcasters were briefed, and joint statements by Members of Congress were issued. These were invariably picked up by BBC and Deutsche Wells and broadcast widely in Europe and to Greece itself. We pushed for release of political prisoners and helped obtain information for the families of victims. The late Congressman Ben Rosenthal—D-NY, did extraordinary work on the issues.

The Committee also provided a forum for visiting Greek exiles and political personalities. In addition to Melina, we hosted Andreas Papandreu, Constantine Mitsotakis, and George Rallis—all future Prime Ministers. Also, newspaper publishers Eleni Vlachou, parliamentarians Dimitri Papaspyrou, John Zighdes, and Emmanuel Kothris, city planner Antoni Tritsis, Lady Amalia Fleming—widow of the discoverer of penicillin, Gen. Orestes Vidalis, and others, both liberal and conservative. We raised moral issues, we set forth alternatives to rigid and shortsighted policies, and we provided hope. I am proud of those days.

Our experiences demonstrated that an individual or a small group can make a difference.

There are many untold stories from those times, and I would like to tell briefly two of them. They will illustrate how our group networked before that term became commonplace.

On the day of the April 21, 1967, coup, the main concerns of our small group were: First, the fate of Greece; second, the U.S. role and response; and third, the fate of Andreas Papandreu, who was believed to be the junta's primary target and the prisoner most likely to be shot. For the first year, until Andreas was released and went into exile, we concentrated on him. Later, we became acquainted and friendly with many democratic politicians across the political spectrum.

But on April 21, Athens Airport was closed; nobody was allowed out of the country. Once the airport reopened, a Danish official, Deputy Finance Minister Mogers Comer, the last foreigner to see Andreas Papandreu before the coup, got out. He was carrying a dramatic message. Andreas had told him, "If anything happens to me, get a hold of Galbraith." He was given Angelo Clones' phone number in Washington.

Thus it was that on the morning of Monday, April 24, Clones received an urgent call from Europe. It was Comer. But John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist, former Ambassador to India, and friend of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, could not be found. Clones' call to Harvard was met with the response that Galbraith was on vacation at his rural retreat and his phone number was unknown. Clones, alarmed and desperate, called Jim Pyrros. Pyrros provided the connection: He knew that Galbraith had recently been chosen president of Americans for Democratic Action, and that none other than Jack Conway was executive director. A quick call to Conway provided the number, and Clones reached Galbraith. As has been written, Galbraith called Joseph Califano, of President Johnson's staff. Whereupon LBJ issued his celebrated directive, "Tell those bastards not to kill that son of a bitch."

Galbraith told Clones that he and Princeton economist Carl Kaysen, a friend of

Papandreu's, were already working on it. But it is reasonable to believe that Clones' call, relaying the dramatic Comer message, added urgency to Galbraith's subsequent action.

The other story is this: In December, 1967, Papandreu received a Christmas amnesty. He, his wife, and four children went into exile, settling briefly in Paris.

LuVerne Conway was primarily responsible for inviting Papandreu to Washington for a speech at the annual dinner of the Washington Chapter of ADA on March 9, 1968. He had arrived from Paris the day before. It was his first public appearance following his exile. And it was on that weekend, I understand, that Melina Mercouri and Andreas Papandreu, and their spouses, met for the first time. The day after the speech, Papandreu appeared on "Meet the Press," and gave a crisp, impressive performance. Afterwards there was a small reception at the home of Victor Reuther. That night, Papandreu and Justice William O. Douglas were the featured guests at the Edwards home. Those were the days of turmoil, and distress over American foreign policy, but it can be said that we met and worked with some memorable people.

Later, when Papandreu and his PASOK party was elected to power in Greece, Melina Mercouri, already a member of Parliament, served as Minister of Culture from 1981 to 1988. Last October, when PASOK was returned to power, Melina again became Minister of Culture.

Soon, on April 22, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu will have a working visit to the White House with President Bill Clinton. Life has come almost full circle. Democracy in Greece is well established. And a 27-year history moves on. Unfortunately, Melina Mercouri is no longer a direct part of it.

But Melina, often larger than life, will long be remembered. No one else was quite like her.

I could not have presented this reminiscence of Melina had it not been for the enormous contributions of Jim Pyrros and LuVerne Conway, who were such a part of the events of those days, and who shared their journals and personal recollections with me. My thanks to both of them.

LEGISLATION REFORMING THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to reform the National Flood Insurance Program. I am pleased to be joined in introducing this bill by my colleague JIM SAXTON.

The National Flood Insurance Program was established by an act of Congress in 1968 and substantially amended in 1973. The intent of the program is to provide financial protection for property owners against flood loss while, at the same time, working with communities to develop floodplain management programs that will reduce or prevent future losses. Premiums

collected from policies issued under the program help reduce the need for taxpayer funded disaster assistance payments.

In recent years, the New Jersey shore has experienced three major storms which caused millions of dollars in property damage. At the same time, flooding along the Mississippi River devastated much of the Midwest, while hurricanes destroyed property throughout Florida, Hawaii and South Carolina.

These incidents have all served to focus attention on the role the Federal Government plays in dealing with natural disasters, and upon the National Flood Insurance Program in particular.

I believe that—for the most part—the National Flood Insurance Program has served its purpose well. However, as many in this body, in New Jersey, and across the country have pointed out, there is substantial room for improvement. We need to strengthen this program and increase the stability of the National Flood Insurance Fund.

That is why we are introducing the Flood Insurance Risk Management Act of 1994. Our legislation aims to increase participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, while at the same time creating a more risk-based system without causing a large and rapid rise in premiums for policyholders.

The Flood Insurance Risk Management Act contains many of the same provisions the Banking Committee has approved to improve compliance with flood purchase requirements. It will assure that those who purchase properties in special flood hazard areas carry flood insurance in order to obtain a loan from a federally backed lender. While the law does require this now, the current enforcement provisions are not strong enough to ensure that once a mortgage holder purchases insurance, that person maintains the insurance as long as he or she owns the property. The result is that only some 15–20 percent of those who should carry flood insurance actually have it in force.

The FIRM Act will provide lending institutions the authority to purchase and maintain flood insurance for those whose properties are in special flood hazard areas and are required to carry insurance under the law. Furthermore, our bill requires that lenders who are providing loans for properties in special flood hazard areas inform borrowers both in writing and verbally of their requirement to carry flood insurance in advance of a closing.

But the FIRM Act will do more than strengthen enforcement of existing law. The Act will help strengthen the stability of the National Flood Insurance Program by giving owners and communities incentives and funding to reduce risks. For example, the bill establishes a community rating system that will take into account a property's location, past history of incidents and claims. The system will also provide premium credits for communities that pursue recommendations to eliminate flood-prone conditions.

The FIRM Act will also give communities and individuals the tools to reduce flood risks by establishing a revolving loan fund and mitigation insurance to help cover the costs of floodproofing. Under the FIRM Act, policyholders who own repetitive loss structures that are not built to FEMA's post-1974 standards

can receive up to 40 percent of the increased cost of construction if they rebuild to the post-1974 standards following a flood event. However, if policyholders floodproof before a major flood event—thus saving the fund money—they are eligible to receive up to 60 percent of the cost of floodproofing.

To make up the remaining costs of floodproofing, the FIRM Act creates a low-interest revolving loan fund that policyholders and communities may borrow from to fund flood mitigation activities that are authorized under the Act. Some of these activities include floodproofing of individual structures, constructions of sea walls and levees, and the public purchase of properties to create buffer zones.

The FIRM Act will also allow communities more flexibility in complying with the flood insurance purchase requirements by establishing a community rate pooling program. Under the community rate pooling program the Director of FEMA is authorized to enter into an agreement with a community to allow that community to take over the flood insurance payments for all structures in a flood zone that are mandated to carry flood insurance.

While the FIRM Act holds out many carrots to encourage participation in the flood insurance program, the Act also provides the sticks necessary to ensure that the most endangered property owners take steps to reduce their risks.

One of the most frequently heard criticisms about the flood insurance program is that it provides subsidies to landowners in risky areas. Under the law, the Director is given the authority to charge less than actuarial rates on certain structures in order to make flood insurance available and affordable. I agree in part with this philosophy because it is important that we have broad participation in the program. However, it is time we begin to move toward actuarial rates. I do not believe it was Congress' intent to provide that subsidy in perpetuity.

The FIRM Act will begin to program away from subsidies and do it in such a way so as not to strain policyholders. First, the bill requires that in order to offer policies at less than actuarial rates, the Director must certify to the President and Congress, on a biannual basis, that such rates are necessary in order to make insurance available where necessary at reasonable rates so as to encourage participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. This will force FEMA, Congress and the administration to reassess the need for subsidies every 2 years.

Next, the FIRM Act puts limitations on claims for repetitive loss structures—properties that have suffered at least two losses of 25 percent or more over a 10-year period. These structures represent the largest drain on the flood insurance fund, accounting for some 40 percent of claims. Almost all of these repetitive loss structures are subsidized buildings not designed to FEMA's post-1974 construction standards which require elevation to the 100 year flood level and other floodproofing measures.

The FIRM Act would remove subsidies for these structures over a period of time. Repetitive loss structures would be assessed at actuarial rates; however, premiums would only be permitted to rise five percent per year. The

Director would also have the authority to continue to subsidize certain structures, such as multilevel condominiums, that—in his judgement—could not be made to conform to the post-1974 FEMA building regulations.

As a final stick, our bill would require the Director to establish a program placing increasing penalties upon repeated claims beginning after the second claim of \$5,000 or more. Under private insurance programs, in order to maintain the stability of the insurance fund, after each time a policyholder files a claim that policyholders' premiums rise. This is not the case with the flood insurance program—in large part because such premium increases might drive people out of the program. Our legislation would bring increased stability to the fund while keeping premiums reasonable by having the director deduct increasing penalties from repetitive claims rather than by increasing premiums.

My intention in offering this bill is to expand the debate on flood insurance reform and to offer my colleagues my view on where we should be going with respect to this issue. Many of our colleagues have offered legislation aiming to reform the flood insurance program over the last few years. In fact, last week our colleague from Florida, Mr. BACCHUS, introduced a fine piece of legislation that would accomplish many of the goals of the FIRM Act. I am very supportive of his bill and I will certainly be working with him in the coming weeks on many issues of mutual concern.

I also want to compliment Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. BEREUTER for their efforts in this area. Mr. BEREUTER, in particular, has been a major advocate of flood insurance reform for many years. While I disagree with some of the approaches they have advocated, I am hopeful that Mr. Bacchus, Mr. Saxton, Myself and others can work with the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts to develop a national flood insurance reform proposal that will benefit both the Flood Insurance Program and the policyholders.

THE NATIONAL PARK OVERFLIGHT CONCESSIONS ACT OF 1994

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, most Americans are surprised to learn that the scenic air tour industry is the only commercial activity taking place in National Parks which is virtually unregulated. The National Park Service has an appropriate permitting process for the hotels, outfitters, retail stores, restaurants and all other commercial users of the Parks. The Park Service permitting process operates in a way that provides those services to the public while at the same time assuring protection of the amazing resources that our Nation's visionaries saw fit to preserve.

We could have a dozen new helicopter tour companies set up shop outside Yellowstone, Glacier, Yosemite or any other National Park and the Park Service has nothing to say about it. That's wrong and we must change it.

At our most treasured national parks, like the Grand Canyon, Hawaii's Volcanoes, Glacier in Montana, Rocky Mountain, Yosemite, Canyonlands, and others, unrestricted and uncontrolled access by commercial overflights is very quickly becoming the number one visitor and resource management conflict—a conflict in which the National Park Service today has zero authority to influence or contain.

Today I am introducing legislation which, if passed, will bring a measure of peace and quiet to those of America's National Parks which are today imperiled by uncontrolled and rapidly growing use by helicopter and airplane scenic tours.

This legislation requires that any commercial tour operator conducting tours over a National Park have a concession permit with the Park Service, just as is required of every other concessionaire. The bill requires that before issuing a permit, the Park Service, in conjunction with the FAA, will review the effect of overflights on the resources and the visitor's experience at the individual park, and then decide the appropriate conditions to be placed on scenic overflights. The bill provides specific authority to the Park Service to prohibit scenic overflights altogether if it finds that that option best stewards the resources Congress intended to protect in establishing the park.

There is a great need for this bill. As some of you know we passed legislation in 1987 providing for an airspace management plan at Grand Canyon National Park, a place which is at once the Nation's most tremendous vista, yet at the same time can be so quiet that even the most sensitive sound equipment shows the absolute absence of noise.

That process was successful in limiting overflights to specific corridors around the park; the problem is that the total number of overflights has grown exponentially since then, virtually eliminating the gains that were made through the corridor restrictions.

At Hawaii Volcanoes and at Haleakala National Parks, which are high elevation, pristine alpine parks, they have air tours operating almost constantly. At Haleakala, the Park Service has found that on clear days helicopter tours are so pervasive that they are plainly audible for more than 30 minutes of every hour.

At the Statute of Liberty a tour company is proposing a fixed raft from which it can provide about 115 helicopter tour flights each day. Perhaps that's the kind of experience folks in that city are comfortable with; it strikes me as out of control.

