

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE UNITED NATIONS AT 50: BAD  
IN BOSNIA; TIME TO GROW UP

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I'm going to withhold wishing the United Nations a "happy birthday" until it grows up. My particular problem with this international organization—chartered for a mighty mission and with the best of intentions—comes into clear focus when you look at the sorry state of its performance in Bosnia.

As so often is the case, the editors of the Wall Street Journal have offered their readers an insightful and incisive examination of current conditions. That is the case with today's editorial, "Virtual United Nations," which I am pleased to draw to the attention of my colleagues in Congress.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 27, 1995]

## VIRTUAL UNITED NATIONS

Fifty years ago this week, representatives of 50 countries gathered in San Francisco to sign the Charter of the United Nations. It was probably both the novelty of peace in Europe and the dream that it would spread and last that inspired the U.N.'s signatories to pledge to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" by practicing "tolerance and [living] together in peace," by uniting "our strength to maintain international peace and security" and by accepting "principles and the institution of methods" so that "armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest."

Fine as they are, it is difficult to imagine that these words sounded any less like rules for a virtual reality world than they do today. Then as now, people like to believe that having such intentions is important, no matter that war is raging in Bosnia under the U.S.'s watchful eye.

This 50th anniversary year of the U.N. features far more debates about how the U.N. needs to be reformed than recounting of its successes.

But these ideas do not address the key failings of the U.N. that are visible all around us. These are not just the shortcomings that can be attributed to the dearth of collective interest and political will. They are also uniquely U.N.-inspired instances of failing to do what the organization and its bodies say it is dedicated to doing.

The failure of the U.N. in Bosnia is too grand to describe exhaustively or even in thematic terms, so events of last week will have to suffice. The refusal of the United Nations to authorize a NATO request for an air strike on a U.N.-mandated target last week was merely the latest in a series of such vetoes.

A new type of failure of the U.N. was also on display last week in Belgrade. There, the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is complaining that it is besieged by draft-age ethnic Serb men—mainly refugees

from Bosnia and Croatia—who are being rounded up for conscription into the rump-Yugoslav army. Figures given by the office are that as many as 2,500 men have already been press-ganged, and 70 "begging for some sort of protection" were turned away by UNHCR on Thursday alone.

Also last week was Le Monde's report that for a year the United Nations has been sitting on a report written by its own people that shows that the Serbs alone have pursued ethnic cleansing as a planned and systematic government policy and that they have been responsible for the vast majority of the other war crimes and atrocities. The report makes the explicit admission that it is not possible to treat all of the parties in the Bosnian conflict on an equal basis.

The U.N. not only made this pretense possible, but also dressed it up with the mantle of the world's prominent international mediating body. This farce of moral equivalence continues despite the existence of the U.N.'s report and was most recently on display on Friday when the Security Council condemned Bosnian Muslim army efforts to block the movement of Unprofor forces in its attempt to lift the siege of Sarajevo.

To be sure, many organizations and individual states have failed Bosnia. But the U.N. is the body that purports to be competent in such situations. Worse than inaction (which the U.N. could then blame on member-state cowardice), the U.N.'s actions have in many ways worsened the conflict.

Those who talk of U.N. reform are therefore the most optimistic of the pundits. Many believe the body is simply unreformable because consensus of the type that existed in 1944 and 1945 would be impossible to find today. Presumably there is a role for such an organization, though perhaps confined to a talk shop. Yet as long as the U.N. undermines its own goals, as it has in Bosnia by refusing to acknowledge and condemn blatant aggression, any hope that it will somehow develop into a useful forum for conflict resolution are likely to be disappointed.

AMENDMENT TO THE ENERGY  
AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS  
BILL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, as per the request of the Rules Committee, I am submitting an amendment to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill for preprinting in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is quite simple, it would simply add \$100 million to the energy supply, research, and development activities account in the bill and offset the increase with a corresponding cut in the Department of Energy departmental administration account. Mr. Speaker, my amendment is intended to re-

store funding to a couple of valuable research and development programs while making further cuts in the DOE bureaucracy.

The first program is the Energy Research Laboratory Technology Transfer Program which was funded at \$57 million last year and unfortunately has been zeroed out in this bill. This program is a highly important tool for developing our industrial technological base for the future. Lab Tech Transfer programs around the country provide industry with access to the incredible R&D resources and capabilities of our national laboratories. Every year, thousands of scientists from U.S. companies perform experiments in collaboration with scientists at our national labs. Through this program, technologies developed at our national labs become resources that permit U.S. industry to introduce new state-of-the-art products and to enhance its competitive position in domestic and international markets.

The Lab Tech Transfer Program also funds cooperative research and development agreements, or CRADA's, with small- and medium-sized companies around the country. Currently, there are CRADA's in such important fields as advanced materials, advanced computing, biotechnology, nuclear medicine, and others. For each of these CRADA's, industry more than matches the amount of funds contributed by our national labs. Mr. Speaker, I believe that this kind of collaborative partnership between industry and our national laboratories is necessary to the economic future of the country and is certainly a higher priority than the administration of the sprawling Department of Energy.

The second general area that I think should be funded at a higher level is biological and environmental research; specifically oceanographic and carbon dioxide programs. These programs quantify the mechanisms and processes by which carbon dioxide is assimilated, transported and transformed in coastal oceans; study the flux of carbon dioxide between the oceans and the atmosphere and develop remote sensing equipment for measurement of carbon dioxide in the oceans.

Mr. Speaker, while I am not convinced of the theory of global warming, it does seem to me that it is worth our while to find out its validity. This of course can only be done through more research and there is valuable work going on right now in the fields of oceanographic and carbon dioxide research. Again, I place a higher priority on this than the bureaucracy at DOE and I urge adoption of the amendment.

● 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.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN.  
JEFFREY R. GRIME

**HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Brig. Gen. Jeffrey R. Grime for his dedicated service to our Nation as the commander of the 4th Wing for the U.S. Air Force. General Grime was assigned to Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, NC in July 1993 as commander of the 4th Wing. The 4th Wing has been involved in every major air support action undertaken by the United States. General Grime also commands an F-15E and KC-10 composite wing, a major air combat command base with more than 4,600 personnel who provide logistics support for the 916th Air Refueling Wing.

General Grime served with distinction from February to August 1994 as the commander of the 4404th Composite Wing at Dhahran Air Base in Saudi Arabia. He has also presided over the addition of the national training mission for the F-15E—giving Seymour Johnson the world's largest compliment of this state-of-the-art weapons system. Also under his command, the 4th Wing received the highest rating during the air combat command operational readiness inspection, thus establishing a new standard of excellence for the U.S. Air Force.

As if his operational contributions have not been enough, General Grime distinguished himself in reaching out to the civilian community of the Goldsboro area. This was shown in an increase in base tours and by over 94,000 hours of volunteer work by service members in Wayne County in 1994 alone. Indeed, General Grime has made a big difference in the lives of many—and there are plenty of personal testimonies supporting it. From all of us who have worked with General Grime, we join in bidding him a fond farewell. Thank you, Jeff Grime, for your friendship and extraordinary contributions to Goldsboro-Wayne County, NC, and to our Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO THEO JACKSON, AN  
EXAMPLE OF EXCELLENCE IN  
DEDICATION

**HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, in this world there are those people who dedicate themselves to the work ethic, and the needs of others.

Mr. Speaker, Theo Jackson is such a person.

Theo has dedicated himself to the needs of American Airlines, starting some 26 years ago.

Theo uprooted his family for his company, and came west to assume the role of general manager at the Oakland Airport.

Mr. Speaker, Theo gave of his time above and beyond the call of duty, sacrificing family time and personal wants for the benefit of his

company. He also dedicated himself to the community, becoming involved in various activities to make a difference and an impact.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a gentleman who exemplifies the type of dedication so needed in America today, Mr. Theo Jackson.

HONORING SENATOR BARRY  
LEVEY ON THE OCCASION OF HIS  
RETIREMENT

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. State senator and chairman of the senate judiciary committee, Barry Levey is retiring after a distinguished career in service to the people of Ohio.

I had the privilege of serving in the Ohio State Senate while Barry served in the Ohio House of Representatives during the 1960's and again when he joined the State senate in 1987. I can tell you Barry has been a strong advocate and outstanding friend to southwestern Ohio. Barry's aggressive leadership has been crucial in promoting the concerns of the citizens of this area.

Barry holds the distinction of being the only member in Ohio history to be the chairman of both the senate and house judiciary committees. He is a graduate of Middletown High School, the University of Michigan, and the Ohio State University College of Law. This former officer in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps was first elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1962 and served in that body until 1970. After a successful career in banking and business, Barry returned to public service in 1987 as a State senator. Throughout his distinguished tenure, Barry has demonstrated his deep faith in, and dedication to, upholding the principles of American democracy. He has been a strong advocate for education and has been recognized for his efforts on behalf of controlling government spending.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Senator Barry Levey over the years. While Barry is leaving his official capacity as State senator, I know he will continue to be actively involved in those causes dear to him.

I ask my colleagues to join in paying a special tribute to my friend, Senator Barry Levey's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him, his wife Marilee, and their three children all the best in the years ahead.

THE 1995 CONGRESSIONAL HIGH  
SCHOOL ARTS COMPETITION

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the opening of the 14th annual congressional high school arts exhibition, entitled "An Artistic Discovery." This competition, which is held in congressional districts throughout the country, with the winning entry being displayed in the U.S. Capitol, is designed to recognize the creative talents of young Americans.

This event is an inspiration to many young artists, Mr. Speaker. I recently received a letter from the parents of Dan Sutherland, the winner of the arts competition in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland in 1984. In this letter, which I would like to share with my colleagues, Ann and Doug Sutherland of Greenbelt write:

Our son Dan was your district's selection in 1984. This recognition from outside his realm of family, friends, and school helped give him the assurance to decide to pursue art as a career. He won art scholarships as an undergraduate at James Madison University and as a graduate student at Syracuse University. Dan moved to Texas with his wife, and began as an adjunct instructor at the University of Texas, Austin. This month (May, 1995) Dan was selected from among 400 applicants for a teaching and painting/drawing position on the University of Texas faculty.

Encouragement from this type of competition is important, particularly in a field like art where so many people tell youngsters, "You can't make a living in art." Be assured that this program and your contribution to it was an important stepping stone in our son's evolving career as an artist.

Mr. Speaker, the artistic heritage of our country is dependent upon our young artists and I would like to congratulate this year's arts competition winners from the Fifth Congressional District: First place—Rina Wiedenhoef, a student at Eleanor Roosevelt High School in Greenbelt, for her winning watercolor entry entitled, "Self-portrait."

Second place (tie)—Erik Minter, a student at Thomas Stone High School in Waldorf, for his oil painting entitled, "Mason Dixon Door," and Alicia Pirner of Northern High School in Calvert County for her colored pencil drawing entitled, "Mediterranean Villa."

Third place (tie)—Greg Paterno, a student at Leonardtown High School for his acrylic painting of football players in action entitled, "4th and 1;" and Khalise Holmes of Laurel High School in Prince Georges County for a linoleum block print entitled, "Still Life With Flowers."

I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting these talented individuals. These young artists enrich our cultural traditions, and through this competition we continue to encourage their creative energies.

WE THE PEOPLE \* \* \* THE CITIZEN  
AND THE CONSTITUTION

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the national conference in Washington of We the People \* \* \* the Citizen and the Constitution to congratulate the teachers and educational administrators who have participated in and led this highly effective program.

We the People \* \* \* the Citizen and the Constitution is a program of the Center for Civil Education, and is funded by the U.S. Department of Education by act of Congress. The program teaches the principles of the U.S. Constitution. It does so by engaging students at the upper elementary, middle, and high school levels in group research, study and debate on the central issues and questions which shaped our Constitution.

Marie Gosnell is a ninth grade civics teacher at Medford High School. Her honors class presented their hearing project to parents and teachers this past May after finishing six units of the We the People \* \* \* national curriculum. Mrs. Gosnell finds it to be, "among the most exciting programs, involving students deeply, preparing them for citizenship, and giving them a rich understanding of why our government functions as it does."

We the People is an example of how coordination and consultation among Federal and State education officials and teachers can produce a national program which addresses the fundamental issues of civics education. The excitement generated by this program should be emphasized, especially in the face of recent attacks by some groups on the Department of Education and on any national educational coordination or standards in the name of local control.

The program also builds links between public officials, businesses, parents, educators, and students. Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the late Warren Burger, called it "one of the most extensive and effective programs for the education of young Americans about our constitutional system of government and the principles and values it represents." I and members of my staff have visited schools to support the program's goal of directly involving legislators.

Once again, I congratulate the organizers, teachers and students of the We the People program.

RETURN TO STRONGER 5 MPH  
BUMPER STANDARD

**HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation I have proposed before to restore automobile bumper protection standards to the 5-mile-per-hour requirement that was in force when the Reagan administration took office in 1981.