Mount Rushmore is today a very different place for visitors than it was because of the regular occurrence of overflights close by those visages of American history.

And at my State's Glacier National Park helicopter tour operators are unable to resist the temptation to show their customers America's great wild animals up close and personal. If Montana wildlands are America's serengetti, Glacier and Yellowstone are its finest preserves. At Glacier National Park helicopters have been seen hovering over grizzly bears, mountain goats, and elk. They fly in the midst of eagle migration corridors during their times of heaviest use.

And I and thousands of people every year visit Glacier to get away, to put a little effort into hiking up some valley for the purpose of

getting away, only to have that experience shattered by the reverberation of a helicopter sharing that same valley.

Mr. Speaker, to some extent we as humans are adaptable—perhaps we can adjust to something like sharing Glacier National Park with many helicopters. But I suggest that the time has come to draw our line. Glacier National Park should not become a place where we simply learn to adapt to the intrusions of our modern lives, where we must compromise our personal priorities—in this case to find a truly pristine experience—in the interest of having everything for everybody.

CLOSING OF NORTON AIR FORCE BASE IN SAN BERNARDINO

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, one of our Nation's premier military bases, Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino, CA, will close.

I am extremely proud to have represented Norton Air Force Base and its employees in the U.S. House of Representatives. Norton has been more than just a workplace in my community. It's been a community, a place where people not only work, but also live, shop, recreate, and get medical care. Perhaps even more, as I use to listen to the steady sound of C-141 transport planes coming in over my district office in Colton, I was always reminded of how Norton linked up our community with the events and actions of our Nation and the world as a whole. In that sense, Norton Air Force Base made many people in our region feel a part of a larger effort and a world beyond our own neighborhoods. That's just one reason I'll miss Norton and the sound of those C-141's.

But the biggest reason is that I know that at the landing point of those jet sounds have been several thousand of our region's people, working hard and making a living serving their country. I've come to know many of them over the years. While I have undoubtedly not met some of them yet, through our common bond at Norton, I feel a familiarity with and respect for all of the base's past and present employees.

As just one example of some of the good people I've had the opportunity to come to know at Norton, I would like to take a moment to express my appreciation for one of Norton's civilian employees who I have known for many years and who will be one of the many people I will dearly miss at Norton—and that is Lorna Kenney.

I have come to know Lorna through the many hats she wears in our community, including her role with the sister cities program, with the Federal Managers Association, and with Norton's civilian personnel office.

I know that the role of a personnel officer is difficult as you try to be fair and just to individuals at the same time that you must always safeguard and promote the larger organizational mission. Lorna has always struck me as combining the best in Air Force professional-

ism with a strong commitment to going the extra mile to help ensure fairness and justice for individuals. I'll miss Lorna's presence at Norton, but I'm sure I'm not alone in being confident that she'll go on to apply her talents and strong personal character to other endeavors in our community.

I know that Lorna is not alone among Norton civilian employees who have done their best, performed good solid work at Norton, and given their all to this base, its mission, and our Nation.

On behalf of the people of the Inland Empire of California, I want to thank all of Norton's departing civilian and military personnel for all that you have done to make Norton mean something special to our community and something that played an important role in our Nation and in our world. I wish you best in the next chapter of your lives, and I know that you will always be thought of warmly in this community for your work with this great base.

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTORY LAN- GUAGE FOR THE U.S. BOTANIC GARDEN COMMEMORATIVE COIN BILL

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of Washington, DC's most historic institutions is poised to celebrate an important milestone. In 1995, the U.S. Botanic Garden will mark 175 years of fulfilling George Washington's vision of a botanic garden at the seat of Government.

The U.S. Botanic Garden is this country's oldest continuously operating botanic garden with a history almost as old as our Nation itself. Established in 1820, it is a valuable resource and a living library of permanent, international collections of tropical, subtropical and desert plants. Its purpose as an educational display garden is to inform and educate visitors about the importance, and often irreplaceable value, of plants to the well being of humankind and to the fragile environments that support all life.

The programs provided by the garden include opening its doors free of charge to thousands of visitors from all over the world 365 days a year, hosting group tours and sponsoring horticultural, botanical and environmental classes at no charge.

In recognition and celebration of this significant milestone in the life of our Capitol's closest neighbor on the Mall, several of my colleagues and I are proud to introduce legislation to authorize the minting of coins to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the U.S. Botanic Garden. Proceeds from the sale of these coins will be paid to the National Fund for the United States Botanic Garden for the purpose of building the new National Garden at the U.S. Botanic Garden. Companion legislation, S. 952, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON and 13 original co-sponsors.

The Architect of the Capitol, under the supervision of the Congressional Joint Commit-

tee on the Library, has been authorized by legislation passed by the Congress in 1988 to design and construct the National Garden. Under a contract with the National Fund for the United States Botanic Garden, the Architect has designated the Fund, a charitable (501)(c)(3) organization, as the primary means for soliciting private contributions for that purpose.

The new National Garden will be a premier showcase for unusual, useful and ornamental plants that grow well in the mid-Atlantic region. It will be built on a three-acre site immediately adjacent to the Botanic Garden Conservatory, located on the Mall between Maryland and Independence Avenues. The three major features of the National Garden—the Environmental Learning Center, the Rose Garden, and the Water Garden—will provide a handsome, living laboratory and beautiful place to exhibit our national flower, the rose.

The National Garden will expand the U.S. Botanic Garden's ability to address the public's concern for the environment. It will examine, in formal and informal settings, natural habitats and the interrelationships between plants, humankind and nature. Through its collections, exhibits, displays, and educational programs, it will communicate a benevolent attitude toward nature and will illuminate for the visitor the ecological and environmental responsibilities of individuals and society. It will be equipped to serve all people, including those who are physically challenged.

Visitors will leave the National Garden with a heightened sense of stewardship and an understanding of their role and responsibility to preserve and protect nature for future generations. The National Garden will commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress and will be dedicated in 1995 in conjunction with the U.S. Botanic Garden's 175th Anniversary.

Sales of this commemorative coin will be an essential part of a national, broad-based effort to raise the funds necessary to build the National Garden and ensure that the dream becomes a reality. The coin presents an opportunity to invest in the future of the Botanic Garden and enhance George Washington's vision of the Botanic Garden as a place where people of all ages and from every corner of the world can come to study, be inspired and enjoy. I urge speedy support of this legislation so that this coin can be minted and sold in 1995 as a centerpiece of the Botanic Garden's 175th anniversary celebration.

TRIBUTE TO DIANNA ANDERSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Dianna Anderson for her heroism. On Thursday, February 17, 1993, she dashed into harm's way to save a 2-year-old child who had strayed into the street. As cars whizzed by on the street, they miraculously missed the very small child. Mrs. Anderson's instincts carried the day and she scooped up the child and carried it to safety.

I am proud to salute Mrs. Dianna Anderson, a community hero, who risked her life to save

someone else. A young child has much to look forward to, and our community owes a tremendous debt to Mrs. Anderson for her courage and presence of mind.

S. 349, THE LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise reluctantly in opposition to this bill in its present form. While I support the thrust behind this legislation and I agree that the people of the United States deserve to know who is talking to their elected representatives and on which issues, there is an element of this bill which will result in a severe hardship to many, if not most, of the nonprofit groups operating in the United States today.

Currently all nonprofit groups, from the Heritage Foundation to the National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People, must fill out extensive disclosure forms and submit them to the Internal Revenue Service. Under the bill we are currently considering, these same groups would be required to fill additional extensive disclosure forms if they have any contact with Members of Congress.

In order to comply simultaneously with the regulations of this bill and the existing IRS rules on lobbying disclosure, all employees of charitable organizations will be forced to keep at least two separate sets of time records, using different rules and regulations for each. The result will be that many of these organizations will be forced to spend additional money on administration; others have indicated to me that they will simply stop contacting us altogether.

Is that the aim of this bill? Is the intent of this bill to stop nonprofit organizations from contacting us, and to limit us almost entirely to hearing from the people who are paid, many of them very well, to promote a money-making cause? I think not.

The nonprofit groups that I have spoken with have indicated a willingness, indeed an eagerness, to fully and completely disclose their lobbying activities. In fact, they already do that, much more so than lobbyists representing for-profit organizations, through the disclosure forms they file with the IRS.

What the nonprofit groups are asking for, quite simply, is the ability to use the definitions and forms that they already use to disclose their activities to the IRS to comply with the intent of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I rise, albeit unenthusiastically, in opposition to this bill. As I said earlier, while I support the concept of this legislation, which I believe should give the American public additional confidence in their elected representatives, I cannot support this bill.

I hope that my colleagues will agree with me that we should send this bill back to committee so that we can rework this important aspect of this legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF "A CHILD IS WAITING" RESOLUTION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution supporting a very important cause—the full funding of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children [WIC]. The title of this resolution is "A Child Is Waiting." But the truth of the matter is that more than 3 million pregnant and post-partum women, their infants, and their children are waiting for WIC's critical services.

WIC provides nutritious food, nutrition education, and referral to health care to low-income women and their children up to age 5. In 1991, five corporate executives testified before the House Budget Committee supporting WIC full funding. William Woodside, the chairman of Sky Chefs, Inc., described WIC in these terms:

The Federal Government operates hundreds of programs. State and local governments operate hundreds more. Rarely, in this large universe of programs has a program compiled the stunning record of effectiveness that WIC has. In the often murky world of social program evaluation, WIC stands out for the clarity and consistency of the research findings that demonstrate it produces remarkable results.

WIC's effectiveness is remarkable. WIC decreases the incidence of very low birthweight by 44 percent. It lowers the incidence of late fetal deaths by up to one-third and increases the head size of infants whose mothers participated in WIC during pregnancy. Head size normally reflects brain growth during pregnancy.

But WIC's benefits reach far beyond infancy. Children who participate in WIC appear to be better prepared for school. The 4- and 5-year-olds whose mothers participated in WIC during pregnancy were found to have higher vocabulary test scores. In addition, children who participated in WIC after their first birthday scored higher on memory tests. It is the children between the ages of 1 and 5 that are currently most underserved by the program, and we need to address this.

They body sets priorities for itself: Survival is first; growth is second; and learning is last. If a child is forced to survive on a limited food supply in their formative years, the energy available for learning is extremely limited or perhaps nonexistent. This kind of situation is dangerous for several reasons. It threatens the health and well-being of children, their ability to take advantage of the lessons offered in the classroom, and their potential to contribute to society fully as adults.

Not only is support for WIC morally right, it is fiscally right. Every \$1 spent on a pregnant woman under WIC saves between \$1.92 and \$4.21 in Medicaid costs for newborns and mothers and from \$2.98 to \$4.75 for newborns alone. A 1993 study conducted by the Department of Agriculture found that the savings in Medicaid resulting from a reduction in the incidence of low birthweight was \$4.5 million in North Carolina in 1987.

March 24, 1994

This resolution supports the language included in the President's health care reform proposal that would guarantee full funding for WIC. It asserts that whatever shape health care reform takes when it is approved by the House, it should include full funding for WIC because it is the very first step in promoting good health and preventing disease for some of our most vulnerable citizens.

I am pleased to be joined by my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. EMERSON], in introducing this resolution, and I encourage the rest of my colleagues to support the goal of full funding for WIC.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE CONCERN ABOUT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF HMONG REFUGEES IN THAILAND AND LAOS.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, Hmong refugees who have been subjected to mandatory and forced repatriation from camps in Thailand to Laos are disappearing and dying. Laos remains under the crushing jackboot of a repressive Communist regime that remains closed to monitoring by independent human rights organizations and continues to cling to power with its brutal military and secret police.

The current Hmong refugee crisis is very serious. On behalf of the House Republican Research Committee, and as a veteran of the war in Vietnam, I urge this Congress to take immediate action on the recommendations set forth in the following letter I received recently from the Hmong people.

LAO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,
Denver, CO, March 7, 1994.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER,
Chairman of the Republican Research Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUNTER: On behalf of the Lao/Hmong-American community in the United States and Lao/Hmong refugees in the camps in Thailand, I appeal to you and your colleagues in the U.S. Congress to make every effort to stop the forced repatriation of Hmong refugees from Thailand to Laos. The U.S. Congress should also move to harshly condemn the Communist Pathet Lao government for the persecution, abduction and murder of Lao/Hmong returnees in Laos.

On April 27, 1993, officials of the Thai government and UNHCR forced Mr. Vang Thai Xiong and his family members as well as about 400 non-volunteer refugees from the Napo Camp, Thailand back to Laos. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* of February 27, 1994, accurately reported that Vang Thai Xiong and several hundred other non-volunteer refugees were forced from Thailand back to Laos. On February 27, 1994, Thai and UN officials forced Mr. Wa Lor Xiong (BSC 1526), Wa Chue Kong (BSC 1283), and Ms. Chia Lee (BSC 169), and several other non-volunteer refugees from the Napo Camp in Thailand back to Laos. On March 5, 1994, a number of reliable sources in Thailand reported that about 2,500 non-volunteer refugees will be forced to return to Laos in the near future. Many Hmong refugees also report that the authori-

ties have used food as a political weapon and tool to punish them and to force them to register for "voluntary" (forced) repatriation. Recently, high metal fences have been installed surrounding the refugees in the Napho Camp. Now, it is a detention center or prison camp to punish the refugees and force them to return to Laos. About 50,000 Hmong refugees will be forced from Thailand back to Laos between 1994 and 1995. The refugees oppose forced repatriation.

According to reliable sources from Thailand and Laos, as well as human rights groups, Mr. Vue Mai, the former chairman of the Ban Vinal Camp and a volunteer returnee and leader who led the Hmong refugees from Thailand to Laos, "disappeared" on September 11, 1993, from his house in Vientiane, the capital of Laos. Four days later, Hmong refugee leader, Mr. Chong Moua Thao, the former Vice Chairman of the Chieng Kham Camp, Thailand, died of apparent food poisoning after eating a meal with senior officials of the Communist Pathet Lao government.

Mr. Chong Moua Thao led several hundred Hmong refugees back to Laos from the Chieng Kham Camp, Thailand, on August 13, 1992. He died on September 15, 1993. Mr. Vue Mai returned to Laos on November 10, 1992. He disappeared on September 11, 1993. There are several hundred cases similar to the cases of Vue Mai and Chong Moua Thao. From 1991 to 1993, about 4,000 Hmong refugees were forced to return to Laos from Thailand. Hundreds of returnees disappeared, were persecuted, imprisoned, tortured, executed or otherwise killed.

Therefore, the Hmong refugees in Thailand, the Lao/Hmong-American community and the Lao Human Rights Council, Inc., in the United States, would like to propose the following points to you and other members of the U.S. Congress for action:

1. The U.S. Congress should urge the Thai government and the UNHCR to allow Hmong refugees to choose freedom of residence, freedom of movement and family reunification, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the U.S. Refugee Acts of 1975 and 1980.

2. The U.S. government, Thai government and the United Nations must recognize that Hmong refugees are political refugees because of the legacy of the Vietnam War and the role of the Hmong in the CIA's "Secret War."

3. Peace, democracy, human rights, freedom, justice and safety must be restored to Laos like it has been done in Cambodia, before the repatriation of Hmong refugees from Thailand to Laos continues.

4. The U.S. government, Thai government and the United Nations should provide emergency humanitarian assistance inside Thailand for the Hmong refugees to stay there temporarily, so the refugees have the opportunity to choose freedom of residence and freedom of movement according to international refugee law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. The U.S. government and the United Nations should insist that all North Vietnamese troops be removed from Laos completely and unconditionally before any further repatriation of refugees back to Laos takes place.

6. Unsolved problems of the Hmong refugees in Thailand must be based upon the Eighteen Points on Laos which were published in the *Congressional Record* of October 3, 1991.

7. U.S. Congressional hearings on the Lao/Hmong refugee crisis and factfinding missions to the refugee camps in Thailand and in Laos are necessary and important.

The above seven-point proposal was written in consultation with Lao/Hmong refugees in Thailand as well as the Lao/Hmong community representatives in the United States.

I have been elected by the Lao/Hmong people in America to serve as the Chairman and Executive Director of the Lao Human Rights Council, Inc., since 1987. Therefore, I sign my name on behalf of the Lao/Hmong refugees and communities in the United States, with the authority they have entrusted me with.

I submit the above points to you and members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate for your earliest consideration and action.

Your assistance is urgently needed.

Respectfully yours,

DR. VANG POBZEB,

Chairman,

Lao Human Rights Council, Inc. in the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE SOCIAL SERVICE BLOCK GRANTS DIRECTLY TO INDIAN TRIBES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with Representatives MCDERMOTT, BREWSTER, and KOPETSKI, legislation to correct a long-standing inequity to Indian tribes. The legislation we are introducing would provide that funds under the Title XX Social Services Block Grants program be provided directly to tribal governments to administer their social services programs. Currently, title XX funds are provided by formula to State governments and to territorial governments, but not to Indian tribal governments. This bill will allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make contracts or grants with Indian tribes or tribal organizations so that funds under title XX of the Social Security Act may be accessed by Indian tribal governments and tribal organizations. It requires the Secretary to establish a base funding formula, and mandates that 3 percent of title XX funds are to be made available to Indian tribes and tribal organizations. This bill is consistent with the longstanding Federal policies of maintaining the government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes and furthering Indian self-determination and self-governance.

Mr. Speaker, many Federal statutes provide for funding allocations—usually expressed as percentages of a total appropriation—to tribal governments. Congress routinely provides for direct funding to Indian tribes from Federal programs. This situation did not exist when the Title XX Social Services Block Grant was enacted. Indian tribes are in urgent need of a stable source of social services funding, and the best way to do this is to address the inequities of the current Social Services Block Grant program by providing a percentage of funds directly to tribal governments.

The Title XX Social Services Block Grant—which is an entitlement program—is meant to provide flexible social services moneys for locally designed and administered social services programs. Much of title XX money is used

for child welfare services. It is a great injustice that Indian tribes have not had access to annual title XX moneys which could have helped them build stable social services programs to address the multitude of problems affecting Indian children and families.

To the extent that poverty, lack of education, and high unemployment indicate a need for social services, the 1990 census paints a bleak picture. The percentage of Indian people in poverty in New Mexico is 46 percent. The national Indian poverty rate is 30.9 percent, while the Nation as a whole has a poverty rate of 13.1 percent. For Indian families headed by females, 50.4 percent of the families are living in poverty, which compares to a national figure of 31.1 percent.

According to the 1990 census the percentages of unemployed Indian males and females in New Mexico who are considered in the work force is 21.2 percent and 16.4 percent respectively. This compares with national Indian unemployment rates of 13.1 percent for both Indian males and females. The national unemployment rate is 6.4 percent. For the entire United States, 20.3 percent of persons over the age of 25 have a bachelor degree or higher education, while only 9.3 percent of Indian people have attained this level of education.

Mr. Speaker, Indian people are always at the bottom of the economic ladder. The funds which they could access under this bill would help to improve the plight of the Indian nations. This bill rights a great wrong—Indian tribes should have had these funds from the beginning. After all, the purpose of the Title XX Social Services Block Grant program is to provide for the needs of all Americans. It is ironic that this country's first Americans were left out of this program, because no other group in America has a greater need for this program.

I have spoken to many Indian tribes and tribal organizations who have described the tremendous need for this legislation, and as chairman of the Native American Affairs Subcommittee, I am pleased to introduce this bill. I am also pleased to be joined by three distinguished members of the Ways and Means Committee, Representative McDermott, Brewster, and Kopetski, as original cosponsors of this legislation. I look forward to working closely with them and other members of the Ways and Means Committee to get this much needed legislation enacted into law.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

HONORING "VERONICA'S VEIL PASSION PLAY" FOR 80 CONSECUTIVE PALM SUNDAY PERFORMANCES

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to "Veronica's Veil Passion Play" which on March 27 will perform its 80th consecutive Palm Sunday performance.

The play, produced by members of St. Joseph's parish, has become a local religious and family institution in Union City, where I previously served as mayor. The very longevity of the play is a testament to this Nation's tradition of religious freedom. It makes me proud that such an institution exists in my hometown. The enduring images it presents of family, tradition and hometown American merit recognition.

In the Christian tradition it is believed by many that as Jesus was carrying his cross to Calvary, a pious woman by the name of Veronica offered him her veil to wipe his sweat and blood. When Jesus handed the veil back to Veronica his image was emblazoned on it with his blood.

During the Christian holy season of Lent, the members of the Veronica's Veil Guild players dedicate themselves to creating an experience that is both religious and entertaining. Volunteers include attorneys, doctors, electricians, roofers, and public employees, all brought together by their love of the riveting story of Jesus and Veronica.

The costume staff consists of expert seamstresses who design and sew the many beautiful costumes worn in the play. The staff does careful research to insure that only historical patterns are used. The commissary staff serves the players, staff, and patrons. The stage staff has created innovative scenery and extraordinary lighting and sound techniques.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to praise and honor "Veronica's Veil Passion Play," known locally as "America's Oberammergau," for their inspiration and achievement. I have a fervent hope that although this year's performance may be the last, somehow a way is found to preserve this tradition.

A SALUTE TO REV. KENNETH BROWN

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and salute Rev. Kenneth Brown, a little man who makes a huge contribution to our country. It is a privilege for me to recognize this great individual.

For someone who stands only 4 feet tall, Kenneth Brown is a man with some very big ideas. That's because, as he puts it, "The Lord got to me." It also is because he is a born optimist who believes there are no barriers preventing him from making a positive contribution to society.

Ken is a midget and very proud to be a member of namely, the "Little People of America." As an African-American, he broke the color barrier in the 1,000-member Little People of America organization, becoming a member in Camden, NJ., in 1965. He became very active in the organization. Ken would often share his experiences as an African-American with the organization in an effort to bring about better understanding and communication.

In addition, he is in the ministry. He is well known in Washington and Baltimore churches

for the type of message he brings and the enthusiasm with which it is given. But preaching did not come naturally to him.

Ken's father, the late Rev. Willie Brown, Sr., was a longtime Baptist preacher in Charleston, SC, who was renown for the stirring and spiritual sermons that he delivered. As a youngster Ken was often moved and inspired by his father's sermons, however it was not until late in 1970 in Baltimore that Ken really started "getting squared away with God." Ken recalls that suddenly he believed his mission in life was to serve God.

After his rebirth, Ken moved to the District and started working with the Civil Service Commission. Ken vividly remembers his first speaking assignment at 5 p.m. on February 23, 1973, at the Women's Worker's group at the Park Road Community Church in the District of Columbia. This is a very significant date because it has come to mean so much in his new found career as an evangelist.

Increasingly, he found himself engrossed in the life of the churches. As a result, he was licensed to preach by the late Bishop Winfield A. Shawall of the First Apostolic Faith Church in Baltimore in July 1973 and since then, there has been no keeping him quiet. Ken was increasingly called upon to deliver the word and he never failed to accept the challenge.

Ken also believed it was important to do the Lord's work in the communities and neighborhoods throughout Washington, DC. He became very active in civic affairs and used his voice to assist the less fortunate in society. The issues of homelessness, hunger, drugs, and education are a passion for him. Ken often uses his pulpit to remind congregations that we are our brother's keeper.

Ken is 1 of 10 children ranging in height from his 4 feet to 6 feet. His mother and father are only 5 feet 4 inches tall each. And although he stands only 4 feet tall he has made a significant contribution to his community and it's people. He has not allowed his size or color to be an impediment in his life. Rev. Kenneth Brown, a self-proclaimed midget in size, is indeed a giant in life. I am proud to know him and am honored to bring his accomplishments to the attention of this Nation.

PIONEER UAV INVESTIGATION:
SHOOTING THE MESSENGER

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to address the House tonight about an investigation my subcommittee has underway. Normally, I do not like to speak publicly about an investigation until it has been finished and we have all our ducks lined up. In this case, however, I think a public airing is essential. The Armed Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations has been looking for several weeks into allegations regarding the Pioneer Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [UAV] Program. These allegations were brought to my attention by a group of government employees who saw a waste of taxpayer money and wanted something done about it. When their efforts to

solve the problem through Navy channels got nowhere, they came to the committee. Part of our investigative effort involved talking to officials in the UAV Program. Soon afterward, we discovered that some people in the Navy decided that, rather than investigate the allegations, they would investigate the allegators. In other words, this could become another case where dedicated public servants are made into dead whistleblowers. When this happened, I quickly telephoned Nora Slatkin, who used to work on our committee staff and is now the Navy assistant secretary for acquisition. I am confident Ms. Slatkin will see to an effective cleanup of this program. In the meantime, I want to air what the subcommittee has learned up to this point in order to underscore that our subcommittee will not tolerate reprisal actions against whistleblowers.

Before I list the allegations, let me briefly outline what the Pioneer is. It is an unmanned aerial vehicle; that means it's a pilotless drone. It can be used, for example, to take television pictures of the battlefield and let commanders down below know what's ahead of them. The Pioneer, in fact, is our only fully deployed system designed to provide real time surveillance and intelligence gathering capability on the battlefield. Pioneer proved invaluable to our troops in the field during Operation Desert Storm. In one instance you may have heard about, Iraqi troops actually attempted to surrender to a Pioneer circling over their position. Let me make clear that what I am about to say is not a criticism of the Pioneer, which is a sterling piece of hardware. It is not a criticism of UAVs in general. It is a criticism of management. The Pioneer Program, and the follow-on UAV efforts have been solidly supported by the Congress and are expected to play increasingly critical roles in future conflicts. But we cannot turn a blind eye to mismanagement of this or any other program.

Let me turn now to the allegations. As I said earlier, we have not finished our investigation yet and so I cannot lay out everything with certainty. But at this juncture, we see indications of five central problems. In summary, they are as follows:

Credible evidence suggests the government has paid exorbitant and excessive prices for commonly available spare parts.

There are serious questions about overhead costs charged to the program being pyramided.

Pioneer readiness levels are unacceptably low.

Proper stewardship has been lacking, with credible allegations having gone uninvestigated for more than 2 years.

Program officials may have attempted a reprisal against personnel cooperating with the subcommittee's investigation.

Now let me detail these points one-by-one.