Beginning in 1978, new cars were equipped with bumpers capable of withstanding any damage in accidents occurring at 5 miles per hour or less. That action was taken in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972, which requires the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] to set a bumper standard that "seek(s) to obtain the maximum feasible reduction of cost to the public and to the consumer."

As part of the Reagan administration's effort to ease what it called the regulatory burden on the automobile industry, NHTSA reduced the standard to 2.5 miles per hour in 1982, claiming that weaker bumpers would be lighter, and would therefore cost less to install and replace, and would provide better fuel economy. This supposedly meant a consumer would save money over the life of a car, since the lower purchase and fuel costs should outweigh the occasionally higher cost of any accident. The administration promised at the time to provide bumper data to consumers, so that car buyers could make informed choices about the amount they wished to spend for extra bumper protection.

This experiment has been a total failure. None of the anticipated benefits of a weaker bumper standard has materialized. Crash tests conducted by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety [IIHS] have shown year after year that bumper performance has little or nothing to do with bumper weight or car price. Lighter bumpers seem to perform just as well as heavier ones in accidents, and bumpers on inexpensive autos perform just as well as or better than the bumpers on expensive autos. In fact, some of the heaviest and most expensive bumpers serve no energy-absorbing purpose at all. Adding insult to injury, NHTSA has virtually ignored its promise to make adequate crash safety and damage information available to consumers.

What has happened is that consumers are spending hundreds of millions of dollars in extra repair costs and higher insurance premiums because of the extra damage incurred in low-speed accidents. In IIHS's latest series of 5-mile-per-hour crash tests, all but 1 of the 14 1995 midsize four-door models tested sustained damage that ranged up to \$1,056 in the two crash tests this legislation would restore as a standard. That is a Federal standard that cars were required to withstand without any damage at all. Worse yet, the lowest total damage repair cost for IIHS's four crash tests—all at 5 miles per hour was \$1,433; and 3 of the 14 cars ended up with more than \$3,000 damage in those 4 tests at 5 miles per hour. That a consumer would be faced with this amount of damage after an accident occurring at 5 miles per hour is both offensive and totally unnecessary.

There is no doubt that consumers overwhelmingly favor a stricter bumper standard, a survey conducted in 1992 by the Insurance Research Council found that almost 70 percent of respondents said cars should have bumpers that provide protection in low speed collisions, and over 80 percent said they would choose protective bumpers over stylish bumpers. Surely no one buying a new car would prefer the extra inconvenience and cost associated with damage sustained in low-

speed accidents with weaker bumpers to the virtually negligible additional cost, if any, of stronger bumpers.

Both Consumers Union, which has petitioned NHTSA unsuccessfully to rescind the change, and the Center for Auto Safety strongly support Federal legislation requiring a return to the 5-miles-per-hour bumper standard. The insurance industry also strongly believes rolling back the bumper standard was an irresponsible move, and supports a stronger standard as a way of controlling auto insurance costs.

Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration made a serious, costly mistake when it rolled back the bumper standard. It has cost consumers many hundreds of millions of dollars, with no offsetting benefit at all. Some manufacturers have continued voluntarily to supply the stronger bumpers. But car buyers, who cannot look at a bumper system and judge how it would perform, have no easy way of knowing whether cars have the stronger or weaker bumpers.

Reestablishing the 5-miles-per-hour bumper standard would be the most effective and easiest measure Congress could approve this year to reduce excessive automobile insurance costs. We can save consumers hundreds of millions of dollars by a re-instating a proven regulation that worked well in actual practice. We cannot allow rhetoric about the burden of Government regulation and the advantages of free market economics to blind us to the reality of the unnecessary costs of minor automobile accidents. It is long past time to restore rationality to automobile bumper protection standards.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this proposal to restore the 5-mile-per-hour bumper standard.

A RUMMAGE SALE ON THE  
ENVIRONMENT

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, each day we seem to have a clearer view of ways in which the Republican Congress intends to attempt to balance our Nation's budget—and this week's action by the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is an alarming indication that it will be our Nation's most valuable natural resources that will play a major role in this balancing act.

As a recent San Francisco Chronicle editorial laments the subcommittee's actions appears to be "a national rummage sale, the effect of which will be to privatize, commercialize, pollute, and consume America's natural heritage."

I believe that those of us who have worked for years to protect our natural resources would agree with the Chronicle's view that such actions are "a sell-out, pure and simple."

I commend the following editorial to my colleagues' attention:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 22, 1995]

A RUMMAGE SALE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Now we know how the Republican Congress is going to balance the budget: auction off

the nation's most valuable natural resources, along with its own votes, to the highest bidder.

Make no mistake, the legislation on offshore oil and gas leasing and the East Mojave National Preserve that passed the House Appropriations Subcommittee Tuesday is part and parcel of a giant national rummage sale, the effect of which will be to privatize, commercialize, pollute and consume America's natural heritage.

It is a sell-out, pure and simple. The congressional assault on natural resources is far from being limited to the coasts and the desert. The House budget plan calls for selling—or even giving away—vast tracts of national forests, and other House legislation would set up a commission to study the closure of national parks.

Still other proposals call for turning national wildlife areas over to the states to do with as they please. And an amendment to the vetoed budget rescission act, that would have doubled the cutting of timber in national forests while suspending all environmental protections, has risen from its well deserved grave and is heading back to the president's desk.

In April, President Clinton promised to veto any bill that compromises America's clean water, clean air and toxic waste laws. If he is as good as his word, every single one of these ecological nightmares must be vetoed if and when they reach his desk.

Let's look at just three of them. The so-called "logging without laws" amendment to the rescission bill would virtually hand national forest management over to timber barons with chain saws.

Ostensibly intended to expedite salvage logging of dead and dying trees, it would direct the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to cut more than 6.2 million board-feet over the next 18 months with no regard to the protections stipulated in the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Clean Water Act or the Endangered Species Act.

The bill's definition of "salvage" timber would include all "associated trees," "insect-infected trees" and "trees imminently susceptible to fire or insect attack"—in other words, anything that can be cut.

A recent BLM memo correctly characterized it as "more or less a license for unregulated timber harvest."

Second, the House Interior Appropriations bill would virtually zero-out funding for National Park Service management of the new Mojave National Preserve, created last fall as part of the California Desert Protection Act.

Not satisfied with having won a battle to permit continued hunting and grazing in the preserve, Representative Jerry Lewis, R-Redlands, along with ranching and mining interests, are pressing ultimately for a reversal of the Desert Protection Act, which took eight years to negotiate.

It seems not to matter a whit to Lewis that many of his own constituents, including the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, which originally opposed the preserve, is now enthusiastic about winning full funding for it, having noted that tourist visits in the area have increased dramatically since the preserve was established.

Finally, the same legislation would open up all federal waters on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to leasing by oil and gas extractors, reversing a 14-year moratorium on offshore drilling that has enjoyed bipartisan support, including that of Governor Wilson.

Laughingly, congressional Republicans argued that the United States is too dependent upon foreign oil and that it would be irresponsible not to explore all domestic sources. But a Department of Energy study shows that there are approximately 726 million barrels of proven reserves off the California coast.

This means that, in exchange for allowing oil derricks to threaten spills along the entire length of our coast, the nation would get all of 41 days worth of energy from proven oil reserves—a bargain that only members of Congress in thrall to oil companies could appreciate.

President Clinton, get out the veto pen.

#### THE JAYCEE ALLIANCE MOBILIZES YOUNG AMERICANS TO GET INVOLVED

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride today in saluting the commencement of an organization created so that young Americans in their twenties, thirties, and forties can have a collective voice on pertinent Federal issues of the day. The Jaycee Alliance is a new national, grassroots organization, boasting 150,000 members, that will allow concerned and involved young leaders to contribute their thoughts and experiences on issues before the U.S. Congress and State legislatures, and will form a compact between each generation of Americans to the next.

I applaud the success of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce—Jaycees—organization and I proudly point to my membership as a Jaycee at an early age as essential in my professional development. I firmly believe that the new Jaycee Alliance is an intelligent and much needed organization that will edify and mobilize thousands of new leaders into the 21st century. We are facing some very serious challenges in terms of this and future generations' responsibility to prioritize Government spending in a fiscally prudent fashion. I am pleased that the Jaycee Alliance has already pledged its support for the balanced budget amendment, which I too have supported throughout my years in public office.

Many young business people and homemakers are striving to achieve the American dream and make their communities better places to live. These are bright, energetic people who are interested in securing and creating high-wage jobs, keeping their streets safe, and promoting the highest quality of education in their children's schools. The challenges we, as Americans, face are certainly daunting, but they pale in comparison to the energy this young, invigorated group has to offer. Now is the time that people in the early and middle stages of their careers should mark as the day on which they were invited to get involved. In the finest tradition of the Jaycees, I am confident that the alliance will succeed in becoming the voice of young Americans.

#### ALASKA NATIVE SUBSISTENCE WHALING EXPENSE CHARITABLE TAX DEDUCTION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a measure that would provide critically needed tax relief to a few Alaskan Native whaling captains who otherwise may not be able to continue their centuries-old tradition of subsistence whaling. In brief, this bill would provide a modest charitable deduction to those Native captains who organize and support traditional whaling hunt activities for their communities.

The Inupiat and Siberian Yupik Eskimos living in the coastal villages of northern and western Alaska have been hunting the bowhead whale for thousands of years. The International Whaling Commission [IWC] has acknowledged that "whaling, more than any other activity, fundamentally underlies the total lifeway of these communities."

Today, under the regulatory eye of the IWC and the U.S. Department of Commerce, these Natives continue a sharply restricted bowhead subsistence hunt out of 10 coastal villages. Local regulation of the hunt is vested in the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission [AEWC] under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The entire Native whaling community participates in these hunting activities. However, Native tradition requires that the whaling captains are financially and otherwise responsible for the actual conduct of the hunt; meaning they must provide the boat, fuel, gear, weapons, ammunition, food, and special clothing for their crews. Furthermore, they must store the whale meat until it is used.

Each of the approximately 35 bowhead whales landed each year provides thousands of pounds of meat and muktuk—blubber and skin—for these Native communities. Native culture dictates that a whaling captain whose crew lands a whale is responsible for feeding the community in which the captain lives. Customarily, the whale is divided and shared by all of the people in the community free of charge.

In recent years, Native whaling captains have been treating their whaling expenses as a deduction against their personal Federal income tax, because they donate the whale meat to their community and because their expenses have skyrocketed due to the increased costs in complying with Federal requirements necessary to outfit a whaling crew. The IRS has refused to allow these deductions, placing an extreme financial burden on those who use personal funds to support their Native communities' traditional activities. Currently five whaling captains have appeals of these disallowances pending before the Tax Court of the IRS.

The bill I am introducing today would amend section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the investments made by this relatively small and fixed number of subsistence Native whaling captains are fully deductible as

charitable contributions against their personal Federal income tax. Such an amendment should also retroactively resolve the disallowance and assessment cases now pending within the statute of limitations.

The expenses incurred by these whaling captains are for the benefit of the entire Native community. These expenses are vital contributions whose only purposes are to provide food to the community and to perpetuate the aboriginal traditions of the Native subsistence whaling culture.

Each Alaskan Native subsistence whaling captain spends an average of \$2,500 to \$5,000 in whaling equipment and expenses in a given year. A charitable deduction for these expenses would translate into a maximum revenue impact of approximately \$230,000 a year.

Such a charitable deduction is justified on a number of grounds. The donations of material and provisions for the purpose of carrying out subsistence whaling, in effect, are charitable contributions to the Inupiat and Siberian Yupik communities for the purpose of supporting an activity that is of considerable cultural, religious, and subsistence importance to those Native people. In expanding the amounts claimed, a captain is donating those amounts to the community to carry out these functions.

Similarly, the expenditures can be viewed as donations to the Inupiat Community of the North Slope [ICAS], to the AEWC, and to the communities' participating churches. The ICAS is a federally recognized Indian tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984). Under the Indian Tax Status Act, donations to such an Indian tribe are tax deductible (28 U.S.C. 7871(a)(1)(A)). The AEWC is a 501(c)(3) organization. Both the ICAS and the AEWC are charged with the preservation of Native Alaskan whaling rights.

Also, it is important to note the North Slope Borough of Alaska, on its own and through the AEWC, spends approximately \$500,000 to \$700,000 annually on bowhead whale research and other Arctic marine research programs in support of the U.S. efforts at the International Whaling Commission. This is money that otherwise would come from the Federal budget to support the U.S. representation at the IWC.

Given these facts and the internationally and federally protected status of the Native Alaskan subsistence whale hunt, I believe expenditures for the hunt should be treated as charitable donations under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code. I ask my fellow Members to join with me in clarifying the Federal Tax Code to make this a reality for these Native whaling captains.

#### RECOGNITION OF ORLANDO YARBOROUGH AND GROUP

**HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to publicly recognize an outstanding group of people in my district. Because of the great number of outstanding citizens in the Second

District of Maryland, I am hesitant to single out one particular example. This group, however, has been selected for a great honor on behalf of the United States, and should be so recognized.

Mr. Orlando Yarborough works with at-risk youngsters in the Essex-Middle River area of Baltimore County. This area is a very strong, working class area that has been slow to recover from the most recent recession. Therefore, opportunities for young people to get involved in programs that give them self-esteem and a sense of accomplishment are critical.

Mr. Yarborough developed an after school personal power package for kids. Participants sign a contract to improve their bodies as well as their minds in activities done at the Body Mechanics Family Fitness Center. The program encompasses academic and physical exercises, community service, and a discussion of personal improvement. The contract also specifies that participants will not smoke, fight, use profane language, nor use drugs or alcohol.

The program has the enthusiastic support and financial backing of many local business and community groups, as well as prominent members of the community at large.

Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Yarborough's group was selected to attend ceremonies commemorating the 1,500th anniversary of the founding of the Shaolin Temple in mainland China. The selection was based on the program's emphasis on discipline, perseverance, and character development. They are the only U.S. citizens to be invited to this very historic event. While in China, the team will be training, performing demonstrations, speaking at local schools, and generally acting as good will ambassadors of the United States. They will be introducing American ideas and culture to their hosts as well as bringing some of China's rich culture and heritage back to share with their friends and families.

This, Mr. Speaker, is what I want America to stand for: kids who take the responsibility to constructively improve themselves and their communities without turning to the evils of substance abuse or crime. Similarly, we should honor adults like Mr. Yarborough who care enough about their communities and their kids to put forth the effort in making programs like this work.

Mr. Speaker, I could not be more proud of Mr. Yarborough and his kids. They are our future. And I want to recognize Mr. Yarborough and everyone else connected with this noble endeavor. The sacrifices made by the community on behalf of each child will pay many dividends in the form of productive, well-rounded citizens.

#### AMERICAN CHILDREN DESERVE EDUCATIONAL CHOICE

**HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of Members the following article by Walter Williams which appeared in the June 23, 1995, Richmond Times Dispatch. I believe

Mr. Williams' remarks paint an honest portrait of the debate surrounding the critical need for school choice.

[From the Richmond Times Dispatch, June 23, 1995]

#### BLACK VICTIMS OF LIBERALS WANT CHOICE IN EDUCATION

(By Walter Williams)

The nation's capital provides one of the best examples of the destructiveness of liberal ideas. Washington used to be a thriving city where free persons of color and freed slaves established flourishing family businesses. As early as 1899, the black students of Washington's Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School scored higher than any of the white schools in the District of Columbia. From 1870 to 1955, most Dunbar graduates went to colleges like Oberlin, Harvard, Amherst, Williams, and Wesleyan. Washington was home to a broad, upwardly mobile black middle class.

All that has changed. According to Philip Murphy's article in Policy Review, Washington has "the highest per-capita murder and violent-crime rates, the highest percentage of residents on public assistance, the highest-paid school board, the lowest SAT scores, the most single-parent families, and the most lawyers per capita."

People are fleeing Washington in droves. During the second half of the 1980s alone, over 157,000—one-fifth of Washington's population—moved. This exodus disproportionately consisted of black households earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 a year. Today, Washington's population is 578,000, down from a peak of 800,000.

To blame racism for Washington's emergence into a bankrupted Third-World-type city requires a lot of imagination. Washington is a city where the mayor is black, the chief of police is black, the school superintendent is black, and most of the city council is black. Can we blame poor revenue sources? According to Murphy, the city takes in an astonishing \$8,950 in revenue for every man, woman, and child in its jurisdiction. That's to be compared to \$4,000 and \$3,700 in nearby Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Nonetheless, the city is in receivership. Its bonds have achieved junk status because it manages to spend \$1,000 more per person than it receives in revenue.

Washington's story can be told in varying degrees in other predominantly black cities. The story is a monument to the failure of the liberal ideas of Democrats, black politicians, and civil-rights organizations. Liberals have convinced blacks that we deal with crime not by arresting and locking up criminals but by searching for crime's original causes. This theory gives criminals carte blanche to prey on law-abiding citizens. Liberals have convinced blacks that we deal with education fraud by spending more money to create programs that fall just short of lunacy. Liberals don't expose their children to this nonsense—they enroll their children in private schools.

Victims of the liberals are mostly poor, black people who have few options—such as Sheila Stamps, a widowed mother of five living in a housing project. She complains, "You can't let the children out by themselves, and the playground is littered with intravenous needles." Like most black parents, Ms. Stamps wants school choice, saying: "Any child in this city should be able to go to the best schools. If they meet the criteria, let them go." But her liberal "benefactors" say no.

When black Americans finally come to the full realization of what liberals have done to

them, it's going to make last November's political revolution look like a Girl Scout outing.

### JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS HAVE LUNCH WITH THEIR REPRESENTATIVE

#### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, those who believe that youth are not interested in public affairs have not met the eighth grade class at Churchville Junior High in Elmhurst, IL. In a contest, sponsored by the school's social studies department, the students were asked to write an essay entitled, "Why I would like to have lunch with Representative Hyde." The students used the opportunity to voice opinions on a wide range of issues. Many also expressed interest in running for public office and making positive contributions to government in the future. I would like to share with my colleagues the six winning essays, and am happy to report that we had lunch and discussed some of the students' concerns and questions about political office.

HENRY HYDE

(By Gwen Infusino)

I wish to have lunch with the prominent politician, Henry Hyde. I would very much enjoy expressing my political opinions. I would enjoy meeting him because I want to know about the life of a politician. Also, I am interested in the way government works.

I would very much enjoy expressing my political opinions. I'm concerned about society, environment, and many other issues. I'm happy to imagine that I just might make a difference. I'm sure Mr. Hyde is open to all kinds of opinions and suggestions.

I would enjoy meeting him because I want to know about the life of a politician. At this point in time, many people my age are making career decisions. These will affect us for the rest of our lives. If I find a politician's life appealing, I might choose to get into that field.

I am interested in the way government works. America is where I live, and so will all of our children. I want to learn a bit about our system so I know how it works and how safe it makes it for us all. I feel knowing about our political and judicial system is a must for us all.

In conclusion, I would like to meet Henry Hyde for three prominent reasons. I want to know about the life of a politician. I am interested in expressing my political opinions. I want to ask him about our government and the way it works.

#### WHY I WOULD LIKE TO EAT LUNCH WITH CONGRESSMAN HYDE

(By Jodi Carnevale)

For a thirteen year old I have very strong opinions that I share with people to show them how I feel. Congressman Hyde did the same thing. That is why I would be honored to eat lunch with him and talk one on one.

Congressman Hyde had made a presentation on abortions and why he was very anti-abortion. I was lucky enough to hear his presentation, and even get a cassette tape of the speech. I have the same morals on abortion that he does, and I find it interesting

that someone older than me has the same feelings I do about abortions. It would be an exciting, as well as educational experience for me to tell him how I feel, and to tell him that as a kid, I greatly respect him for having such strong feelings, and publicly addressing them on such a strong world-wide debate. I would also like to know if since he addressed his opinion on abortions publicly if he has received any remarks on his position regarding abortions. It's not very likely that someone with as much authority as Congressman Hyde states his position. I admire that greatly.

I also believe it would be fun to talk to him one on one to find out his positions on other world-wide problems. I would like to know if he has made a speech about any other topic, and if so, where you can find them, because his speeches make an impact on me and I would like to have more.

That is why I would like to eat lunch with Congressman Hyde, I respect him for telling the truth, and I know he is open and willing to state his opinion on issues as big as abortions. I would also like to go out with him because I would just like to tell him how much I admire his way of speaking out to people.

#### WHY I WANT TO GO TO LUNCH WITH HENRY HYDE

(By Melissa Greco)

I would like to go to lunch with Henry Hyde because it will expand my knowledge in social sciences and in politics. I am very interested in people's opinions and I would like to ask Mr. Henry Hyde some questions of my own. I have lots of respect for people involved in making our government work and settling laws. I have lots of opinions of my own and I would love to represent Churchville.

Some topics that I would like to discuss with Congressman Hyde are: gun control, abortion, our national debt, and the baseball strike. I want to know if he thinks that guns should be outlawed or if they should remain on the streets. Then I would discuss my opinion on this matter. I also want to know if he believes in abortion and his reasoning. Another issue I would like to ask him about is the baseball strike. Does he believe that the players or the owners are being unfair? I would also like to know what he is doing to help reduce our national debt. I would also like to ask Congressman Hyde what laws he is trying to pass now.

I will represent Churchville by displaying well behaved manners. I always respect my elders and am very polite to others. I would love to have the honor of representing Churchville and meeting Mr. Henry Hyde.

I think that politics is very interesting and one day I would like to become a part of it and represent, not only Churchville but the United States. This opportunity would bring me one step closer toward this goal. As I mentioned, I would like to hear out Mr. Henry Hyde's ideas and reasoning on important issues that we are dealing with in our society everyday.

#### WHY I WOULD LIKE TO GO TO LUNCH WITH REPRESENTATIVE HYDE

(By Megan Guimon)

I think that being able to go out to lunch with Representative Hyde would be a great privilege, and something we will probably never again have the chance to experience. As eighth graders, this is our last year attending Churchville, and this would be a perfect last memory of it. My Uncle Roy

McC Campbell is a trustee in Leyden Township, and I have heard Representative Hyde's name since I was little. I think it would be great to finally get to meet him in person, and actually get to talk to him. I think that it would be very fascinating to hear ideas and views from a person that has such a great deal to do with the outcome of them. I don't know very much on the government system, and it seems like a lot of work, with very many obligations and pressures attached to it. Though I know in my heart that I will never get into politics as a career, I still believe that it is very important to understand and experience all different areas. I know that a chance like this is very rare, and this is why I felt that I should try to get involved. I think that it is very important for kids our age to understand or at least acknowledge our government system. That's why I believe that this is such a perfect chance for all of us. I think that it is completely different than listening to an already prepared speech. I think that this is such a terrific program that Churchville has setup, and Representative Hyde has fit us into his surely tight schedule, and I hope to be a part of it.

#### WHY I WOULD WANT TO HAVE LUNCH WITH HENRY HYDE

(By Joy Tetrick)

I would very much enjoy having lunch with Dupage County Representative, Henry Hyde. It would be a very honorable and memorable experience.

One reason I would like to go to lunch with Henry Hyde is to find out the answers to some questions I have. It would be interesting to see what he does all day, how stable is his job, to find out how they come up with new laws, how much he has to work a week, etc. It would also be interesting to find out how he got in politics, like if he was a lawyer and then decided to try out for a position. I would also want to know if he enjoys his job, if it's pressuring at times, how his family feels about it.

Henry Hyde is very well respected and again, it would be an honor to have lunch with him. I would be on my best behavior at all times if I was chosen, and I think I would be a good representative of Churchville Junior High School.

I would also like to talk to him about some ideas I have. One idea is about Salt Creek. I live right by Salt Creek so I know how polluted it is. It is so polluted that York High School wouldn't let my brothers class test some things out because it was too dangerous.

It would also be neat to see a bigger recycling program. In our school were have a recycling program for paper but I'm talking about going farther than that. I'm talking about having a recycling program for the cafeteria. For Styrofoam, plastic, etc. It would be neat to have it in all schools in DuPage county. Also, to have recycling programs for home. I know Elmhurst has one but Addison doesn't. In Addison you have to buy plastic bags. Most people don't want to buy them. It would be neat to see all DuPage county doing these ideas.

#### WHY I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE LUNCH WITH REPRESENTATIVE HYDE

(By Heidi Wilberschied)

I can't even begin to tell you all the reasons I want to go! In fact when I first heard about it I told my whole family! (I was very excited). These are some of the reasons I want to go: It's a chance of a life time, I've

got a lot of questions, I want to know how it feels to be in this position, and most importantly I want to be in a similar position when I grow up.

It's definitely a chance of a lifetime. I've always had dreams of meeting the president, not to mention being the president. Representative Hyde is just as important. Also, I don't know anyone who's had such a chance like this, it's one of the highest privileges I can think of.

I have many questions, such as, "What do you exactly do? Do you agree with other senator's opinions? Do you enjoy your job"? There is so much an 8th grader is deprived of knowing on this subject. (Although it isn't due to Mr. Caldwell's and Mr. Heap's expertise in the field of Social Science/Studies.)

I want to know how it feels to be in this position. It's a great honor. He hold's many people's trust and opinions. After all that's how he got chosen. Is his position stressful or successful?

Most importantly I want to be in a similar position when I grow up. Ever since I was young I've been interested and intrigued by our government. I've wanted to be in a government position for four years. I know it's a big dream, and I know it will take many years of hard work, but I want it. I want to hold a high government position, so you can be sure I'll get it. That's why I want this opportunity so much. I need much information and education now so I can start forming opinions now, so I'll be familiar and knowledgeable in this field in my upcoming years.

To conclude my points; It's a chance of a life time, I've got a lot of questions, I want to know how it is to be in this position, and I want to be in this position. I really want to go.

IN APPRECIATION OF CHRISTIAN  
RELIEF SERVICES ON THEIR  
10TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Christian Relief Services, an international, charitable organization located in Lorton, VA. Throughout its 10-year history, Christian Relief Services has always had one overriding goal: to help those in need both in the United States and around the world.