First, spare parts overpricing. The whistleblowers first showed the subcommittee evidence of excessive prices being paid by the Navy for spare parts to support the Pioneer system. Our investigation so far has revealed significant overpricing of some parts. What I cannot say at this juncture is exactly how extensive the overpricing was. Nor can I put any dollar sum on the total funds lost to such overpricing. I can, however, document some examples. One of the most notorious is in the

same league as the \$600 hammer and the \$2,000 toilet seat. The subcommittee examined a spark plug connector. The contractor price quoted to the government to supply the replacement spark plug connectors was \$544.09 and required a five-month delivery time. The subcommittee obtained one of the connectors from our whistleblowers in the Navy supply system. Stamped on it was the name of the manufacturer and the commercial part number. Let me emphasize that this is a commercial product, not some unique and special component. The engine of the Pioneer is not exotic; it's basically a snowmobile engine. One phone call to the original manufacturer of the part provided us the name of a Washington area retailer. There, the staff bought the identical part for \$10.77 including tax—and without 5 months delivery time. The staff has examined other equally egregious examples with similar results.

The second issue is overhead costs. While investigating the spare parts charges, we discovered that the overhead rates billed by the contractor were under question. The subcommittee discovered that a relatively new contracting official in the Navy believed overhead costs were being pyramided between various subcontractors. To understand this, you need to understand the complex structure of the contractors. Israeli Aircraft Industries is the originator of the Pioneer and is itself a true pioneer in UAV work. As is common for foreign contractors, it has an American partner, Aircraft Armament Inc. In order to service the Pioneer contract, IAI and AAI created a new and jointly owned firm called Pioneer UAV Inc. All this makes perfect sense. The problem comes when a part is sold by IAI to AAI to PUI to the Navy. If no value is added but overhead charges are tacked on at each step, then the taxpayer is losing money. This new Navy contracting official wrote a memo last year stating that in his opinion these charges constitute pyramiding, thus violating the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), and should be disallowed. The Armed Services Committee sought to halt this practice when it passed the Defense Procurement Reform Act of 1984, but unfortunately this practice may still be continuing. This allegation requires further investigation.

The third issue is readiness. The program's readiness status could hardly be worse. The Pioneer Program has a readiness goal of 85 percent, meaning that percentage of the Pioneer drones should always be available for use by our troops on any one day. The actual Pioneer combat readiness figure is an appalling 27 percent. Let me note that the Pioneer Program office is very aware of this problem. In fact, of the five problems I am outlining for you today, this is the only one that the program office agrees is a problem. The Pioneer Program office is devoting considerable effort to raising the readiness percentage. I would not be surprised, however, to discover later in our investigation that the unacceptable readiness levels are related to the contractual and financial problems I just cited.

The fourth issue is stewardship. Government officials are charged with stewardship of the taxpayers' money in their management of programs. This appears to be lacking when it comes to this program. Officials responsible

for oversight of the program—including contracting officers, auditors, investigators and managers—failed to respond properly or effectively to substantive allegations of flagrant overpricing—potentially exposing the Government to millions of dollars in excessive payments. I am not prepared to charge or even hint here today that these officials are corrupt and are pocketing some ill-gotten gains. What appears to be emerging at this point is a case of overworked officials getting sloppy and neglectful and failing to followup on evidence of excessive charges. In other words, somebody—many bodies, in fact—were asleep at the wheel. At this point, it would be unfair of me to suggest anything more. As I mentioned earlier, whistleblowers tried to use Navy channels to clear up the overpricing problems they saw. The allegations were not merely verbal accusations without substance. The subcommittee discovered that extensive technical analysis was done to demonstrate to skeptical program officials what many already knew—that the Pioneer system was a non-developmental, off-the-shelf system without a need for highly specialized technology or expensive support. Logistics personnel collected numerous examples of commonly available parts used to support the Pioneer system, which were egregiously overpriced. The staff has examined documents that dismiss the allegations and those who made them rather than properly investigate the charges. Staff even discovered an internal Navy investigation—done by Navy contracts officials, not investigators or auditors—that concluded there was no basis to the allegations. However, buried in the same report is the following statement: "The consensus of the interviewees including the Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO) is that the Navy is paying an excessive price for repair parts to support the Pioneer system." This same investigation failed to interview the personnel making the allegations because they were outside the Naval Air Systems Command span of management control. Finally, this same investigation probed the issue of excessive overhead by relying on a Defense Contract Audit Agency [DCAA] audit report which raised no objection to the contractor's overhead. However, DCAA officials interviewed by the subcommittee admitted that the report in question was not an audit report and did not conform to government auditing standards, and did not challenge the reasonableness of the overhead rates charged by the contractor. This test of reasonableness is a crucial element in determining the acceptability of both overhead costs and the prices for parts. The FAR is very clear on the issue of reasonableness. It states:

A cost is reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of competitive business. No presumption of reasonableness shall be attached to the incurrence of costs by a contractor. * * * The burden of proof shall be upon the contractor to establish that such cost is reasonable.

Obviously, this is a very common sense approach intended to prevent the kind of procurement disaster we seem to have found in the Pioneer system.

After these other channels proved fruitless, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service was

alerted by the whistleblowers to the allegations. NCIS went back to the Naval Air Systems Command and saw the dubious investigation cited above. Relying on that questionable work as definitive, NCIS decided to do nothing further.

Now I come to my fifth and final point. When it became clear that the program was the subject of a congressional probe, an investigation was launched from within the Navy. I can only describe this so-called investigation as a bald attempt at a reprisal against those dedicated officials who first brought their concerns to the attention of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The memorandum launching this counter-investigation is dated March 2 of this year, just a few days after the subcommittee staff met with program officials. This memorandum says there have been a number of allegations involving the conduct of the Pioneer Program at the Point Mugu Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division. You may have noticed I have said nothing about the problems being at Point Mugu. I will tell you that the whistleblowers are at Point Mugu, however. I would be happy to make the full text of this memo available to any interested Members. Let me just quote a key part, the section outlining the allegations about program misconduct:

These reports include allegations concerning payment of excessive or unreasonable prices for Pioneer spare parts, acceptance of defective parts, inappropriate splitting of procurements to remain under small purchase thresholds, failure to safeguard contractor proprietary information, failure to preserve government rights under warranty provisions, and inappropriate procurements from Original Equipment Manufacturers [OEMs] as opposed to requisitioning through normal defense supply activities.

Please note that these instructions direct this fact-finding review to look for evidence that the personnel at Point Mugu had paid excessive prices for parts, which they undoubtedly did although they were objecting to the prices, and that they didn't safeguard contractor proprietary information, which could be applied to the documents clandestinely supplied to this subcommittee. Needless to say, the subcommittee will not tolerate acts of reprisal against government employees attempting to protect scarce taxpayer dollars or informing Congress about longstanding and significant problems on key programs.

To reiterate, logistics personnel documented as early as mid-1992 substantial evidence of overpricing, but a comprehensive audit was not even requested until after the subcommittee began its investigation in February 1994. In conclusion, I plan to ask the Department of Defense Inspector General to conduct a full inquiry into the matters we have uncovered, including:

Credible evidence suggests the Government has paid exorbitant and excessive prices for commonly available spare parts.

There are serious questions about overhead costs charged to the program being pyramided.

Pioneer readiness levels are unacceptably low.

Proper stewardship has been lacking, with credible allegations having gone uninvestigated for more than 2 years.

Program officials may have attempted a reprisal against personnel cooperating with the subcommittee's investigation.

As I said at the beginning, it is not my policy to speak up about an investigation before it has been completed. I don't like airing allegations before they have been thoroughly and exhaustively looked into. Otherwise, you always run the risk of dealing with half-baked charges, misplaced facts and numerous other errors, misunderstandings and mistakes. I'm breaking with my normal policy this time simply because I smell the poison of a reprisal against whistleblowers. I will not tolerate that. The Congress cannot exercise its constitutional role in oversight if government employees who come here to share information are subject to reprisal. It doesn't matter if their allegations pan out or not; they must be free to contact the Congress. I put the Department of Defense on notice that regardless of how this investigation concludes with regard to the allegations of parts overpricing and overhead pyramiding, I will not stand still and tolerate any reprisal against any of the public employees with whom we have been dealing.

The Pioneer UAV is an essential ingredient in the ability of our fighting forces to collect real time intelligence on the battlefield. We cannot allow this capability to be mismanaged and neglected, or the consequences to our fighting forces in the field will be dire indeed.

TECHNOLOGY USED TO REUNITE FAMILIES

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, we are all saddened by the pictures we see of the refugees from that terrible conflict in the former Yugoslavia. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] estimates that there are 3.8 million displaced persons throughout Europe. More than 40,000 of those refugees are unaccompanied children separated from their families, and who now live in camps for the refugees and the displaced.

I am pleased to announce, however, that there is an effort underway to use technology to bring these children back to their families. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the EDS Corporation from my hometown of Dallas, and the French company Bull Worldwide Information Systems, have joined together to address this problem.

Using CD-ROM and client-server technology on a system developed by EDS, this team will construct a data base of information and photos so that the UNHCR representatives can use it in the field to help bring families together. Called Operation reUNite, the program is seen as a first step in addressing the overall problem of missing children from the former Yugoslavia.

Operation reUNite is helping the UNHCR organization have access to vast amounts of information to help them solve the heart-wrenching problem of putting children together with their families. This program certainly shows that technology has a human face and can cut to the most basic of human needs.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a wire service report from Reuters discussing Operation reUNite.

(From Reuter World Service, Mar. 22, 1994)

PARENTS IN BOSNIA TO USE COMPUTERS TO TRACE KIDS

(By Stephanie Nebel)

GENEVA—Parents throughout Bosnia, who in desperation shoved an estimated 40,000 children on trains and buses to escape the fighting, will be able to trace them soon via a computer list, the United Nations said on Tuesday. "These are children whose parents, panicking as the war came toward them, gave their children to anybody who was managing to get out," UNHCR spokeswoman Sylvana Foa told a news briefing.

"Children were pushed through bus windows, put on trains and thrown into cars as people tried to flee from one area to another. Parents sent their kids out as fast as they could."

"Operation Reunite" was launched by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) amid signs the 23-month-old civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina may be coming to an end.

UNHCR, the main relief agency in former Yugoslavia, is providing food and medical supplies to about 2.5 million people displaced by the fighting between the three warring factions. U.N. experts estimate there are 40,000 unaccompanied minors under age 18 who have shown up in refugee centres and countries of asylum, according to UNHCR. These include 20,000 in Croatia.

Britain, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Slovenia, and Turkey generally decided that unaccompanied minors were the most vulnerable, Foa said. "This registration process needed to be done really fast." "If you wait too long these kids start to forget who they are. Some of these kids don't even know their names," she added. "They don't know their date of birth, they don't know anything."

UNHCR said it was collecting documentation on the children, taking their photographs and storing it all on computer disks. It hoped that distraught parents could look at the first 500 cases, already stored on computer disks, by next month.

The disks will initially go to 10 locations throughout former Yugoslavia—including Sarajevo, Tuzla and Zenica—although UNHCR aims to have 40 such centres eventually. "Parents will be able to go to one of these locations, sit down at the computer, and search through the photographs by anything—nickname, approximate date of birth, colour of eyes, colour of hair and whatever we can do to try to cross reference (the information)," Foa told reporters in Geneva.

The \$2.2 million project is being financed with grants from the London-based George Soros foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), as well as two computer firms. The Soros Foundation, set up by Hungarian-born billionaire financier George Soros, who has already donated \$50 million to relief efforts in Bosnia, has provided a grant of \$620,000.

Electronic Data Systems Inc., a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, has donated software worth \$400,000, equal to the value of portable and desk top computers contributed by Compagnie des Machines Bull of France, according to the UNHCR. USAID has provided a \$850,000 grant to be used by "Unaccompanied Children in Exile," a Zagreb-based group. "Parents will have to come back several times if they don't find their child on the optical disk the first time," Foa

said. "They'll have to try again and again." However, parents will not be told the location of the children "for security reasons," according to the spokeswoman.

"They will be told to contact this or that agency that has the child's file," Foa said. "People will be asked to provide documentation or will be asked about the child's birthmarks so we can be sure we are giving the child to the right parent." The International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), which operates a Central Tracing Agency aimed at locating family members separated by conflict, has managed to reunite 590 Bosnian children with their families, according to a spokesman.

ICRC delegates have handled the exchange of five million family messages since the start of the Bosnian war, he added. "We are ready to receive all information collected by the UNHCR," an ICRC spokesman at Geneva headquarters told Reuters.

WELFARE REFORM BILL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson once said "A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automations of misery, and to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering." In this regard, welfare reform seeks to meld responsible policy with fiscal realities. I firmly believe that welfare reform and deficit reduction are mutually inclusive goals. Responsible reform in welfare policy can result in both lower welfare levels and in decreased Government spending. As the Republic welfare reform bill demonstrates, comprehensive reform is possible through increased targeting of benefits, improved management of programs, and a tightening of eligibility requirements. The February issue of Reader's Digest portrays yet another reason why welfare reform is so essential both for society at-large and for the solvency of our Treasury. Consequently, I commend the article to your attention. It has raised the eyebrows of hundreds of my constituents, I hope it raises yours.

THE FOOD-STAMP RACKET

CROOKS HAVE TURNED THIS WELL-INTENTIONED PROGRAM INTO AN ILLICIT CASH MACHINE—AND TAXPAYERS ARE STUCK WITH THE BILL

(By Daniel R. Levine)

Spyros Stanley was one of the wealthiest people in Charleston, W.Va. He owned a bar and practically every parking lot in the city. But, according to investigators, he had also purchased \$23,000 worth of food stamps—for a fraction of their value—from welfare recipients and crack-cocaine dealers. Stanley was buying the stamps to purchase food for himself and his bar.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., J & D Meats, Inc., looked like a typical big-city wholesaler, bustling with delivery trucks, vans and forklifts. Its finances, however, were anything but typical. J & D's owners were illegally trading meat for food stamps. The wholesaler was converting the stamps to cash by depositing them into the bank account of a retail meat market it had once owned, but

which was then out of business. In nine years, J & D Meats redeemed \$82-million worth of food stamps at its bank.

In Hampton, Va., food stamps became Lazaro Sotolongo's road to riches. Penniless when he arrived from Cuba in 1980, Sotolongo set up a drug ring that sold crack for food stamps at 50 cents on the dollar. He converted the food stamps to cash by selling them to unscrupulous authorized retailers. Over three years he took in more than \$1 million.

Says Constant Chevalier, Midwest regional inspector general of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA):

"We've seen just about every type of fraud and abuse of the food-stamp program you could think of."

In 1968, 2.2 million Americans received food stamps at a cost of \$173 million. Today, 27 million Americans are enrolled in a food-stamp program that costs taxpayers \$24 billion a year.

Food stamps are available to anyone meeting certain eligibility requirements, including individuals whose monthly income is 30 percent above the poverty line. The eligibility requirements are so generous that a family of four earning \$18,660 a year (and an individual earning \$9,072) can qualify for limited benefits. Maximum benefits for a family of four with no income are \$375 a month, while a family of eight can receive up to \$676 a month. The value of the stamps is inflated to 103 percent of the cost of the government's basic nutrition plan. This three-percent boost costs \$850 million each year.

Even when required by law, getting Congress to cut food-stamp benefits is nearly impossible. Benefits are indexed for food-price inflation once a year. But when food prices dropped 1.3 percent between 1991 and 1992, Congress blocked the law's automatic reduction in food-stamp benefits, throwing a potential savings of \$330 million out the window.

At the same time President Clinton and Congress talk of reducing the federal deficit, food-stamp spending will increase by \$3 billion over the next five years. Now is a good time to take a look at what years of skyrocketing spending have already produced.

SECOND CURRENCY

Once a month, a large percentage of food-stamp recipients receive "authorization to participate" (ATP) cards in the mail that show their monthly allotment based on household size and income. They take these to a post office, bank or check-cashing store and exchange them for food stamps, which are used to buy food in authorized retail stores.

But it's when recipients trade the stamps for cash or drugs that the system breaks down. A typical fraud works this way: A drug dealer approaches a food-stamp recipient outside an issuance center and trades \$50 worth of crack for \$100 in food stamps. The dealer then sells the stamps to a dishonest authorized retailer for \$75 in cash. The store then redeems the stamps at a bank for their full value. As a result food stamps have become a second currency used to pay for drugs, prostitution, weapons, cars—even a house. Says Cathy E. Krinick, a Virginia deputy commonwealth attorney, "Food stamps are more profitable than money."

In Camden, N.J., a USDA agent making an undercover investigation into food-stamp fraud received a startling offer in January 1991. Jack Ayoub, owner of a grocery store authorized to accept food stamps, had already received \$6700 in coupons from the agent for \$3300 in cash. Now Ayoub offered to

trade a three-bedroom house for \$30,000 in food stamps and another house every two months using the same scheme. After completing the first part of the deal, Ayoub was arrested by federal agents.

An art aficionado in Albuquerque, N.M., used food stamps to fund his collection. He also owned a general store authorized by the USDA to accept food stamps. But instead of milk or eggs, he gave customers cash at 30 to 50 cents on the dollar for their stamps. Then he redeemed them at the bank for their face value. With his profits, he bought \$35,000 worth of stolen art.

Food stamps are also easily counterfeited. Dennie Lyons of New Orleans printed more than \$127,000 worth of bogus stamps and tried to sell them around the country. When caught, he was sentenced to four years in prison, and his wife, Johnette, got five years' probation for aiding him. But it wasn't long before her phony food stamps were replaced by real ones—soon after her indictment, she was admitted to the food-stamp program.

RETAILER RIP-OFFS

Only stores authorized by the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) can accept and redeem food stamps. But the procedures for receiving authorization are woefully inadequate. A retailer can receive certification merely by filling out an application and stating that staple foods account for over 50 percent of his sales. At the same time, however, there are some 175 FNS people assigned to monitor and investigate the activities of 213,000 authorized retailers, of which 3200 are estimated to be illegally exchanging stamps for cash.

The FNS is so outmatched that even official sanctions don't work. A USDA audit in 1992 found that there were "no effective procedures" to prevent disqualified retailers from continuing to accept and cash in food stamps. "The disqualification process is sorely lacking," says one regional inspector general.

Adds Craig L. Beauchamp, the USDA's assistant inspector general for investigations, "We are seeing more million-dollar-and-up frauds committed by retailers than we have ever seen before."

In Toledo, Ohio, grocer Michael Hebeke was convicted of fraud and permanently banned from the food-stamp program in 1984. Using falsified papers, he tricked officials into believing he had sold his Ashland Market to an employee. Soon the government reauthorized the store to accept food stamps, and Hebeke was back in business. When he was caught a second time in May 1991, he had already redeemed another \$7.2 million in stamps.

In Los Angeles, two small grocery stores bought food stamps for half their face value in cash and redeemed them for their full value. Between 1989 and 1992, they cashed in stamps worth more than \$20 million. For 16 months, one of the markets averaged \$19,000 a day in food-stamp redemptions—even though it had only \$10,000 in inventory.

In East St. Louis, Ill., Kenneth Coates, owner of Coates Market, paid as little as 65 cents on the dollar for food stamps, which he cashed in for full value. Over a year and a half, he redeemed \$1.3 million, enabling him to pay for his children's private schooling and have enough left over for \$150,000 worth of stocks, at least five rental houses and a Mercedes-Benz. This wasn't the first time Coates Market had defrauded the food-stamp program. Ten years earlier, it had been disqualified for fraud—only to be readmitted after six months.

BUREAUCRATIC NIGHTMARE

After Medicaid, the food-stamp program is the most expensive in the federal welfare system, and one of the most poorly run. Even when the number of recipients has dropped, operating costs have gone up. In 1990 there were 600,000 fewer people on the rolls compared with 1981. But administrative costs soared from \$1.1 billion to \$2.5 billion. The bureaucracy has grown so unwieldy that mismanagement and inefficiency permeate the program.

Most welfare programs are jointly funded by state and federal governments. But food stamps are entirely funded and regulated by Washington, while state and local agencies are responsible for administering and distributing the coupons. Essentially, states run the day-to-day operation of a program in which they have little incentive to manage costs efficiently.

Mistakes are rife. In 1992, \$1.7-billion worth of food stamps were overpaid or sent to ineligible people. The government has fined states that have high error totals, but the penalties are rarely taken seriously. During the past 11 years, \$869 million in fines have been levied, and only \$5 million collected.

With over \$20 billion in federal food stamps circulating every year and little reason for the states to manage them effectively, it's no surprise that the program is easy pickings for crooks—even those "inside" the system.

In Detroit, the department of social services sent \$26,000 in food stamps to Mae Duncan. But she didn't exist. The name was one of 26 invented by Patricia Allen, a 39-year-old social worker. Over a nine-year period, she collected more than \$221,000 worth of food stamps. In Baton Rouge, La., two sisters who were social-service caseworkers issued \$50,000 in food stamps to nonexistent recipients. And in St. Paul, Minn., nobody noticed when a state clerk pocketed \$180,000 worth of returned food stamps in nine months.

Of the \$24 billion taxpayers fork over for food stamps, nearly \$2 billion is lost to fraud, waste and abuse. Says welfare and social-policy expert Charles Murray of the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington, D.C., think tank, "This is a program that for three decades has grown year after year, without any evidence that it should grow."

Clearly, radical reform is needed. Here's what can be done:

1. *Tighten eligibility.* Food stamps should be focused on helping the neediest Americans—those living at or below the poverty line. Lowering the income eligibility ceiling to that level (except for families with elderly and disabled members) would guarantee that taxpayer dollars are going to those who truly need assistance.

2. *Cut excesses.* Reducing benefits so that they reflect 100 percent, rather than 103 percent, of the government's basic food plan would save \$850 million annually. And states with excessive error rates in administering food stamps should be forced to reimburse the federal government for the lost money. If incentives are put into place, taxpayers could be saved hundreds of millions of dollars each year, and recipients would be served more efficiently.

3. *Crack down on criminals.* Last August, Congress passed legislation introduced by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R., Ky.) toughening penalties against recipients and retailers convicted of food-stamp trafficking. This is a good start, but much more can be done. Recipients should be permanently barred from the program the first time they are caught trading food stamps for drugs, just as they

are when they trade for weapons, ammunition or explosives. Now they are given two chances.

As for retailers, information they provide the FNS, such as sales-volume and coupon-redemption data, should be shared with federal law-enforcement officials. Currently, only other welfare agencies are allowed to see these numbers. Also, tougher standards should be imposed before retailers can be certified to redeem food stamps and after a store has been disqualified. Regular store visits and interviews with the owners should be the rule, not the exception. Some of the savings from the program should be used to hire much-needed additional FNS investigators.

Ultimately, however, it is up to Congress to control the rapid growth of food stamps. But over the program's 30-year history, Congress has rarely taken the bold steps necessary to rein in costs. Eliminating illicit trafficking and ensuring that food stamps reach only the neediest Americans in a cost-efficient manner should be a top national priority.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME
FIGHTERS HOUSING ASSISTANCE
ACT

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to help reduce crime in public housing. I am pleased that Representative MARGE ROUKEMA, the ranking member of the Housing and Community Development Subcommittee—the panel with jurisdiction over this bill—is the coauthor of this proposal. In addition, 17 Members, 6 Democrats, and 11 Republicans are original cosponsors.

The Neighborhood Crime Fighters Housing Assistance Act would allow the Department of Housing and Urban Development to work with local public housing and law enforcement officials to relocate residents of public housing when they come forward with information that assists in the arrest, prosecution, or conviction of criminals in or near their public housing community. If the resident fears retribution for such assistance, he or she, and their family, could be moved from their current residence and placed in scattered site housing or provided section 8 certificate or voucher assistance.

The objectives of my legislation are to: substantially decrease drug and criminal activity in or near public housing; provide protection for the innocent victims of crime occurring in public housing; and provide a safer public housing environment.

Under this bill, the Department of Justice, in coordination with HUD and local public housing authorities, would determine whether a public housing resident's contribution merits protection from retribution. If that is the case, HUD would be authorized to provide the necessary aid through coordination, where possible, to prevent harm. That aid can include new rental housing, transportation and moving expenses, career counseling and placement, social services, as well as other measures.

I believe this program is needed to help combat crime in our Nation's public housing.

In New York City public housing alone, in 1991, there were: 200 homicides, 336 rapes, 4,451 assaults, 3,961 robberies, 151 arsons, and 2,538 weapons offenses in New York City's public housing. Only yesterday, Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly stated during a radio interview that approximately 80 percent of all crimes committed in the District of Columbia were in or near public housing. Statistics for other cities around the Nation are similar.

My amendment would allow HUD to set aside \$15 million in section 8 certificates for fiscal years 1995 and 1996 for this program. Some may say that this deprives HUD of funds for public housing, but I would argue that this is a wise investment to provide a safer environment for the residents in these communities. Indeed, HUD itself agrees with this concept. The Department's Operation Safe Home Program—which is still being developed—is similar to my proposal, but offers no financing mechanism.

Finally, this is not a problem unique to urban areas. Throughout the Nation, public housing exists in many communities and the residents of these neighborhoods are also victimized by crime.

In summary, my bill is designed to encourage residents of public housing to be active participants in a nationwide effort against crime which ultimately will improve the quality of life in their communities.

FLOOD INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1994 INTRODUCED

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join Mr. HUGHES in introducing the Flood Insurance Risk Management Act of 1994.

We on the New Jersey coast have seen a rise in the frequency of nor'easters—devastating storms that batter our coastal towns. Our concern for our constituents who live and vacation on the coast has brought us to the floor today.

Since 1968, the National Flood Insurance Program has provided federally backed flood insurance to encourage communities to enact and enforce floodplain regulations.

The program has been largely successful in encouraging communities to change local building codes to eliminate risky development. In addition, the program has lessened taxpayer involvement from bailing out communities after storms because NFIP participants pay into the fund by which they are covered.

The bill we are introducing today will improve two areas in the NFIP that have been criticized as ineffective.