From the hollows of Appalachia and the barren plains of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, to a children's home in Kenya and the first pediatric hospital in Haiti, and to the children of Chernobyl in Ukraine, Christian Relief Services has touched lives.

Just minutes from this building are some of the poorest neighborhoods of Washington, DC. Just minutes from this building are children who go to bed hungry every night, who wake up hungry the next morning, who never have enough to eat. Christian Relief Services, through its food distribution programs, has reached these people. Working with local churches and civic organizations, over 100,000 pounds of fresh fruit and vegetables have been distributed to the needy in northern Virginia, Washington, and suburban Maryland just in the past 2 months.

As great as our Nation is, poverty and need still exist. The innercities, Appalachia, small

towns, Indian Reservations, and rural areas all have people in need of assistance. Christian Relief Services is meeting these needs, and has been for 10 years, by giving people a hand up, not a hand out. This is their motto, and through long-term development projects they are providing people with the foundations they need to improve their lives for themselves. Organic gardening programs on the Pine Ridge Reservation and vocational-technological classes in West Virginia are but two examples.

Long-term development is a focus of Christian Relief Services projects overseas, as well. The Kip Keino Children's Home in Eldoret, Kenya, in addition to giving abused and abandoned children a safe and supportive place to live and grow, provides for their education, and allows them to become happy, productive members of society. Currently, 68 children live at the home. Over the years, 90 children have been rescued by the home and given new lives.

Pick up today's newspaper and you will read of far-off lands in turmoil: Haiti, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia. Within the past year alone, Christian Relief Services has shipped countless tons of emergency medical supplies, food, clothing, building materials, and other relief items to refugees from these areas. As our Government appears to be pulling inward, it is important and commendable for Christian Relief Services to reach out an American hand to those less fortunate in places some would write off as not being in our national interest to help.

Christian Relief Services is about connecting with people, about caring for them and their families, and about making a difference in their lives.

For 10 years, Christian Relief Services has made a difference in the lives of many people. Each day, this number grows. For this reason, and on behalf of these people, I would like to say thank you, Christian Relief Services, for 10 years of service to humanity, for making the world a less harsh place, for feeding those who are hungry, for providing the supplies to make well those who are sick, and for giving hope to those who had none.

TRIBUTE TO DAN ZENO ON THE  
OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and a good friend of Ohio, Dan Zeno, who is retiring on June 30, 1995, after a distinguished career with Ohio Edison.

An Ohio native, Dan graduated from Toronto High School in Toronto, OH, and served as a sergeant in the United States Army in Korea from 1950 to 1953. After the Army, Dan pursued a degree in finance at Kent State University. In 1961, he began a career in public service at the Akron Area Chamber of Commerce. While there, he was responsible for designing a financial plan enabling the city to participate in urban renewal projects of over \$100 million.

Before coming to Ohio Edison, Dan was director of finance for the city of Akron. As its chief financial officer and a member of the mayor's cabinet, he was responsible for long-range planning, budgeting, debt management and accountability of all city funds.

Through the years Dan has been active in a variety of community and business groups. He is on the board of directors of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, the board of trustees of the Ohio Public Expenditure Council, and a member of the Akron Regional Development Board Taxation Committee among others. In addition, he is a visiting lecturer at Akron University and involved with the Weathervane Community Playhouse.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the Akron community and the State of Ohio have benefited greatly from Dan's hard work and dedication over the years. His service is a model of citizenship. I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing Dan Zeno and his wife June well as they begin this new chapter in their lives.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN B. VEACH,  
SR.

**HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special person from western North Carolina, John "Jack" B. Veach, Sr. Jack passed away on Thursday, June 19, at the age of 95. With great sadness, I offer my condolences to his wife Jane, and his son, John B. Veach, Jr. Jack was a pioneer in North Carolina's timber industry and one of the great leaders of the community.

Jack was respected by those in commerce and public service for his outstanding leadership and great inspiration to all the people of North Carolina. His energy and love for helping those in the community kept him involved in public service up to the final days of his life. Much of his success in business and politics can be attributed to the fact that he was a true gentleman.

Jack was nationally known for his work as a forester in the timber industry. He was past president of Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers Inc., American Forest Products Industries, National Manufacturers Association, North Carolina Forestry Association, and Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce. He was voted Man of the Year by the Southern Hardwood Lumber Association, and twice voted Man of the Year by the North Carolina Forestry Association. In 1985, the Southern Appalachian Multiple Use Council honored Jack for having the most influence over western North Carolina forestry during the past 50 years. In 1993, he was inducted into the Western North Carolina Agricultural Hall of Fame as a forester and civic leader. His strongest efforts were always centered toward the regeneration of the forests in western North Carolina. These efforts led to the creation of the Cradle of Forestry Discovery Center, where others could be taught forestry and environmental stewardship. In 1987, Jack was

named to the Forestry Advisory Council, that reviews forestry division programs.

Jack's other interests included his businesses and helping the community. He was a cofounder and chairman of Western Carolina Bank and a past director of Carolina Power & Light Co. At one time, he operated Benis Hardware Lumber Co., Williams-Bronwell planing mill, Educational Lumber, and Veach-May-Wilson, Inc. Jack was chairman of the United Way of Asheville and Buncombe County. He was a member of the All Saints Church in Mills River and an integral part of the Republican Party.

Jack Veach was an innovator in the timber industry and a leader in the community. His energy and excitement motivated our community. The loss of this remarkable man will be felt by all.

#### RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO WEEK

### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of National Amateur Radio Week which runs from June 18 to 24. I would like to take time to recognize this activity, the people involved in it and the service to our country which it performs.

Currently, there are over 500,000 amateur radio operators in the United States and approximately 2,500,000 amateur, ham, radio operators worldwide. And, due to the many technological advances which have made our world smaller and even the most remote village accessible, ham radio operation has become an increasingly popular hobby. Countless friendships have been formed over the airwaves. In some cases, people have even found their spouse through ham radio communication.

While amateur radio allows its users to learn the similarities and differences between one another's geographies and cultures, it performs a significant service to our Nation. In times of crisis or tragedy ham radio operators form networks providing information and lines of communication which would otherwise be inaccessible. Several national organizations have formal agreements with the Amateur Radio Emergency Service [ARES] and other amateur radio groups. These groups include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the National Weather Service, and the National Communications System.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, I applaud all those who helped to make National Amateur Radio Week a reality. I believe this to be a wonderful activity which in time of need, performs a wonderful service to our Nation.

#### ACTION ON FINAL RESOLUTION OF GIBBS AND HILL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice a specific and direct concern, and a demand for action from our State Department, over the inexcusable delay in the final resolution of the \$43.4 million commercial claim of Gibbs & Hill against the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This claim is the last remaining unpaid claim under the special claims process established by the Congress in 1992 in recognition of a pattern of commercial abuse by the Kingdom towards the American companies working there during the period of the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Gibbs & Hill's story is not unlike that of all of the other American companies whose claims were satisfactorily resolved by Saudi Ambassador Bandar under the special claims process. Gibbs & Hill provided services to the Kingdom and was not paid for the services provided. The claim was notified to the Saudi Government for resolution under Ambassador Bandar's mandate to resolve these claims and Ambassador Bandar pledged to spare no efforts in so doing fairly and expeditiously. This was more than 2 years ago. Since that time, a message on behalf of none other than the King has been provided to our country's representative in Riyadh that the claim was soon to be paid. Yet the claim still has not been paid.

We have included legislation in the fiscal year 1996 American Overseas Interest Act to further the policy of our country that the claim be favorably resolved for the company, as has been repeatedly committed to by the Saudis to our Government and the company. This is only the first of such steps the Congress can take to ensure that the wrongful acts of the Kingdom against Gibbs & Hill are rectified.

What is needed, and what is expected from our State Department, is its immediate and unrelenting effort to bring this matter to a successful conclusion, through the full and prompt payment of the claim, so as to conclude successfully the claims issue. Nothing short of this will be tolerated, nor is acceptable. The importance of the successful conclusion of this singular issue to our bilateral relationship cannot be overemphasized. Until it is resolved, it will continue to fester and threaten to undermine our relationship with the Kingdom.

#### PERCELL ANTHONY BELL

### HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a builder. Mr. Percell Anthony Bell, a self-taught masterplasterer, was born and raised in Richmond, VA.

In 1903, Mr. Bell was born to the proud parents of Charles E. Bell, Jr., and Julia Graham

Bell. He attended the Baker Street School and became one of the finest masterplasterers in Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bell's contributions to the architecture of this great country include many of the finest buildings on the east coast, including the Federal building here in Washington.

In addition, Mr. Bell's work can be seen in the Union Theological Seminary, the Federal Bank, and the Richmond City Hall.

Mr. Bell leaves, to cherish his memory, three daughters, Elinor B. Pollard, Marion Hill, and Geraldine Anderson, seven grandchildren, five great grandchildren, and one great-great grandson, and a host of other relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, to this good and decent man, the oldest member of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church Deacon Board, the proud father of three and a builder for all seasons, thank you.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1995

### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Immigration Enforcement Improvements Act of 1995 on behalf of the Clinton administration. This bill builds upon the strong effort this administration has been making to control illegal immigration.

This administration has done more to close the door on illegal immigration than any previous administration. With expected increases this year and next, border control staffing will have increased by 51 percent since President Clinton took office—including border patrols and inspectors at border crossing points and airports. Deportation of illegal immigrants has tripled and the removal of criminal aliens has been targeted. The budget of the INS has increased by over 70 percent from \$1.5 billion in 1993 to \$2.6 billion requested for 1996.

The President, the Attorney General, and INS Commissioner Doris Meissner should be credited for their effective leadership and commitment to rising to the challenge of illegal immigration.

The legislation introduced today gives the administration a number of tools to control our borders more effectively, to combat illegal hiring and to remove those who are here in violation of our laws.

The bill would make realistic increases in border enforcement personnel without jeopardizing the quality and safety of Border Patrol officers and inspectors. Border control officers know best what resources they need to do their job effectively, and this bill responds directly to their needs.

The bill imposes stiff penalties for smuggling of immigrants, document fraud and other offenses.

The bill authorizes pilot programs to test ways to verify that job applicants are eligible to work in the United States. The goal is to find simple and effective ways of denying jobs to illegal immigrants to help eliminate the reason why immigrants enter this country illegally.



The bill promotes coordination on workplace enforcement between the INS and the Department of Labor, since employers who hire undocumented workers often also violate other labor standards.

Finally, the bill expedites the removal of criminal aliens by eliminating some procedures and redtape.

I commend the administration for their initiative and I look forward to working with my colleagues to produce legislation that deals thoughtfully with the serious challenges we face.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO MELVIN DANA O TABILAS ON HIS EAGLE SCOUT AWARD**

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in my home district of Guam, we have many outstanding young people. However, one young man from Boy Scout Troop No. 38 deserves special mention. Whenever a Scout earns the rank of Eagle, the accomplishment stands out as a milestone in his life. Melvin Danao Tabilas is the only person on Guam to get the Eagle Scout Award this year. This triumph alone predicts future successes, but there are many things about Melvin worth watching.

This Eagle Scout plans to attend college and major in the fields of medicine and music. I have heard him play piano at family functions; he has the gift of harmony. A career in music would be a natural, but this fine young man plans to participate in medical missions to the Philippines after college. He wants to provide medical assistance to the less fortunate. I can close my eyes and see Melvin also soothing patients with song.

Melvin pledges to remain active as a Scout in the Order of the Arrow, and he will espouse the values learned in Scouting throughout his life. One needs only to examine his Eagle Scout Service Project to grasp the sincerity of this young adult. Melvin embarked on a beautification project for the central park in Dededo where he lives. He recruited his friends, who put in over 130 hours of labor. In return for a simple lunch, they painted the pavilion, planted trees, picked up trash, and replaced the sand around the swing and slide. When the project began, garbage was everywhere, the pavilion was covered with graffiti, and there were only a couple of trees. In this fast-paced, ever changing society, Melvin wanted his villagers to have a place to relax. From the planning stage in April, 1994, Mel and his volunteers completed the project 2 months later.

Melvin Tabilas graduated from Father Duenas Memorial High School and is a National Honor Society member. It's hard to keep up with him. He ran cross country for Father Duenas in 1992, and has been on the move ever since. He received the Governor's Art Award and a Guam legislative resolution as a member of the San Vicente School Percussionists. He performed at the Lytigo and Bodig Telethon, using his talent to help others.

Melvin has upheld the Scout oath. He has made his family, parents, and Congressman proud. Keep up the good work!

**A SPECIAL TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF THE VERY REVEREND J. EARL CAVANAUGH**

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise today to bring to your attention, and to the attention of my colleagues, the fine work and outstanding public service of the Very Reverend J. Earl Cavanaugh.

On Sunday, May 21, 1995, I was honored to join with the congregation of the Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Cathedral of Kansas City, MO, as well as the greater Kansas City community, to salute Reverend Cavanaugh on the occasion of his retirement after 19 years as dean of the Cathedral.

Reverend Cavanaugh was born in Philadelphia, PA, on May 22, 1930. After graduating from Lycoming College in Williamsport, PA, in 1953 with an A.B. degree in English literature, he attended Drew Theological School in Madison, NJ, receiving a master of divinity degree in 1956. Upon completing a year of special study at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, he was ordained to the priesthood on June 18, 1958, diocese of Los Angeles, CA.

During the period 1958-1976, Reverend Cavanaugh served as vicar of St. Peter's Church in Rialto, CA 1958-1961; vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church in Poway, CA 1961-64; rector of St. Barnabas Church and chaplain to Episcopal students at Occidental College in Los Angeles, CA 1964-68; and rector of the Church of the Holy Faith in Inglewood, CA 1968-76.

In March 1976, Reverend Cavanaugh became dean and rector of Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral in Kansas City, MO, the heart of the heartland and my hometown.

As he had in his previous ministries, Reverend Cavanaugh not only embraced his pastoral duties to his congregation but became an advocate and a leader in many areas of concern and challenge to the community at large, establishing the place of the Cathedral as a center of worship and service to both the greater Kansas City community and the diocese of West Missouri.

As dean of Grace and Holy Trinity, he extended participation in the worship ministry to both women and men at all levels; encouraged and facilitated the development of congregational diversity by age, socio-economic and cultural background; advocated and implemented the ordination of women to the presbyterate; and strengthened the relationship of the Cathedral with other Christians and members of other faiths through joint worship, study and community service.

As Dean of Kansas City, Reverend Cavanaugh, working with the Grace and Holy Trinity congregation, provided vision and leadership in support of the community's efforts to address the growing human needs and suffering of the Kansas City population, in particular the residents of the downtown area and our more troubled neighborhoods. As part of Downtown Ministries, Reverend Cavanaugh and the Grace and Holy Trinity congregation

worked hand-in-hand with the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Grand Avenue Temple, United Methodist Church, and St. Mary's Episcopal Church to minister to area youth, the elderly, the hungry, and the needy. From the beginning, Reverend Cavanaugh became involved publicly and pastorally in dealing with the very difficult issues of the AIDS epidemic, working to instill throughout our community a sense of true compassion and concern for those afflicted with this terrible disease. He dedicated his spirit and his energies to creating a climate of ecumenical cooperation and to fostering within our community a heightened awareness of the continuing need for social, racial, gender, and economic justice.

Among his many community activities, Reverend Cavanaugh has served with distinction as a member of the U.S. Interreligious Committee for Peace in the Middle East; as a member of the Downtown Council Board of Directors; as chaplain of the Harry S. Truman Good Neighbor Award Foundation; as a member of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Interfaith Coalition; on the Kansas City Community Joint Committee on Homelessness; and on the mayor's task forces on AIDS and on hunger and poverty.

Within the Episcopal Church, at the national level, Reverend Cavanaugh has served on the executive council; was elected nine times as deputy to the general convention of the executive church; served as a member of the Committee on the State of the Church; and served as a member of the House of Deputies Committee on Evangelism at the General Conventions held in 1973 and 1979.

In 1954, Reverend Gingrich married Nancy Gingrich Cavanaugh of Philadelphia, PA. Mrs. Cavanaugh graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with an A.B. degree in economics. She attended Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, CA where she received a master's degree in education. Prior to the family's relocation to Kansas City, Mrs. Cavanaugh worked for the Federal Reserve System, the California Department of Public Assistance, and the Rialto, Los Angeles, and Inglewood California School Districts. Since 1977, she has taught second grade at the now-Pembroke Hill School in Kansas City. While actively involved in her own career, Mrs. Cavanaugh has been an integral partner in the great works and the great successes of Reverend Cavanaugh. One of the greatest gifts Reverend Cavanaugh shared with Kansas City was Nancy Cavanaugh. She became a true citizen of our city embracing with her heart our cares and concerns, dedicating her personal time and energy to seeking solutions to our problems and to celebrating our gains.

Reverend and Mrs. Cavanaugh are the proud parents of Helen Mary, who I had the distinct pleasure of having as one of my students when I was on the faculty at the Sunset Hill School. Helen is an attorney and is married to Paul Stauts. Helen and Paul live in Northern California and have four wonderful children: Sydney, Alexander, Ethan, and Jacob. Helen's tribute to her father on Sunday, May 21, brought tears of joy to my eyes.

In 1976, when Reverend Cavanaugh came to the heartland of America—to Kansas City—he opened his heart to the congregation and

to our community. During his 19 years as dean at Grace and Holy Trinity, Reverend Cavanaugh played an extraordinary and critical role in our community. He touched the lives of so many people. His contributions will long be remembered.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me, the congregation of the Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral, Reverend Cavanaugh's family, and the citizens of Kansas City, MO, in recognizing Reverend Cavanaugh's outstanding achievements and selfless contributions and in extending our congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of his retirement.

**TRIBUTE TO GEORGE LUTZA AND  
CAROL SILVER LUTZA**

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to George Lutza and Carol Silver Lutza, corecipients of the Bernardi Senior Center's ninth Community Service Award. For the past 7 years George and Carol's company, Dynamic Home Care, has provided home chore and bathing services to homebound seniors referred by the Bernardi Center. Their goal is to ensure that seniors have affordable and excellent health care. In that, Carol and George have succeeded admirably.

Carol and George serve on the professional advisory council and the member advisory council of the Bernardi Center, which is located in Van Nuys. They bring their own brand of dedication and energy to the center, in addition to providing a valuable service to the elderly of the northeast San Fernando Valley.

Both are busy in other organizations involved with the lives of senior citizens. For example, George is a member of the Elderabuse Task Force, a member of Elders at Risk, a supporter of the Alzheimer's Association and the past chairperson of the Living at Home Community Council. Carol has since 1987 been chairperson of the Home Care Consortium through Senior Care Network, which is affiliated with Huntington Memorial Hospital. She is also cochairperson of the steering committee of the Greater Los Angeles Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting George Lutza and Carol Silver Lutza, public servants who work tirelessly for the betterment of senior citizens. They are a shining example to us all.

**RECOGNITION TO LEWIS "DEE"  
WALKER**

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government is losing to retirement a dedicated defender of both the U.S. Army and the American environment.

Lewis "Dee" Walker has been under the Secretary of the Army in charge of the environment. It was his duty to recognize years of environmental neglect at U.S. Army bases. It became his responsibility to turn that neglect into a commitment to make contaminated land safe for human health and the environment.

And Dee Walker performed in outstanding fashion.

I am most familiar with his years of work to clean up one of the Army's most infamous messes, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. For over 10 years Walker showed great energy, patience, and determination to get where we are today—a comprehensive cleanup plan endorsed by all parties involved. His effort here alone casts him a spot next to Hercules and the Madonna.

Mr. Speaker, we owe a great debt to Dee Walker. And I wish him well in the future.

**A BRIEF HISTORY OF UNION  
COUNTY, NJ, RESIDENTS WHO  
HAVE SERVED IN CONGRESS,  
1789-1808**

**HON. BOB FRANKS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 27, 1995*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives from Union County, NJ, I recently became interested in my predecessors who represented my home county during Congress' early years. During the first two decades of our Nation's history, Union County sent five distinguished gentlemen to serve in Congress. For many of these men, like Abraham Clark, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and Jonathan Dayton, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, their service in Congress was but one of their many contributions to our Nation during its formative years. And although some of these men have been obscured by the passage of time, their accomplishments are remembered by many of my constituents, and still studied by scholars of this period.

Before one can examine the Union County natives who served in the first 10 Congresses, a short primer on how Union County developed is appropriate. Although settlers from Europe had been living in Union County for nearly 200 years, Union County was not created by the State legislature until 1857. As New Jersey's youngest and second smallest county, Union County was originally part of its neighbor to the north, Essex County. In colonial times, what is now Union County was encompassed by the county's most populous community, Elizabethtown—now Elizabeth, and the county seat. Elizabeth, a port town, was founded in 1665 by Sir George Carteret, who named the new settlement in honor of his wife, Lady Elizabeth.

No sooner had the little village of Elizabeth been founded than settlers pushed outward onto the surrounding lands. As isolated farms were hewn from the forest, tiny hamlets developed, and new neighborhood names were born. Although these farms and small villages remained part of Elizabeth, they began to develop their own sense of identity and local

concerns. By the end of the 18th century, division was inevitable. The first of the outlying areas to separate was Springfield, which was created by the State legislature in 1793. The next year Westfield incorporated, garnering its name because it was the "west field" of Elizabeth. Then in close succession came Rahway in 1804, Union in 1808, and my hometown of New Providence in 1809. The rest of Union County's 15 communities would grow out of these 6 towns. Elizabeth would continue to dominate the county politically, and would be home to most of the men Union County sent to the first Congresses.

On March 4, 1789, amid much fanfare, the first session of the First Congress began. Unfortunately for the new government, a quorum to conduct business was not reached in the House until April 1, and in the Senate until April 4. One of the reasons for this absence of a quorum was the difficulty Members had in reaching New York City, the home of the new government. Travel was slow during this period, especially for Members from the Western States or those not near the coast or a river. The trip must have been an easy one for Elias Boudinot, however, Union County's first resident to serve in Congress. Representative Boudinot probably took a short ferry ride across Newark Bay, up the Kill van Kull, and finally across the Hudson River to reach Federal Hall, located on Manhattan's southern tip. It is interesting to note that prior to his trip to be sworn into the First Congress, Representative-elect Boudinot entertained President-elect George Washington at Boxwood Hall, his two-story mansion in Elizabeth. President-elect Washington was also on his way to New York City, to be sworn in as our Nation's first chief executive.

Although born in Philadelphia, Representative Boudinot lived and practiced law in Elizabeth when he was elected to the First Congress. A tall, dignified, and reportedly handsome man, Boudinot was both cautious in his temperament and conservative in his politics. His career before his congressional service was quite distinguished. He served in the Revolutionary Army, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1778. Delegate Boudinot would serve again in the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1783. During his tenure, Delegate Boudinot gained valuable experience by serving on over 30 committees. He also served as the Continental Congress' tenth president during 1782-83, making him, in a de facto sense, New Jersey's first elected national leader. As my colleagues may be aware, under the Articles of Confederation, there was no executive branch, and hence, no chief executive. The Continental Congress, a unicameral legislature, ran the entire government. Furthermore, under the Articles, Delegate Boudinot's term was automatically abbreviated because the terms of Delegates to the Continental Congress were limited to 3 years.

As a House member during the first three Congresses, Representative Boudinot fathered many essential measures and participated in practically all important debates. Boudinot led the defense of Hamilton's conduct of the Federal Treasury. He also was the first chairman of the Rules Committee, then a select committee that had the important task of formulating the first rules of the new body. During his tenure as chairman, Boudinot's leadership and

experience from serving in the Continental Congress would prove invaluable to the First Congress.

After the Third Congress, Representative Boudinot declined to run for reelection. In 1795, he accepted an appointment as director of the U.S. Mint. He moved to Philadelphia, and sold Boxwood Hall to his House colleague Jonathan Dayton. He served as director of the Mint until 1805. Representative Boudinot died in 1821.

In the Second Congress, Representative Boudinot was joined by another Elizabeth native, a slight, almost frail man named Abraham Clark. Representative Clark grew up on his family farm in a section of Elizabeth which is now present-day Roselle. Born in 1726, Representative Clark had a distinguished career and contributed much to the founding of our Nation. He hated aristocratic privilege in any form and was outspoken in his advocacy for independence from England, culminating in his signing the Declaration of Independence. Although not formally educated in the law, Representative Clark's zeal for giving free legal advice earned him the nickname of "the Poor Man's Counsellor."

Because of his support for the American Revolution, he was chosen as a Delegate to the Continental Congress from 1776-78, and again from 1780-83, and finally from 1786 until the Continental Congress largely disbanded in 1788. Delegate Clark was also chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, but ill health—he suffered from poor health his entire life—prevented him from attending. He would go on to oppose adoption of the Federal Constitution until the Bill of Rights was added in 1791. Re-elected to the Third Congress, Representative Clark's tenure in Congress was cut short by his death in 1794 at age 69. In honor of his patriotism and many accomplishments, the future township of Clark, NJ, at the time a part of Rahway, was named for him.

Also joining Representative Boudinot and Clark in the Second Congress was Jonathan Dayton of Elizabeth. Son of Elias Dayton, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, Representative Dayton was elected to the First Congress, but declined the office, preferring instead to become a member of the New Jersey council and later speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly. Born in 1760, he graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, became a lawyer, and fought during the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of captain. He was captured by the British in Elizabeth, but obtained his freedom in a prisoner exchange. In addition to his military service, he was also a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention, and had the honor of being the youngest signer, at 27, of the U.S. Constitution. Interestingly, he was chosen to go to the Constitutional Convention after his father and Abraham Clark declined to travel to Philadelphia because of poor health.