The first problem is lack of participation which may lead to solvency problems for the fund. This bill encourages participation in a number of ways—

First, it requires financial institutions and Federal agency lenders that have mortgage escrow accounts to collect flood insurance premiums from borrowers—this protects their investment.

Second, it authorizes lenders to purchase flood insurance for borrowers who live in spe-

cial flood hazard areas but have not purchased flood insurance—again, this protects the bank as well as the borrower.

Third, this bill establishes a Community Premium-Pooling Program to authorize the FEMA to enter into agreements to allow all premiums for a community to be paid by an appropriate public body or agency.

This enables a community to cover not only homes in special flood hazard areas with mortgages, but also those without. In the wake of our last nor'easter, FEMA found that 60 percent of those homes damaged by the storm were those on which no mortgages were held and therefore were not targeted or covered by the NFIP. This bill will increase participation by including that 60 percent in the program, increasing the number of ratepayers and spreading out the risk.

The second problem that our constituents have requested the program address is mitigation.

There are two approaches that are taken in the bill to help homeowners fulfill mitigation requirements—such as flood-proofing their homes.

The bill establishes a revolving loan fund in the Treasury to make loans to carry out flood damage or erosion mitigation activities to those communities or individuals participating in the NFIP. The loan is fixed at a 3 percent interest rate. This fund is financed by a one-time surcharge, as is the additional coverage of mitigation insurance, a concept the FEMA supports. It authorizes the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) to allow claims for the increased cost of compliance resulting from flood damage.

Finally, this bill defines and limits claims on repetitive loss structures and requires actuarial rates be charged on such structures. It establishes a program placing increasing penalties on repeated claims, beginning after the second claim of \$5,000 or more.

This bill is the result of countless hours Congressman HUGHES and I have spent consulting our constituents who participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. This includes lenders, real estate agents, coastal community representatives, local Government officials and Federal agencies which administer the program. It answers their many concerns about the program and we hope for your support in improving this important safeguard on which coastal communities depend nationwide.

SALUTE TO THE "REGISTER TO
MAKE THE DREAM A REALITY"
PROJECT

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the "Register to Make the Dream a Reality" project, sponsored by The Philadelphia Martin Luther King, Jr. Association for Non-violence. This year marks the 26th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination. In the spirit of Dr. King and his struggle for social justice for all, a voter registration drive will be

held on April 4th at J.F.K. Plaza and 15th Street in Philadelphia.

Dr. King believed in the power of the ballot for social change. This registration drive, in which more than 40 local civic and political groups will participate, is a fitting tribute to Dr. King's vision. I salute the Martin Luther King Jr. Association for Nonviolence and its Chairperson, Waverly Easley, President C. DeLores Tucker, and Vice Presidents Dr. Constance Clayton and Mary Mason for their work to carry on The Dream.

THE KYL SEXUAL ASSAULT AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4092 INTRODUCED

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, even though H.R. 4092, the proposed crime bill recently reported out of the Judiciary Committee, provides a beginning for reform of sexual violence laws. However, there are critical omissions in the bill which must be addressed. I am offering an amendment to this bill, currently awaiting a House rule, to effectively deal with the issue of sexual violence.

My amendment will add provisions to H.R. 4092 to help combat sexual violence crimes and provide for equal protection in court for victims of these crimes. Most of the provisions of the amendment I have offered will come from H.R. 688, the Sexual Assault Prevention Act, introduced earlier in the year by Representative SUSAN MOLINARI and myself. H.R. 688 is cosponsored by 112 House Members, both Democrats and Republicans.

Specifically, my amendment will: provide for pretrial detention in serious sex offense cases; increase authorized penalties for repeat sex offenders, repeat child abusers and for drug distribution to pregnant women; increase sentencing guidelines for sex offenses; require HIV testing of defendants in Federal sex offense cases with disclosure of test results to the victim (test results may not be used against that defendant in State or Federal trials); authorize courts to enforce restitution orders by suspending Federal benefits, including grants, contracts, loans and licenses for offenders who refuse to comply with restitution obligations; protect the victim's right to an impartial jury by equalizing the number of peremptory challenges accorded to the defense and to the prosecution in felony cases; allow for evidence of similar crimes in sex offense cases, including child molestation; make inadmissible evidence showing provocation or invitation by victim in sex offense cases; and, provide for the right of the victim to fair treatment in legal proceedings.

Similar pretrial detention, Federal suspension of benefits and Federal Rules of Evidence provisions have been incorporated into the Senate-passed crime bill.

The Federal Rules of Evidence provision of the amendment will go a long way toward helping to neutralize the psychological damage a rape victim often experiences going through the judicial process and will provide a

model upon which states can base reforms of their own rules of evidence. My amendment would specifically broaden admissibility of evidence in Federal court to allow evidence showing the accused sex offender had committed offenses of the same type on other occasions and would make it more difficult to admit evidence of past conduct of the victim if it has nothing to do with the issue of consent to act that is the subject of the prosecution.

In rape and child molestation cases, allowing the admission of evidence is critical to the integrity of the judicial process. In most rape cases, it is the word of the defendant against the word of the victim. If the defendant has committed similar acts in the past, the claims of the victim are more likely to be considered truthful if there is substantiation of other assaults.

It is also common in rape and child molestation cases that the victim is too traumatized, intimidated, or humiliated to file a complaint and go through the full course of proceedings of a criminal prosecution. Nevertheless, the victims in such cases are often willing to bear the burden of testifying when they find out that the person who marred their lives has also victimized others.

As the co-chair of the Republican study committee women's task force, I have held a number of hearings dealing with sexual violence. At those hearings, witnesses testified that the most important thing we can do to protect and empower our citizens from sexual and domestic violence is by restructuring our criminal justice system, including increasing penalties for offenders.

Paul McNulty, former director of policy at the Department of Justice, said at one of the hearings, "Given what we know about the recidivist nature of sex offenders, you might think that the criminal justice system does all that it can to keep them in prison. Unfortunately, nothing could be further from the truth. The majority of those who are arrested for rape are not sentenced to prison. Only 33 percent of all such arrestees go to prison. For those who are sent to prison, only a fraction of their sentences are actually served. It is, therefore, quite clear that the most effective way to prevent sexual assault is to punish violent criminals by removing them from the streets. That is why we strongly endorse H.R. 688. As Attorney General William Barr stated last year when discussing this bill, "It brings criminals to justice and justice to victims."

For the millions of individuals who are victims of sexual violence every year, the Congress should take the opportunity to strengthen sexual violence laws by supporting my amendment. It is the only way we will begin to remove violent sex offenders from our streets and our communities and increase the rights of the victim.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER H. McLAUGHLIN

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Massachusetts, legal gi-

ants, Walter H. McLaughlin Sr., who recently passed away at age 87. Chief Justice McLaughlin was an outstanding jurist, a dedicated public servant and a devoted family man. His passing will be mourned by countless citizens who benefited from his wisdom and expertise during a distinguished career that spanned seven decades.

Born in 1907 and educated in Cambridge public schools, Judge McLaughlin worked full time at a bakery to pay for his night classes at Suffolk Law School. After receiving his juris doctor in 1931, he began practicing law with his two brothers at a Boston law firm. It did not take long for Judge McLaughlin to establish a reputation as one of the State's leading trial attorneys. A local newspaper reported, "If Walter McLaughlin was your lawyer, he's with you 100 percent; your adversary's position is either illegal, unconstitutional, or just dead wrong."

Judge McLaughlin's legal expertise was recognized by the Massachusetts administration, resulting in his appointment as Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court in 1967 by Governor Volpe. Three years later, Governor Sargent named him chief justice. In his 7 years at the helm of the court, Judge McLaughlin instituted sweeping reform of the Massachusetts jury selection system, saving the State hundreds of thousands of dollars in the process. He was noted for his skillful and even-handed leadership, as well as his ability to foster a great "esprit de corp" among the judges.

Judge McLaughlin was never too busy to offer others the benefits of his years of judicial experience. He served as a trustee of Suffolk University and as chairman of its Law School Committee. He was a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers and was past president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, which awarded him its highest distinction, the gold medal, in 1973. Upon stepping down from the bench in 1977 at the mandatory retirement age of 70, he began a second career in the practice of law, as a counsel to the firm of Gilman, McLaughlin and Hanrahan. In addition to maintaining an active litigation practice, he served as a valued senior advisor, helping new associates make the transition from recent graduates to seasoned professionals. Young lawyers, as well as the veterans, quickly learned that the best way to tackle a sticky legal question was to "run it by the judge".

Despite all the demands of his career, Judge McLaughlin made his family a priority. He and his wife of 61 years, Alice, raised two sons, Walter Jr. and Robert, who practiced law with him, and a daughter, Alice Grayson. He also took great pride in his 12 grandchildren, five of whom, thus far, have pursued legal careers, and seven great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Judge McLaughlin exemplified the very best in public service and leaves a rich legacy to his family and the people of Massachusetts.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation which honors American Gold Star Mothers by designating September 25, 1994, as "Gold Star Mothers Day."

Congress has acted at various points in U.S. history to recognize the role of mothers in the life of our Nation. Special tribute has been paid to mothers who have lost a son or daughter who served in the Armed Forces of the United States. It is fitting that Congress should take such action to recognize the supreme sacrifice made by mothers who have lost a child serving in the defense of our country and perpetuate the memory of all whose lives were sacrificed in our wars.

I want to note the special role played by the American Gold Star Mothers organization in honoring the memory of those who have lost their lives in the defense of the United States. The American Gold Star Mothers group was incorporated in 1929 as a nonprofit, nonpolitical organization. The American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., today continues to assist veterans of the Armed Forces and their dependents in the presentation of claims to the Veterans' Administration, and aid the men and women who served and died or were wounded or incapacitated during hostilities. This outstanding organization has worked over many decades to promote patriotism and to inspire respect for our Nation's democratic institutions.

On September 14, 1940, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a proclamation designating the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mothers Day. At various points since 1940, the Congress has reaffirmed its support for the celebration of Gold Star Mothers Day and the bill I am introducing would continue this tradition by designating September 25, 1994, as "Gold Star Mothers Day."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the mothers of the men and women who have given their lives in the defense of our Nation by cosponsoring Gold Star Mothers Day legislation.

WHITE HOUSE EMPLOYEES WITH CLEARANCES ARE DANGEROUS

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent Ames spy case at the CIA, it is ludicrous that there are over a hundred White House staffers who have not yet received their security clearances. Every day a potential Trojan horse pulls up to the White House and empties these staffers and hundreds of other employees who don't yet have permanent passes. The White House seems to be saying "Well if you worked for my campaign we know you're OK and we'll get around to getting you a security clearance when it's convenient for you to fill out the forms."

Meanwhile employees at the CIA must file financial disclosure forms and take polygraph tests. Yes we know they are busy at the White House but other administrations were able to comply with the 30 day limit in filling out the security forms. Yet here it is more than a year after the deadline and over 100 employees who enter the White House every day still have not received an OK from the F.B.I. This is not only alarming and potentially dangerous, but an indication of the sloppy procedures at the White House. But it comes from the top. White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty who wrote the guidelines for employers to follow did not himself get a permanent pass until earlier this month. Mr. Kennedy who oversees the issuing of passes did not complete the FBI check until early December. Even today a number of senior White House officials without security clearance presumably have access to some of the Nation's most sensitive security information.

All we ask for is a consistent policy to protect the safety of our country. Surely with that in mind no one is above the law.

GENERAL BERNARDO DE GALVEZ DAY

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to commemorate the contribution that Gen. Bernardo de Galvez, Spain's Governor of the Louisiana Territory during the Revolutionary War, made to America's fight for independence.

Few Americans today appreciate the important contributions that Spain, and General de Galvez in particular, made to our Nation's fight for freedom. The General, who was the youngest Governor of the Spanish colonies, personally led troops against the British in a successful campaign to drive them from the Louisiana Territory and the Gulf of Mexico. He played a vital role in defending Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, capturing such cities as Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Mobile, San Antonio, and Galveston from the British to support America's aspirations for freedom.

General de Galvez's actions denied these posts to Great Britain and pressured British forces in the south. Coupled with his support for America's Continental Army and militiamen through the provision of munitions, cattle, uniforms, and other aid, General de Galvez helped to assure George Washington's final victory over the British at Yorktown.

Mr. Speaker, General de Galvez's efforts had a major impact on the outcome of the war and were a key to this Nation's success against the British. The resolution I am introducing today would commemorate these critical contributions by designating the anniversary of his birth, July 23, as General Bernardo de Galvez Day. This resolution would authorize the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and would give much-deserved

recognition to the efforts of a man who did much to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all Americans.

S. 349—LOBBYING REFORM

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to family obligations I was unable to be present to vote on S. 349, the Lobbying Disclosure Act. Had I been present, I would have voted against this resolution for the following reasons.

The Constitution of the United States grants each House of the Congress the power to, "Determine the Rules of its Proceedings, (and) punish its Members for disorderly Behavior. . ." Yet, Congress has been unable to establish standards that say to the American public, "We are here to represent you—not a paid lobbyist." By passing this bill Congress would be saying to the American public that the institution is not capable of enforcing any type of fundamental ethical standard and, to that extent we are asking those who lobby to take that responsibility.