In the Third Congress, Representative Dayton became chairman of the House Committee on Elections, one of the first standing committees of the House. From that position, and because he was a loyal Federalist, Representative Dayton attained the Speakership during the Fourth and Fifth Congresses.

As Speaker, Dayton has been described as being of ordinary ability, but of being person-

ally popular, which helped temper the growing bellicose attitude of the House over the controversial Jay Treaty, which Dayton supported. He is also seen as an active Speaker compared with his predecessors, and as someone who used his position to influence other Members. He was also the first Speaker to speak out on issues before Congress when the House operated in the Committee of the Whole.

During his time in the House, Representative Dayton argued in favor of having the secretaries of the Treasury and of War appear in the House, and for a larger regular army, rather than a militia. With Representative Boudinot, he voted five times to uphold Hamilton financial policy. His first speech in the House was on his own motion to sequester British debts. He also took part in the debate supporting the Washington administration's position in the Whiskey Rebellion.

As Speaker at the outset of the Adams administration in 1797, Dayton increasingly found himself in the middle of Jeffersonian attacks on Hamilton's administration of the Treasury Department. This growing lack of comity reached a boiling point when Dayton had to break up a fight between Jeffersonian Republican Matthew Lyon of Vermont and stalwart Federalist Roger Griswold of Connecticut on the House floor after Lyon spit in Griswold's face over a political dispute.

Dayton recognized that two noticeable factions in the Congress had developed. By 1800 these factions would be distinct political parties, called the Federalists and the Democrat-Republicans. In 1798, Speaker Dayton declined to run for the House again and instead ran and won a seat in the Senate as a Federalist candidate. Republican Dayton is still the only Speaker of the House ever from Union County.

Although an active participant in the debates of the Senate, Dayton wielded considerably less influence than he had as Speaker. During his tenure in the upper body, Senator Dayton voted along Federalist party lines against the repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801, and against the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase. After a visit to New Orleans in 1803, he favored the purchase of Louisiana, which was a Jefferson administration initiative. Dayton served one term in the Senate, from 1799 to 1805.

After leaving the Senate, Dayton was supposed to accompany President Jefferson's first Vice President and his childhood friend Aaron Burr on an expedition to the West, where Burr apparently intended to conquer Spanish land and create an empire. However, Senator Dayton became ill and was unable to make the arduous journey. Fortunately for Dayton, his absence from the trip may have saved him from a lengthy prison term as he was indicted for treason due to his perceived role in Burr's schemes. After spending a brief time in prison, he was released and spared the embarrassment of a public trial. However, the attendant publicity brought an end to his national political career. Nevertheless, the people of New Jersey still held him in high regard, and he went on to serve two terms in the New Jersey General Assembly beginning in 1814. He died in 1824 in the town of his birth, Elizabeth, soon after hosting a visit from Lafayette. The

city of Dayton, OH was named for him—not for his political achievements, but because he was a member of a group of businessmen that invested in the area in 1796—and closer to my home, a regional high school in Springfield was named in his honor.

Serving with Senator Dayton in the Sixth and Seventh Congresses was Aaron Ogden of Elizabeth. Senator Ogden, a Federalist, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Schureman, who left the Senate to become the mayor of his hometown, New Brunswick. Born in 1756, Senator Ogden was educated at Princeton University and served with great valor in the Revolutionary Army, attaining the rank of brigade major. After the Revolution, Senator Ogden became an outstanding lawyer and leader of the Federalist Party in New Jersey. His first political job was Essex County clerk, which he held from 1785-1803, coinciding with his brief tenure in the Senate. He was also a presidential elector in 1796 for John Adams. In 1802, he ran for a full 6-year Senate term, but was denied reelection. He went back to New Jersey and resumed his law practice, and capped his political career by serving as New Jersey's fifth governor.

Before his death in 1839, Governor Ogden would make one more significant contribution to his Nation, not as a lawmaker, but as a defendant in a civil case. In the early 1820's, a dispute arose with Thomas Gibbons, his former partner in the steamship trade. This dispute resulted in the landmark Supreme Court case Gibbons versus Ogden (1824). In this case, which Ogden ultimately lost, Chief Justice John Marshall established important constitutional precedents concerning the Federal commerce clause and the supremacy clause's restraints on State power.

In the Ninth Congress, with the retirement of Senator Dayton, Union County's only native in either body was freshman Congressman Erza Darby of Westfield. Born in 1768, Representative Darby was a farmer in what is now Scotch Plains. Unlike all of his predecessors from Union County, Representative Darby did not attend college, played either no or a minor role in the Revolutionary War—he was a young teenager when the War ended—and his highest office he ever achieved was his brief tenure in the House. Prior to his election as a Democrat-Republican to the House in 1804, he served as a freeholder, assessor, and justice of the peace, and a member of the New Jersey General Assembly for one term, 1802-04. Re-elected to the Tenth Congress, Representative Darby died in office on January 28, 1808, and is interred at the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, DC.

From the time of the First Congress to Erza Darby's death in 1808, the five men who Union County sent to Congress served an average of 6 years. While unusual for this period, as turnover in Congress was usually 50 percent or more every election, this fact speaks to the stature and quality of these men. For the average House Member or Senator, however, this was an era when serving in Congress was generally done only for a short period of time. This was especially prevalent for southern members. One of the principal reasons for the relatively brief period of service during this time was the enormous

burdens placed on Members of Congress. Depending on the occupation, a Member had to neglect his farm or his business to serve in Congress. Additionally, a Member's pay of \$6 per day was paltry even by the standards of the day, the pay was not increased until 1860. Nevertheless, prominent men like Boudinot, Dayton, and Clark did choose to serve, probably out of a mix of devotion to their country, and the opportunity to enhance their reputation and stature back home.

Mr. Speaker, Union County is extremely proud of its sons that it sent to Congress during this early period in our Nation's history. Union County is full of interesting history that can easily be relived by visiting the preserved homes of some of New Jersey's famous Congressman or Senators. For example, the public is welcome to visit Boxwood Hall in Elizabeth, home of Representative Boudinot and Senator Dayton, or the Abraham Clark House in Roselle, or the Belcher-Ogden Mansion home of Governors Ogden and Belcher in Elizabeth. These beautifully restored homes are for both the casual visitor or the serious historian. I urge my colleagues and all of my constituents, and especially my younger constituents, to discover Union County's proud heritage.

HONORING CANTRELL'S SACRIFICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIS COUNTRY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the contributions a middle Tennessee family is making to preserve and further the heritage of an outstanding Tennessee ancestor.

Charles T. Cantrell will present his grandfather's Congressional Medal of Honor to American Legion Post 122 during a Tennessee bicentennial celebration scheduled for June 29, 1995.

Charles P. Cantrell, a Keltonburg native, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Spanish-American War for acts of bravery. He was a member of the unit that participated in the taking of San Juan Hill, the major stronghold of the Spanish. Without consideration for his own safety, Cantrell rushed to the front lines and rescued the wounded from enemy territory. Cantrell escaped the battle unharmed, and died in 1948 at the age of 74.

Until World War I, Cantrell was the only recipient of the Medal of Honor in middle Tennessee.

Now, years later, Tennesseans can personally share the history that surrounded the events of Cantrell's life-changing day. The family's contribution will be displayed in a special case at a local library with other Spanish-American War memorabilia.

I ask you to join me today in honoring Cantrell's sacrifices and contributions to his country, as well as his family's.

IN RECOGNITION OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO SERVED AS COMBAT ARTISTS

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the World War II veterans who served as combat artists. The art collections of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard provide a pictorial memory using the medium of fine art to record the military heritage of America and to provide insights into the experiences of individual members of the Armed Forces. Regardless of service affiliation, the World War II combat artist was assigned to document events of military importance. These included frontline battles, combat service support, areas of operations, and incidents in the daily lives of military men and women. Their paintings and drawings are varied in personal interpretation, but are alike in their portrayal of the reality of war.

The Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee is honoring the combat artists from World War II with an exhibition opening Friday, June 30, 1995 at the National Building Museum in Washington, DC. The artists whose works will be displayed are:

From the Army: Leslie Anderson, Bernard Arnest, Howard D. Becker, Howard Brodie, Manuel Bromberg, James D. Brooks, William V. Caldwell, Harry A. Davis, Harry Dix, Frank Duncan, Olin Dows, Loren Fisher, Jean Flannigan, Albert Gold, Robert Gottsegen, Robert MacDonald Graham Jr., Robert Greenhalgh, Hans Helweg, Richard H. Jansen, Steven R. Kidd, Wayne Larabee, David Lax, Ludwig Mactarian, Hans Mangelsdorf, Barse Miller, James Neace, Charles Peterson, John Pike, Savo Radulovic, Edward Reep, Julian Ritter, John A. Ruge, Edward Sallenback, John Scott, Sidney Simon, Mitchell Siporin, Samuel D. Smith, Harrison Standley, Joseph Steffanelli, A. Brockie Stevenson, Ann B. Tilson, Frede Vidar, Rudolph C. Von Ripper, John A. Wittebrood, and Milford Zornes.

From the Navy: Standish Backus, Jr., Grifith Bailey Coale, William Franklin Draper, Mitchell Jamieson, Edward Millman, Albert K. Murray, Alexander P. Russo, and Dwight C. Shepler.

From the Air Force: Richard Wood Baldwin, Charles Baskerville, Edward Brodney, R. Munsell Chambers, G. Frederick Cole, Almer F. Howard, John Lavalle, Clayton Knight, Robert Laessig, Jack Levine, Milton Marx, John T. McCoy, Jr., Arthur G. Murphy, Oke G. Nordgren, George Edward Porter, Arthur S. Rothenberg, James Powell Scott, Maltby Sykes, and William Peter Welsh.

From the Marines: Paul Artl, John Degrasse, Donald Dickson, Vic Donahue, James Donovan, Tom Dunn, John Fabion, Richard Gibney, Victor Guinness, Harry Jackson, Walter Anthony Jones, Woodrow A. Kessler, Hugh Laidman, John McDermott, and Charles Waterhouse.

From the Coast Guard: Gare Antresian, Tom Asplundt, Peter Cook, Robert Daley, Ralph DeBurgos, Russell Dickerson, Joseph

DiGemma, Di Valentine, Max Dorothy, Bruno Figallo, Anton Otto Fischer, John Floherty, Jack Gildersleeve, John Gretzer, Sherman Groenske, Lawrence Jenson, Jack Keeler, Sandor Klein, Joe Lane, Leonardo Mariani, Kenneth Miller, John Morris, John B. Norall, Ken Riley, Richard Saar, Michael Senich, Norman Thomas, Robert Tucker, Ronald Ullman, H.B. Vestal, John Wisinki, and Hunter Wood.

America is grateful for this powerful legacy—rich in its emotional context—and is proud to recognize these artists who served their country during World War II.

HOME EQUITY CONVERSION MORTGAGES

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I offered a bill reauthorizing the Federal Housing Administration's ability to insure home equity conversion mortgages [HECM], one of the most effective tools available to older Americans to ensure their own financial standing.

I strongly support the HECM program. Last year I cosponsored the HECM expansion and extension provisions included in last year's housing bill, which the Senate failed to act on at the close of the last session.

The HECM program is still in its infancy—currently, banks only underwrite on average 200 to 400 loans HECM loans per month. This all the more reason to support this worthwhile effort, to give the private sector time to educate itself and adjust to this valuable program. The legislation I am introducing extends the authorization for an additional 5 years. This bill also extends the provisions of HECM to cover 1 to 4 family units in which the owner resides.

This is precisely the kind of role FHA has served well in the past and should continue to serve into the future: Creating a market for valuable financing products and, after they are established, moving out to let the private sector operate those products more efficiently.

By creating a market for reverse mortgages, the HECM program provides unique opportunities for older Americans to hold onto their houses throughout their lifetime and avoid being house poor, a sad result for those Americans who have worked long and hard to keep their house but find, later in life, that they cannot afford to live without selling their home.

The program also makes sense from a budget standpoint. It is a net inflow to the FHA insurance fund of between \$1.5 and \$4 million a year.

Currently, lenders in 47 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are originating HECM loans.

The average HECM borrower is 76 years old and has a home value of \$138,000, but an income of only \$10,400. By contrast, the median senior's income in the United States today is \$18,500 and the median home value is only \$70,400.

We should encourage, not punish those who want to stay in their houses and stay in the neighborhoods they care about and at the same time make their life more livable. What

could be better than ensuring the quality of life of older Americans at no additional cost to the Government?

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MILIKEN  
LEGAL CLUB OF THE BOYS CLUB  
OF NEW YORK

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Miliken Legal Club of the Boys Club of New York. The Miliken Legal Club was founded in 1992 by Dr. Shirley Smith. This program provides an active legal education for high school age students. During the school year, young men and women are instructed in legal procedure by lawyers such as Larry Carbone of the New York City Con. Ed. Legal Department and by Ellen Van Dyke of the Manhattan district attorney's office. When summer arrives, several students are chosen to act as interns at the Manhattan district attorney's office. The program culminates each year with a mock trial that is presided over by Bronx Supreme Court Justice Richard Lee Price.