Proponents of this bill claim that it is true reform, because it, "bans gifts, meals, entertainment, travel-related expenses, reimbursements and loans from registered lobbyists to members of Congress and their staff." Yet, this bill details a number of exemptions. These exemptions will perpetuate what has created the public perception that precipitated the introduction and calls for passage of this legislation. With this in mind, I believe that Congress has the responsibility not to legislate on the basis of misguided public perceptions, Congress has a responsibility to clarify public opinion. Congress should legislate in a manner that when true reform is necessary—true reform is achieved. S. 349 does not fit this criteria.

In addition Mr. Speaker, S. 349, creates a whole new bureaucracy for the purpose of registering all paid lobbyists a process which has been in place since established in 1946. I find this fiscally irresponsible as the Congressional Budget Office has not made a cost estimate on this bill. With all the authority granted to this new bureaucracy, and the number of lobbyists already registered in Washington, the size of this office has not even been discussed. Thus, amid calls for smaller government the bill would create a new agency at the taxpayers expense further burdening a Government which already has a \$ five trillion debt.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I am concerned about the procedure in which this legislation was brought before the House. Under the rule passed, an extremely closed legislative procedure was enacted for the consideration of this bill. Furthermore, this bill was never even considered at the full committee level. I find it ironic that the supporters of this bill claim that it is intended to "open up the process. . ." to ensure a fair and open legislative procedure . . . to end the perception that this is a closed institution"—yet, the bill itself was being con-

sidered under an extremely narrow Congressional procedure which does not permit amendments to the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it is for these reasons why, had I been present, I would have voted against S. 349.

HONORING BOOMER ESIASON'S SON GUNNAR

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a young man from the Village of Plainview in my home district who has indeed performed a mitzvah. Thirteen-year-old Eric Solnin was so deeply moved by the plight of New York Jets quarterback Boomer Esiason's son, Gunnar, who is afflicted with cystic fibrosis, that he donated half of his Bar Mitzvah gift money to the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. His selfless act is an inspiration to people everywhere, proving that each of us can have it in our hearts to reach out and do our part to help make a difference.

Eric not only helped to fight this dread disease through his generous donation, but through his action, helped to focus public attention on the fight to cure cystic fibrosis. He continues in that fight, and will lead a major walk-a-thon on Long Island to raise money for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation this May.

Following are articles from the New York Post, the New York Daily News, and Newsday about Eric Solnin's good deed.

[From the New York Newsday, Nov. 4, 1993]

BOOMER'S HERO: TEEN WITH HEART

(By Debby Wong)

After Eric Solnin became a bar mitzvah last month, he wasn't quite sure what to do with all the money he received as gifts.

But then the 13-year-old Plainview boy saw Jets quarterback Boomer Esiason on "Good Morning America" discussing cystic fibrosis, the severe and often fatal lung disease. Esiason's 3-year-old son, Gunnar, has cystic fibrosis, and after watching the show, Eric knew where some of the money would go.

Yesterday, Eric left Mattlin Middle School a bit early to head over to the Jets' training complex at Hofstra University, where Eric gave Esiason a \$4,176 check made out to the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, about half his bar mitzvah money.

Eric said yesterday that he thought he had enough material things and was thankful he had escaped a fire at his summer camp without injury.

"I already had everything so I wanted to put it to a good cause," he said. "I saw a lot of coverage on Boomer and his son. I knew cystic fibrosis had to be a bad thing."

A grinning Eric got to watch an hour of the Jets' practice yesterday, and then handed the check to Esiason, who gave the boy a Jets jersey with his number 7 on it, along with an autographed football.

"He was a little hero," said Esiason. "As a parent of a CF child, I can't say enough to thank Eric."

Eric's father, Gil, said the donation was in character for his son. "Eric was always putting other people in front of himself. He was always willing to share with others not as fortunate as himself."

Eric, whose chief sport is tennis, said he hopes to be a lawyer or news announcer when he gets older. As for the money, he hopes the donation will help with research and in finding a cure.

And the other half of his bar mitzvah gifts? "I'm going to give to everyone else's bar mitzvah that I'm going to."

[From the New York Daily News, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1993]

JET FAN ON THE MONEY

By Paul Needell

In September, five months after his 2-year-old son, Gunnar, was diagnosed with the disease, Boomer Esiason created the NFL Quarterback Challenge for Cystic Fibrosis.

Since then, about \$160,000 worth of donations have come in to help battle the affliction. After practice yesterday at Hofstra, Esiason was presented with one of the more touching contributions.

Thirteen-year-old Eric Solnin of Plainview, who was bar mitzvahed on Oct. 9, donated half of the monetary gifts he was bestowed for the occasion. His father's company chipped in with another \$1,000, and Eric handed Esiason a check for \$5,176.

Boomer, in turn, gave Solnin an autographed "ESIASON" Jets jersey, an autographed football and a tour of the locker room. With his arm around the teenager, Esiason introduced him to teammates as "my friend Eric."

"Well I thought about what I was going to do with the money, and I couldn't think of anything," Solnin said. "I didn't really need it, so I wanted to give it to people who needed it more than me."

Said Esiason: "I've received four or five gestures similar to this. It bodes well for the next generation. It's an amazing thing that's taking place. It's the nice part of this story. It's very heartwarming, to say the least."

[From the New York Post, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1993]

YOUNG'S LONG WAIT ENDING

(By Mark Cannizzaro)

* * * * *

In a gesture of enormous generosity, 13-year-old Eric Solnin was so moved when he heard about Boomer Esiason's son, Gunnar, being afflicted with Cystic Fibrosis, he donated \$5,176 to the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

Solnin, of Plainview, gave \$4,176, which was half of his Oct. 9 Bar Mitzvah gift money, and Seagram's, where his father works, added \$1,000 to it.

"I wanted to put it to a good cause and I didn't really need it, so I wanted to give it to people who needed it more than me," Solnin said.

The youngster yesterday visited Esiason at Jets camp, where he was given an autographed Esiason jersey, a ball and a tour around the complex after practice.

Several weeks into the season, Esiason formed the NFL Quarterback Challenge for Cystic Fibrosis. Mitzvah, by the way, means good deed.

BOY SCOUTS REPORT TO THE NATION

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on March 16, the Boy Scouts of America delivered their an-

nual Report to the Nation to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Clerk of the House, Donn Anderson, hosted a breakfast for the Scout delegation in the Capitol during which the Clerk received the report on behalf of Speaker FOLEY and the Secretary of the Senate, Joe Stewart, did likewise on behalf of the President pro tempore.

The Boy Scouts of America is founded on the highest ideals of patriotism, citizenship, and moral rectitude. The delegation is composed of the most outstanding Scouts in the Nation who are set apart by their example of service, leadership, and achievement.

As a former Boy Scout with the rank of Eagle, I am proud to include for the RECORD, the Boy Scouts report to the Nation together with the names of distinguished delegation.

1993 REPORT TO THE NATION—BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Realizing that America's future is in the physical, moral, and spiritual strength of its youth, the Boy Scouts of America in 1993 fortified the traditional Scouting program and developed better ways to reach youth in urban areas.

In 1993, the Boy Scouts of America: Focused on critical growth areas; expanded Learning for Life; helped develop a Scouting handbook for Russian youth; introduced a new award recognizing contributions to council endowment trusts.

The BSA formulated responses to today's critical challenges so that it can continue providing youth with programs that fill their need for moral and spiritual growth as well as for fun and adventure. More than 3,427,000 youth representing 123,989 units took part in traditional Scouting activities in 1993.

Tiger Cubs, BSA: Tiger Cubs, BSA, for first-grade boys, was strengthened without changing the basics that last year attracted more than 360,000 youngsters. Procedural changes added Tiger Cubs to pack charter rosters, and enabled the boys to roll over into Cub Scouting automatically. Program enhancements will keep young boys and their parents enjoying Scouting longer.

Boy Scouting: The Order of the Arrow launched a new leadership development course. A Train-the-Trainer manual was produced that will train those who train program and council leaders. The Wood Badge was earned by 5,712 dedicated leaders who expanded troop operation skills through experiencing a Scout's daily life.

Exploring: The Exploring Division placed strong emphasis on volunteer and professional staff development, recognition of volunteers, quality program development, and efforts to broaden the focus of future Explorer posts. Exploring's Council Growth Plan achieved its third consecutive year of membership growth. The membership increased by 13,810 to 380,903 in 1993.

Eagle Scouts: The Eagle Scout Award, the highest rank a Scout or Explorer can achieve, was earned by 33,672 boys. The National Eagle Scout Association increased membership by 11,141 to 179,645 members.

Jamboree: Nearly 26,000 boys ages 12 to 18 discovered exciting activities in a wholesome atmosphere at the 1993 National Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia. Boys shared their Scouting experiences with new friends from every state and 64 countries, swapped patches, prepared group meals, and took part in nonstop activities, while learning more clearly what it means to be a Scout.

Camping: Camping introduced youngsters to the wonders of the natural world over-

looked in everyday city life. In 1993, 479,384 Boy Scouts (more than half of all Boy Scouts) went camping. Cub Scout camping drew 572,846 youth. The BSA certified 3,168 leaders at National Camping Schools, where they learned successful techniques for operating summer camps. More than 150 professional Scouters learned new camping management ideas during a national forum.

Learning for Life. In its second full year, the popular Learning for Life program received overwhelming approval from educators who appreciated its teaching of positive values and vital life skills in classroom settings. Educators and council professionals learned new administrative, financial, and organizational skills at the first Learning for Life conference. Membership in 1993 was 737,799 youth.

Russian Scout Handbook. The countries of the former Soviet Union are eager to instill basic Scouting values in their youth. Organizers of their young Scouting movement turned to the BSA for help in producing the first Russian Scout Handbook.

Critical Issues. Programs were implemented to advance each of the 1992 National Strategic Plan's four critical issues—traditional net unit growth, Urban Emphasis, endowment emphasis, and positive public relations—under the theme, "Character Counts! Be Prepared for the Twenty-first Century."

Urban Emphasis. Demographic changes make it clear that more than 70 percent of the growth in youth of Scouting age will come from minority communities. It is vital that Scouting reach these young people, many of whom are at risk because of gangs and other urban problems. The BSA devised strategies that will bring successful Scouting to the Nation's inner cities. With the new "Operation First Class" initiative, urban efforts received board-level attention from local councils. Additionally, the BSA held urban seminars for professional staff, attended by councils from throughout the Nation.

James E. West Fellowship Award. The BSA established a new award to give national recognition to the important contribution made by those whose gifts ensure a top-quality Scouting program. Named the James E. West Fellowship Award in honor of the first Chief Scout Executive, the award is given to individuals donating \$1,000 or more in cash or securities, beyond their regular contribution, to local council endowment trust funds.

National Court of Honor: Recognizing outstanding acts in the Scouting tradition, the National Court of Honor awarded 36 Honor Medals, 136 Heroism Awards and 95 Awards of Merit.

Young American Awards. Young American Awards, given to young people ages 15 to 25 who have demonstrated excellence early in their adult lives, were presented to five outstanding young Americans: Tracy L. Collett, Marlon Harmon, Hung Pham, Michael E. Plochocki, and Joseph E. Ponzio.

Silver Buffalo Awards. The prestigious Silver Buffalo Award is presented to distinguished citizens for exemplary national service to youth. Six men earned the Silver Buffalo in 1993: William H. Gray, G. William Swisher Jr., George R. Hill III, Lester G. Jones, R. Dan Matkin, and R. Richard Rubottom.

JOHN L. CLENDENIN,
President.
JERE B. RATCLIFFE,
Chief Scout Executive.

1994 REPORT TO THE NATION DELEGATION

Gregory James Carney, Cub Scout Representative.

Warren K. Baugh, Boy Scout Representative.

Alexander Gonzales, Boy Scout Representative.

Scott Beckett, National Chief, Order of the Arrow.

Christine Ann Hilton, Explorer Representative.

Shawn Flate, National Explorer President.

Norman Burkhalter, Delegation Director.

Gregory Carney, Susan Carney, Parents of Cub Scout Representative.

Gerard Rocque, Donna Rocque, Co-Advisors, Volunteer Scouters.

SCOUT OATH

On my honor I will do my best
To do my duty to God and my country and
to obey the Scout Law;
To help other people at all times
To keep myself physically strong, mentally
awake, and morally straight.

BREAKFAST IN THE U.S. CAPITOL

Welcome—Donnald Anderson, Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

Invocation—Warren Baugh, Boy Scout Representative.

Breakfast. Introduction of Delegates—Jerry Rocque, Delegation Advisor.

Presentation of Report—Scott Beckett, National Chief, Order of the Arrow.

Token of Appreciation—Shawn Flate, National Exploring President.

Closing—Donnald Anderson.

COMPREHENSIVE SUPERFUND
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Comprehensive Superfund Improvement Act of 1994. This bill is a grassroots approach to comprehensive reform of the Superfund law. As you know, the law has come under wide criticism in recent years, and Congress has begun consideration of the President's comprehensive reform package. While I applaud the President and his efforts, I believe my reform will go further in making the needed reforms to enhance fairness, efficiency, and speed in the Superfund cleanup process.