This program helps make the legal system accessible to many young people in my district. In doing so, the Miliken Legal Club teaches these students that they have an investment in the law, in the justice system and in this Nation. I am proud to have this fine organization located in my district.

TRIBUTE TO JACK DRISCOLL

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Jack Driscoll, who is recipient of the 1995 Distinguished Public Service Award given by the Anti-Defamation League, Southwest Division. The award reflects Jack's many outstanding contributions to the city of Los Angeles.

Jack is best known as the executive director of the Los Angeles Department of Airports, a position he has held since December 1992. In this role Jack oversees the operations of Los Angeles and Ontario International Airports, Palmdale Regional Airport, and Van Nuys Airport. This position has given Jack tremendous influence in local and regional affairs, and made him one of the key players in the economic revitalization of southern California. It is also the culmination of a successful 28-year career in municipal government.

Prior to assuming his duties with the Department of Airports, Jack was general manager of the city of Los Angeles Personnel Department. He arrived in Los Angeles in 1978, after serving in various capacities in the mayor's office in Seattle.

Jack has a bachelor's degree in psychology, a master's in business administration from the University of Seattle, and is a graduate of the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UCLA Graduate School of Management, Executive Program. In addition, he is a member of the American Association of Airport Executives and the government affairs committee of Airports Council International-North America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Jack Driscoll, a public servant who works tirelessly for the betterment of his community. He is a shining example to us all.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KOSOVA

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bujar Bukoshi, Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo, recently gave an important address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France.

In his speech, Dr. Bukoshi spoke eloquently about his homeland and the people of Kosovo. While lamenting the past, including the number of Kosovars who have been killed, wounded, arrested, tortured, and otherwise subjected to inhumane treatment, Dr. Bukoshi gave reason for hope in the future by laying out his vision for protecting Kosovo from further injustice.

I urge my colleagues and members of the European Union to strongly consider Dr. Bukoshi's positive, forward-looking solutions as the United States and Europe consider how to proceed in the former Yugoslavia.

The text of the speech follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, it is an Honor for me to have been given the opportunity to address an important audience that is actively seeking to identify conflict situations and prevent them before they become unmanageable. In this context, let me congratulate you on the good task you have started, in the hope that the FORUM will have its impact in breathing a sense of reality into the asphyxiated, and crisis-ridden international fora.

Let me begin by quoting one of the greatest Albanian writers, Ismajl Kadare, who has on one occasion stated: "The word 'Kosova' is spoken always with hesitation, in a low voice, almost in a whisper—the way ancient people spoke some words in a low voice when they talked of 'evil spirits'".

Although hesitantly, Kosovo is always mentioned whenever there are evident signs of the escalation of the former Yugoslav crisis, and always in the context of a wider Balkan conflict. In the case of the last escalation in Bosnia involving UN hostages taken by Serbian forces, a clear act of international terrorism, western leaders have pointed out again the possibility of a wider Balkan war rightly stressing that such a war would firstly encompass Kosovo, then Macedonia, in order to include Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and possibly Turkey.

Just 200 kilometers southeast of Sarajevo lies the Republic of Kosovo, in danger of becoming another Bosnia, but even worse. The Balkans imbroglio suggests that Kosovo may be next in the succession of victims in the face of Serbian ethnic cleansing and oppression.

Kosovo with its 90-percent Albanian population is already a Serbian victim. Kosovo

lost its autonomy six years ago, when Serbia, unconstitutionally and by use of police and military forces, abolished the Parliament of Kosovo, dismissed the government and its administration, and closed down television, radio and the daily Albanian-language newspaper. Systematic structural repression against the Albanians of Kosovo, enacted martial law, has reached tragic proportions each passing year.

Serbian apartheid manifests itself in discrimination that started with rigged political trials before civil and military courts; isolation and confinement of hundreds of intellectuals, scientists and economic experts; massive prison sentencing of Albanians, killings of peaceful demonstrators; expulsion of hundreds of university professors, thousands of teachers and administrators; dismissal of physicians and medical staffs and the complete abrogation of all human, civil and national rights.

Our plight has been documented by Amnesty International, the United Nations Special Rapporteur, CSCE, and other human rights bodies and international organizations.

In the first quarter of 1995, more than 3,000 Albanians were subjected to all forms of mistreatment by the Serbs. Two were shot dead; seven wounded; 34 were convicted; 125 were subjected to arms searches and harassment; 1,157 were arrested; 985 tortured; 973 families subjected to weapons raids; 589 summoned for police interrogation; 204 suffered political persecution; 114 youth were punished for not joining the Serbian army; 8 were convicted by military courts; 9 Albanian families were evicted from their apartments. The above constitute only the most drastic forms of repression. It should also be noted that many cases are never reported.

Thus far, Kosovo has reacted to this repression with peaceful resistance. We have been firm, we have established a functioning government and economy, we have held together in solidarity with one another. We have demonstrated incredible patience, restraint, and judgment in the face of daily brutality, harassment and intimidation.

Numerous delegations have visited Kosovo and have witnessed the appalling situation. They have visited the storefront clinics, spoken with patients, listening to the doctors. They have witnessed the classrooms in homes where thousands of Albanian students are doing their best to preserve their education, and they have reported on massive violations of human civil and national rights of the Albanians.

Also many delegations from Kosovo, including the leadership of Kosovo have repeatedly informed governments of western democratic countries and the general public about the ever deteriorating situation that can lead to a conflict with unpredictable consequences.

In parliaments around the world, legislators have spoken with resolutions of support. For illustration, let me mention that the European Parliament has condemned repression against the Albanian population in eight resolutions. At the same time Albanians have been praised for their peaceful restraint.

Yet, the situation has only kept worsening while repression continues.

The international community cannot continue to ignore the untenable situation in Kosovo.

As much as we are determined to remain patient, no one can guarantee that the Albanians can sit idly by for decades, watching their personal and collective resources disappear while their families and friends are

subjected to barbaric treatment by cruel and inhuman occupying forces.

To avert this calamity the European Union and the international community must become engaged in helping solve the Kosova part of the Balkans problem. We need their involvement in the following ways:

First: While talks on the future of Kosova remain an uncertain reality, it is necessary that preventive forces be deployed to Kosova. Since Kosova presents a threat to regional peace and stability, the UN Security Council should declare Kosova a safe area in the meaning of Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Second: NATO must prepare contingency plans for intervention in Kosova in the worst possible scenario. Its credibility can only be restored if, as Manfred Wornier has said, "it is ready to punish the aggressor if necessary and also consider using force to achieve political and diplomatic solutions".

Third: Keep sanctions in place and increase international pressure to Serbia.

Recent attempts to force Serbia to recognize the borders of Bosnia, a bargain for lifting of sanctions, is a doomed effort not only because of the request that a non-entity accept what is now already a UN member. [The] Belgrade regime may be forced to accept this demand, which will most probably be another Serbian farce, but nothing will change on the ground and the peoples of former Yugoslavia will not find themselves closer to an acceptable solution. Although sanctions were introduced because of the Serbian active role in the war, they should never be lifted before a global solution of the former Yugoslavia crisis is achieved. (In this regard, we welcome the tough stance of EU Commissioner for Central and Eastern Europe, Mr. Hans van den Broek, that international sanctions should be linked to a solution of the Kosova issue.)

Fourth: Immediately return a long-term, expanded OSCE monitoring mission to Kosova.

A handful of then-CSCE observers were posted in Kosova until July 1993 when Belgrade expelled the delegations. Although few in number, the monitors served the purpose of at least chronicling the cases of human rights abuses across Kosova. Since their departure, incidence of violence, beating, plundering and murder has escalated dramatically.

Fifth: Support mediated dialog with the Serbs in the presence of international mediator.

We have repeatedly offered to meet with the Serbs to discuss our difference without preconditions except one: an international mediator must be present in the talks. We are prepared to meet anywhere at anytime to talk about our differences and sincerely try to resolve them.

Sixth: Reactivate the Kosova Group of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia.

The Working Group which was established in London in August 1992 and which has been moribund ever since, has achieved absolutely nothing. Now is the time to breathe new life into the process and create a new mechanism to begin the task of fulfilling the legitimate rights of the Albanians to life, liberty and self-determination.

Seventh: UN get involved for the restoration of democratic institutions to Kosova. This would prove to be a powerful deterrent of conflict and, therefore, instill hopes of a return to normality in Kosova.

Events of the last months demonstrate that a new reality is setting in among those

concerned with the Balkans. We firmly believe that until the world deals with the major cause of the aggression, the problem will fester, the bloodshed will continue, and there will be no place in the Balkans.

The current Yugoslav crisis is not the result of an abrupt decision of its peoples to part company. It is the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination; it is a free expression of their national identities, hitherto suppressed by Serbian hegemonism. In this context, the independence which we have proclaimed for Kosova, and we are pursuing to institute, is but an adaptation to political realities and moderate approach to our goals.

In conclusion, let me point out the Kosova issue has been wrongly ignored until now. Whether this has been done because of the Serbian Myth, was placed in the service of aggression, or because of the 'evil spirits', inaction in Kosova may prove costly. There is still time to save Kosova, and we still believe in peace, therefore we have not resorted to violent means. However, if it comes to conflict, for which Kosova Albanians can never be blamed, they have no other option but to defend themselves.

Bad Judgments of the past must not be repeated. It is time for courageous leadership and commitment to principle, southeast of Sarajevo and throughout the Balkans.

#### ELECTIONS IN HAITI

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received the following statement from the Presidential delegation to the June 25, 1995, Haitian elections.

The text of the correspondence follows:

DEPARTURE STATEMENT, UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION TO OBSERVE THE HAITI ELECTIONS

JUNE 26, 1995, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

Yesterday's elections represent a step in the building of democracy in Haiti. A peaceful balloting process occurred in a country where violence has so often marked past elections. This feat is truly impressive when one considers that but nine months ago Haiti was under the yoke of a military dictatorship. However, the process was affected by irregularities and administrative flaws that need to be addressed for the second round and the future.

Members of the presidential delegation visited five of Haiti's nine departments and more than 300 polling sites. We observed a complicated balloting procedure, involving elections for more than 2100 legislative, mayoral and local council offices. Dedicated polling officials and pollwatchers representing 25 political parties surmounted various obstacles in allowing the Haitian people, in most localities, to choose their representatives.

Procedural and administrative problems before and on election day, nonetheless, prevented citizens in several municipalities from expressing their voting preferences. The failure to include the names of certain approved candidates on the ballots contributed to the cancellation of elections in seven communities and created disquiet in other areas. We also have received critical reports regarding the failure to follow proper procedures during the initial counting phase, with

most serious consequences in the Department of the West, which covers the Port Au Prince area.

Despite repeated misunderstandings over the actions of election officials at all levels, the delegation saw little evidence of any effort to favor a single political party or of an organized attempt to intentionally subvert the electoral machinery. At many points, the Provisional Electoral Council's actions and public statements raised questions about the credibility of the process. The most significant of the problems was the failure to explain the reasons candidates were rejected. Political parties raised these and other concerns relating to the transparency of the elections in their contacts with the delegation.

President Aristide and his government performed a positive role in repeating often the theme of reconciliation. In meeting with some rejected candidates and in a public statement on the eve of the elections, the President demonstrated his concern over the controversies surrounding the process and underscored his desire to be President of every Haitian citizen.

We wish to emphasize that this electoral process is far from over and thus a definitive evaluation is premature. The counting of ballots and the adjudication of electoral complaints are pending. There may even be a need to rerun elections in certain jurisdictions. We will remain in close contact with other observer delegations, most notably the Organization of American States, which has organized coverage of these elections throughout the country.

A determined effort is required to remedy the most significant problems affecting the electoral process before the next round of elections. Sincere consultations with a broad range of political parties and transparent decisionmaking by the electoral authorities should have occurred and are indispensable to strengthening Haiti's democratic institutions. The government also should consider carefully the recommendations of the United Nations, various observer delegations and technical election experts who have worked closely with their Haitian counterparts in assisting the electoral process. In this context, we note the very positive role that the United Nations Mission played in Haiti during the entire transition period.

Despite the problems associated with the pre-election period and observed on election day, the Haitian people voted freely and seemingly without fear. Haiti is now one step closer to establishing a functioning parliament and viable local government.

It is our firm belief that further steps to correct the identified problems will encourage a perception of fairness about this process, despite the inevitable difficulties of conducting an election in Haiti. The Haitian people have demonstrated that they have earned the respect associated with participating in the individual act of casting a ballot. For our part, we will continue to work with the government and people of Haiti in supporting the strengthening of democratic institutions in this country.

PRODIGIOUS TRAVEL BY ENERGY  
SECRETARY O'LEARY

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, as you may remember, 1 month ago I asked the General Accounting Office and the chairmen of the House Commerce, House National Security, and House Government Reform and Oversight Committees to initiate investigations into the Secretary of Energy's prodigious travel.