It is clear that most of the money under Superfund currently goes toward litigation and bureaucratic overhead, not to badly needed hazardous waste cleanup and the health and safety of our citizens. My bill, to be introduced in the other body by Senator BOB SMITH, uses the money to clean up the mess, not to pay for legal costs and bureaucracy.

As of 1992, cleanup had only been completed on 12 percent of the more than 1,275 National Priority List [NPL] sites. Despite these dismal statistics, Congress has appropriated over \$15 billion since the enactment of Superfund 13 years ago . . . and that figure does not include litigation and transaction costs.

The arms of bureaucracy, litigation, and cost have strangled the Nation's Superfund program. To this point, the lawyers have thrived under Superfund, while the environment and the taxpayers have suffered. Red tape and an unfair liability system—which results in lengthy lawsuits—slow down the cleanup process.

It is time for Congress to admit they made mistakes in Superfund law, and I believe my legislation is a common-sense approach to reforming a law that has gone awry. The Comprehensive Superfund Improvement Act of 1994 will promote environmental protection, speed cleanup, reduce costly lawsuits, target health risks, give States and communities more control and flexibility, and reduce bureaucracy.

This approach to reform is a grassroots, real-world approach to a comprehensive Superfund reauthorization. My legislation has grown out of the recommendations of my New Hampshire Superfund Task Force, a group of 27 volunteers representing a wide cross-section of individuals. Of the 17 NPL sites in New Hampshire, 14 are in my district. Furthermore, 10 of the 17 sites are more than a decade old. None have been completely cleaned up. The members of my task force therefore have tremendous experience in the real world operation of Superfund, and I have no doubt of the validity of their concerns.

In addition, we have had input from numerous business groups, environmentalist, State and municipal leaders, members of the National Governor's Association, the Business Roundtable, the Alliance for a Superfund Action Partnership [ASAP], John Sawhill at the National Advisory Council on Environmental Policy and Technology [NACEPT], and high-level officials at EPA.

We have listened and we have acted. This is not a Washington, DC bureaucratic mandate—it evolved from real people at the grassroots.

The comprehensive Superfund Improvement Act will:

Eliminate retroactive liability from the current law. Under current law, parties who contributed waste prior to enactment of the law can still be held responsible for cleanup costs. This has resulted in excessive litigation.

Implement a fair share system whereby parties will only be held responsible for the amount of waste they contributed to a site.

Provide a new framework for quicker and more efficient Superfund cleanups.

Restructure the method by which EPA determines health and environmental risk at Superfund sites to incorporate scientifically acceptable principles.

Allow States to administer the program without EPA interference in the decision making.

Establish community advisory councils to make recommendations to the EPA on cleanup and future land use of a site and assure that priorities to the local community are considered.

I urge Members to look seriously at this legislation as Congress moves through the reauthorization process. My bill represents the grassroots, not back room deals. This is a real solution that comes from real people.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SUPERFUND
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994

TITLE I—LIABILITY

1. Elimination of Retroactive Liability Before 1980

All liability is removed for parties which contributed waste to an NPL site prior to enactment of CERCLA on December 11, 1980. EPA reports that there are 176 sites which have waste that was dumped prior to 1980.

Sites which have remedial action completed that contained waste dumped prior to 1980 will not be eligible for any compensation.

2. Release of Liability for Other Innocent Parties

A. Lenders and Fiduciaries. Lenders and fiduciaries holding title to land on which an NPL site is located, or which may be held liable for costs associated with the cleanup of that site, are exempted. There are safeguards against any exemption of any such party which is found to be responsible for waste distribution.

B. Innocent Landowners. Releases landowners from Superfund liability if they meet the criteria defined in this section after which they will have been deemed to have performed "all appropriate inquiry" under CERCLA.

C. Conservation Easements. Grantees of conservation easements on which an NPL site is located is relieved from Superfund liability considering they had nothing to do with any release of hazardous substances.

D. Site Redevelopers. Individuals who had nothing to do with disposal and who wishes to redevelop a former NPL site, is released from the threat of any future liability claims.

E. Non-negligent Remedial Action Contractors. Clarifies current liability exemption for environmental contractors who are not negligent and did not contribute to the waste.

3. Binding Proportional Allocation of Liability

The process of allocation is as follows:

A. Initial Petition. Within 30 days of remedial investigation study, EPA or state will file petition identifying site, PRPs, and summarizing legal and technical issues specific to site. Initial petition will also include name of person appointed by Administrator to be "guardian of the fund."

B. Statement of Parties. Within 30 days of initial petition, all parties may submit statements regarding defenses to liability, additional facts, and any further PRPs (which may be done for up to 120 days of initial petition). Also within 30 days of initial petition, allocation panel may begin requesting information from all parties (who then have 45 days to respond).

C. Initial Publication of All PRPs. Within 6 months of initial petition, allocation panel will publish all PRPs. Allocation panel may add PRPs until final decision is made. Also within that period, allocation panel will name "de minimis" parties, who contributed only a minuscule amount of waste (10 pounds or 10 liters), and who may be released of all liability.

D. Advocacy Papers. Within 30 days of publication, all parties may submit papers outlining how they propose liability determination and liability allocation should be done. Parties will also have this opportunity after the allocation panel's first report.

E. Allocation Reports. Within 90 days of publication, allocation panel issues report specifying on what basis it will allocate liability. Following second round of advocacy papers (above), allocation panel issues decision on liable parties and allocation of responsibility. Any PRP may request a hearing on these determinations. Allocation panel has discretion to honor that request. For period between filing of initial petition and 18 months following that filing, allocation panel may release any party deemed not liable from all future liability at site.

F. Orphan Share. Any party may submit evidence identifying one or more of liable parties whose share should be assigned to orphan share. Following receipt, allocation panel will assign orphan share.

G. Final Binding Allocation Decision. Within 18 months of initial petition filing, allocation panel makes final decision (which is binding), based on the following factors: (1) degree to which each party's contribution can be distinguished; (2) amount of hazardous substances contributed by each liable party compared to total amount of waste at site; (3) degree of toxicity of substances contributed by each party; (4) degree of involvement of each party in generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste; (5) degree of care exercised by each party; (6) degree of cooperation of each party with government officials in prevention of harm to public health; (7) weight of evidence as to the liability and the appropriate shares of each liable party; (8) any other factors deemed appropriate; (9) ability to pay.

H. De Minimis Settlements. As part of final decision, allocation panel identifies all parties which contributed less than 1.0% of total waste. These parties may settle with EPA based on: EPA estimate of total site cleanup cost multiplied by de minimis party share, plus a premium to reflect the benefit of early and complete resolution of liability.

4. General Provisions

Requires a release of evidence by EPA to PRPs if requested, which details the basis upon which EPA made their decisions regarding liability at a site.

Provides for contribution protection for parties which settle with EPA from any further cost recoveries by third parties.

Allows "assurances of no enforcement action" for owners of contiguous parties who were not owner/operators at the site.

TITLE 2—STATE IMPLEMENTATION

1. State Authorization

States are authorized to carry out response actions and cost recoveries following approval from EPA and entering a contractual agreement with EPA. The State is not mandated to take on the responsibility of Superfund, nor is it required to address every NPL site within its borders.

A. Promulgation of Regulations. Within one year of enactment of this legislation, the Administrator (of EPA) will issue regulations to determine a State's eligibility for authorization. The State is deemed eligible if the Administrator determines that "the State possesses the legal authority, technical capability, and resources necessary to conduct response actions and enforcement activities in a manner that is substantially consistent with this Act and the National Contingency Plan. * * *

B. Authorized Use of Fund. States are authorized to receive funding from the Fund for response actions. The amount authorized takes into account the number and financial viability of all PRPs, and is limited to the amount necessary to achieve a level of response that is not more stringent than required under this legislation. Specific regulations will be promulgated within one year by the Administrator, in consultation with the States.

States must assure payment of a 10% cost share for response actions.

States may retain 5% of all cost recoveries for use in its hazardous cleanup response program.

C. Federal Oversight. EPA is allowed periodic review of State programs to determine that response actions selected are consistent with this Act, monies from the Fund are being properly used, and the State's cost recovery efforts are conducted in accordance with the contract. EPA may not, at any time, modify any remedial decision of a State.

The EPA may withdraw State authorization and seek enforcement in Federal court (after 60 days notice) if a State violates its contract of authorization with EPA. Any withdrawal or approval of authorizations are subject to public comment. Finally, if a State chooses to implement response actions which are more stringent than under this Act, they are solely responsible for the cost of any additional costs.

TITLE 3—REMEDY SELECTION

1. Immediate Risk Reduction Measures (IRRM)

The first step at all sites should be to minimize and prevent, to the maximum extent possible, any actual and imminent and substantial endangerment to public health. EPA or the State will have the authority to draw money from the Fund to abate the danger by taking such actions as: removing waste from barrels, tanks, or lagoons; providing alternative water supplies; preventing discharges to surface waters or groundwaters; installing fencing; or instituting other institutional controls (this is not an exclusive list).

The IRRM must be conducted in the most cost-effective manner.

The IRRM will be performed by the State or the EPA as soon as possible; but not later than 60 days after NPL listing. IRRMs are also allowed at a later date if new or changed conditions warrant.

2. Site Scoring

The EPA or State (the lead agency) then scores the site based on then-existing conditions after the IRRM is completed. Thus, the scoring is based on residual risk. If residual risks score high enough, the site is "listed." (Prior conditions are not considered in scoring)

3. Prepare a Long-Term Response Plan (LTRP)

The EPA or State will then prepare a LTRP, which includes four components (see below). PRPs may be given the opportunity to prepare the LTRP, and the lead agency may be able to expedite the LTRP if it determines a standardized remedy satisfies the selection criteria.

A. Site Characterization. Type, nature, and extent of contamination, including location(s) of source(s). This will be more focused than the current RI process and must be completed within twelve months of listing.

B. Risk Assessment. Risk assessment defines who is at risk, what they are at risk of, and the likelihood and degree of the risk. Risk assessment is performed at the same time as the Site Characterization and must be completed within twelve months of listing.

C. Community Advisory Council (CAC). The CAC investigates current and reasonably expected future uses of the site, and affected off-site areas of resources, and determines the community's desire(s) for the site and the potentially affected resources. The CAC's report is also prepared within twelve months of listing. (consultation rights but no veto power)

D. Response Option Identification. Following completion of steps A, B, and C, and earlier if possible, there will be a three month period in which to develop the range of possible response actions and to conduct a cost/benefit analysis on each category of action: Containment (permanent or not while awaiting new technology), remediation, monitoring, and delisting (no further action).

The CAC, PRPs, and other interested parties would then inform the lead agency of their preferred option(s).

4. Long-Term Response Plan Selection. EPA or the State selects a long-term response or combination which achieves an acceptable level of residual risk reduction (the "cleanup

goal'), taking into account such factors as future site uses, cost/benefit considerations, and economic impact. The selected LTRP may include monitoring, containment, institutional controls such as groundwater management zones (GMZs), natural attenuation, and active remediation. ARARs and preference for permanence are eliminated.

Response is selected by lead agency, based on review of the LTRP and input from CAC, PRPs, and the general public. The lead agency shall consider, but is not bound by, the recommendations of the CAC, PRPs, or other parties. ARARs are no longer a consideration, and the preference for permanence is also eliminated.

5. *Transition Provisions.* Existing sites will fall into a three-tier transition process: if an existing NPL site has not yet conducted an RI/FS, then Title III of this Act is executed in full. If an existing NPL site is at some stage between the RI/FS and the execution of the RA contract, then the parties at the site must declare within 30 days of enactment their desire to opt in to this Act and begin

the new remedial process with a new risk assessment, as defined in this Act. The final tier allows for any site at any stage following the execution of the RA contract to restart the process at the risk assessment stage of this Act if the lead agency determines it would be technically and economically feasible.

6. *General Provisions.* (a) Appeal process for IRRM issues: standard of review is arbitrary and capricious, abuse of discretion, or not in accordance with law. There is a seven-day limit on appeals filings in an IRRM. Appeal process for LTRP: de novo review. All appeals are heard by the US District Court where the site is located.

(b) Appeal process on LTRPS: if no appeal or lose appeal, or appeal results in modifications, the PRPs must implement LTRP within 30 days of EPA's decision date or the court's decision date.

(c) EPA/State may have periodic review every 5 years; may trigger a supplemental LTRP, which includes all the process steps for an LTRP.

(d) Site is delisted once cleanup goals have been met, which includes delisting while O&M or monitoring are still being conducted.

(e) All LTRPs shall be determined and initiated within 6 years of the enactment of this act.

TITLE 4—FUNDING

1. *Reauthorization of Tax Authority.* Allows for a straight reauthorization of current taxes relating to Superfund.

2. *Authorizes Appropriations From General Treasury.* For \$250,000,000 per year for five years (no change from current).

3. *New Funding.* Assessments on corporations with taxable income above \$2,000,000 will be increased to 0.24%. A new fee on insurance companies will also go into effect. Funds collected which are a result of these increases will be placed in a fund dedicated solely to cleaning up sites prior to Superfund being enacted.

4. *Sunset of Some Provisions.* Any increases will sunset after five years.