I am happy to report that the General Accounting Office has initiated an investigation into Secretary O'Leary's travel. This is especially important in light of the Monday, June 26, front page story in the Los Angeles Times reporting that Secretary O'Leary's travel expenditures far exceed those of all other Cabinet officers.

When I made my May 25 statement about the Secretary's travel habits, I was under the impression that she had transferred \$100,000 from various program accounts to finance her travel. Imagine my surprise when it actually turned out that Secretary O'Leary had transferred in excess of \$400,000 from other accounts, including accounts used by scientists and technicians in the Department's nuclear safeguards and security program, to pay for her globe-trotting.

According to the L.A. Times, Secretary O'Leary believes in traveling first class all the way, spending approximately \$815 per trip for a total of nearly \$50,000 on her domestic travels. But that does not include the costs associated with her entourage that has included as many as 10 staff members. I ask unanimous consent that the Los Angeles Times article be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD after my statement.

I now understand that Secretary O'Leary has demanded that DOE program offices cough up additional funds for her planned boondoggle to South Africa. I suppose that a safari to South Africa would be grand this time of the year, but I cannot believe that this trip is more important than safeguarding our nuclear deterrent. As I have said before, the Department of Energy seems to have become nothing more than a travel service to satisfy the Secretary's wanderlust.

For that reason and in order to gain a handle on DOE travel expenditures, I plan to offer an amendment to the Energy and Water Appropriations bill that would require Secretary O'Leary to report to Congress every time the Secretary authorized the payment of travel expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1996.

[From the Los Angeles Times/Washington edition, June 26, 1995]

O'LEARY: ENERGY SECRETARY LOGS CABINET'S  
HIGHEST TRAVEL COSTS

(By Alan C. Miller and Dwight Morris)

WASHINGTON.—Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary defends her department against budget-cutting proposals to dismantle it by portraying herself as a master economizer in government—reducing her work force, boosting efficiency and saving taxpayers' money.

But when she hits the road in her job, as she often does, O'Leary apparently is no bargain hunter.

Traveling in a style that is unusual, if not unique, among her Cabinet colleagues, O'Leary is the jet-setter of the Clinton Administration.

On longer trips, the former corporate executive frequently upgrades her airline flights to business class or first class—and sometimes authorizes staff members accompanying her to do so as well. And she routinely stays at expensive hotels, such as the Ritz-Carlton and the Four Seasons, in contrast with more cost-conscious fellow Cabinet members.

The travel habits are apparent on the bills for all trips, other than flights on military or Energy Department aircraft, that she submits to the government. For her first two years on the job, the median cost of O'Leary's 61 domestic official trips was 58% higher than it was for EPA Administrator Carol Browner's trips, 73% higher than for travel by Housing Secretary Henry G. Cisneros and 90% higher than Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala's trips, according to travel documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

In a written response to questions, O'Leary said her travel costs and practices are entirely appropriate and that, in fact, she had spent nearly \$14,500 of her own money on official travel. On most domestic flights, she upgrades to business class at no cost to the government, even though she is on duty 24 hours a day and does considerable work en route, a spokeswoman said.

"Secretary O'Leary is an activist secretary who believes that most of the work of the government is beyond the Beltway," said Barbara Semedo, the Energy Department's press secretary. "She is responsible for supervising a nationwide network of sites, many of which are former nuclear weapons facilities located in remote areas of the western United States, where transportation is sometimes time-consuming and expensive."

Two practices in particular put O'Leary at the top of the travel-expense list. The government has ceilings on the amount it will repay officials for meals and accommodations but citing special circumstances, O'Leary routinely seeks hotel reimbursement at as much as 150% of the maximum level. Other Cabinet members usually find lodging for considerably less.

And most other agency heads rarely, if ever, upgrade from coach class on commercial flights.

The figures cited for O'Leary do not reflect one additional area in which the Energy Department outspends other agencies: travel by staff members. The energy secretary usually takes a larger retinue of aides with her on trips than do her Cabinet colleagues.

O'Leary, 58, a lawyer, oversees a \$17.5-billion agency and one of the largest federal bureaucracies, with 17,000 federal employees and another 140,000 who work for the government through contracts with private companies. Its responsibilities include cleaning up thousands of sites that were radio-actively contaminated through the nation's nuclear weapon program.

O'Leary was executive vice president for corporate affairs at Northern States Power Co., a gas and electric utility based in Minneapolis, before Clinton made her the first woman and first African American to head the Energy Department. A multimillionaire, her annual salary is now \$148,400.

She won early plaudits for revealing information about government-sponsored atomic experiments and has led high-profile over-

seas trade missions to India, Pakistan and China, where U.S. energy firms signed deals that the Energy Department said were worth at least \$19.2 billion.

While battling Republican-led efforts to eliminate her department in recent months, O'Leary has announced plans to close offices and reduce staff, as well as cut back on overall department travel.

An extensive review by The Times of the travel itineraries and vouchers of eight senior Clinton officials found that O'Leary's travel habits stood out. The median cost of her trips, which means that half her trips cost more and half less, was \$671. The median duration of the trips was three days.

Among those surveyed, only Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown recorded similar costs. His traveling style is not comparable to O'Leary's, but he tends to take longer trips.

The figures for O'Leary and her counterparts appear low, in part because they include inexpensive trips, some of which involved only ground transportation and no overnight stays. In other cases, political campaign committees picked up some of the tab if the trip entailed a political appearance.

Moreover, government officials can be reimbursed no more than a certain amount for meals and lodging, with those maximums determined on a city-by-city basis. In addition, hotels and airlines often offer discount rates to government workers.

Overall, O'Leary spent \$49,857 on her 61 domestic trips, a figure that does not include travel by her aides.

That amount was \$11,088 less than Cisneros' cumulative cost, although he took nearly twice as many trips. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich took only three fewer trips than O'Leary but charged taxpayers slightly more than half as much.

The seven times that O'Leary upgraded to business class or first class at public expense were generally on overseas or cross-country trips. She cited on her travel vouchers that she needed to do so to perform work during the flight, to arrive at her destination fresh enough to conduct business and because of periodic back spasms. Federal travel regulations require such justifications for flying via any class other than coach.

On other trips, Semedo said O'Leary upgraded by using frequent-flyer miles accumulated before she came to the Energy Department or by paying the difference herself.

The spokeswoman said O'Leary considers it cost-effective for aides to upgrade so they can work with her in flight. Unless otherwise necessary, just a single seat is upgraded, with staff members moving back and forth from coach class to consult with the secretary.

But the practice can multiply the cost. During an October, 1993, flight from Chicago to London, three staff members upgraded to business class with O'Leary. The additional charge to the government for the secretary was \$3,198, and the added amount for the three aides was \$7,067.

The lodging choices of O'Leary and her Cabinet colleagues are also a study in contrasts.

When Browner traveled to Boston in late 1994 for the EPA, she stayed at the Charles Hotel on Harvard Square at a cost of \$83 a night. O'Leary stayed at the Four Seasons for \$335 a night when she flew to Boston in November, 1993.

When Reich went to New York for the Labor Department in April, 1993, he stayed at the Sheraton Manhattan for \$125. Three

weeks later. O'Leary flew to Manhattan and checked into the Ritz-Carlton for \$195.

Federal travel regulations permit officials to seek approval to claim up to 150% of the maximum per diem cost if one of the several "special or unusual circumstances" applies. In Boston, O'Leary sought the higher rate in her travel authorization because she required lodging close to where she was scheduled to appear. She also did so in New York, citing high costs and her schedule.

The government maximum for New York accommodations is \$140, or \$210 at the higher reimbursement level. In Boston, however, even at the higher reimbursement rate, the secretary was able to put in for only \$171 for lodging. O'Leary paid the balance herself.

Overall, O'Leary billed the government for expenses that exceeded the maximum standard reimbursement rate on 61 of the 71 occasions when she stayed at a hotel in the United States, records show. Other agency heads took advantage of the higher cap far less often.

O'Leary is usually joined by seven or more aides on foreign trips and by several aids on domestic journeys, though that number has been as high as 10 on occasion. She almost always travels with her director of scheduling and logistics and a security officer, Semedo said. Other staff members "may be assigned if their expertise is needed" in such matters as nuclear weapons cleanup or international trade, she added.

By comparison, Cisneros traveled alone on a quarter of his domestic trips, with one aide on nearly half of his trips and with as many as four staff members only once. U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor traveled alone or with one aide on two-thirds of his trips that included domestic destinations and with no more than five on any trip.

"I don't travel with a large number of aides because I usually spend my travel time catching up on important reading that I can't get to in the office, or sketching out ideas," Cisneros said. "Likewise, I find coach seating very satisfactory for my needs."

One O'Leary destination had nothing to do with official Energy Department business.

In February, 1994, the secretary and two staff members traveled from Los Angeles to Boca Raton, Fla., where she participated in a weekend conference of the Democratic National Committee's Business Leadership Forum, a group of corporate executives who each gave at least \$10,000 to the Democratic Party.

During her stay at the Boca Raton Resort & Club, O'Leary's schedule consisted primarily of attending a Democratic leadership forum lunch and dinner, as well as recreational and personal appointments. O'Leary did not seek reimbursement from the government for any of her expenses in Boca Raton. The Democratic National Committee repaid the Energy Department for the added cost of her flight from Los Angeles, where she had gone on government business.

But the two staff members who accompanied her did bill taxpayers for their flights to and from Florida and for some of their expenses during their midwinter stay at the oceanfront resort.

Chief of Staff Richard H. Rosenzweig was reimbursed for three nights at \$125 a night and the daily per diem of \$34. Johannah M. Dottori, O'Leary's director of scheduling and logistics, put in for the full resort rate of \$257 for two nights and per diem for two days. Both sought the higher ceiling on their lodging because of "extraordinary expenses associated with accompanying the secretary," according to their travel records.

Even so, Dottori exceeded the 150% limit by approximately \$100. Semedo said Friday that this was "an oversight" by department auditors and that Dottori will probably have to reimburse the government for the excessive charge.

During the cross-country flight, Semedo said O'Leary worked on official business and consulted with her staff. Wherever O'Leary is, Semedo said, she spends "a major portion of her time" on departmental matters.

Asked to explain why Rosenzweig and Dottori were reimbursed for their expenses, the department cited a 1990 White House memorandum which said, in part, that travel can be charged to the government for individuals "whose official duties require them to be with a Cabinet member, whether or not the Cabinet member himself is on official business."

The two aides accompanied O'Leary "to perform official functions, including preparation for upcoming work, policy discussions and providing a communications link to the department headquarters," Semedo said. "They did not take part" in partisan activities.

### FLAG AMENDMENT IS THE PEOPLE'S WILL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the comments of one of our colleagues in the House, the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. JEFFERSON. His column entitled, "Flag Amendment Is the People's Will" was published in the recent edition of the American Legion Magazine in support of the constitutional amendment protecting our flag. As you know, Mr. Speaker, this constitutional amendment will be coming before us on the floor this Wednesday, June 28. I would ask all my fellow Members to heed Mr. JEFFERSON's sound advice and keep faith with the American people by supporting this constitutional amendment and sending it to the States and the people for ratification.

[From the American Legion]

FLAG AMENDMENT IS THE PEOPLE'S WILL

(By Representative William Jefferson)

In April, a proposed constitutional amendment that would permit the individual states to enact legislation banning physical desecration of the flag was introduced in the Congress.

After much careful deliberation, I became an original cosponsor of the amendment. My decision came not without considerable anguish, particularly over the principle of amending the Constitution.

In the final analysis, however, it came down to this: If we are not willing to stand up for our flag, what will we stand up for?

To those who say this is a First Amendment issue—an issue of free speech—let me remind them that there are several restrictions and limits on speech already. One cannot libel or slander another without fear of legal retribution. One cannot advocate the assassination of the President without the Secret Service becoming extremely interested in his or her speech. As Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter pointed out so eloquently many years ago, our right to free

speech does not extend to yelling "Fire!" in a crowded theater. No, this is not a free speech issue. Rather, it is a matter of personal responsibility.

Surely, desecrating a U.S. Flag—burning a flag—is abhorred by society, and our society has the right to demand that such activity be punished. Reflecting that sentiment, my home state of Louisiana in 1991 was the 21st of 49 states so far to pass a resolution urging Congress to approve a flag-protection amendment.

Amending the Constitution is no simple undertaking. The Founding Fathers intended it to be that way. Two-thirds of the House (290 Members) and Senate (67) must agree to pass the legislation, then three-fourths of the states—36—must ratify the amendment within seven years.

Throughout our history, constitutional amendments have proved the only path for redress of serious societal ills in our country. Women's suffrage, for example, was accomplished through a constitutional amendment, as was the abolition of slavery after the Civil War. The Fourteenth Amendment recognized former slaves as citizens and the Fifteenth gave them the right to vote. No one could deny that these amendments—controversial as they were at the time—made our society better.

This proposed amendment and the need of its passage grew from a 1989 Supreme Court decision, *Texas v. Johnson*. The court narrowly ruled, 5-4, that burning an American Flag was "protected" as free speech. The case arose following a demonstration at the Republican National Convention in Dallas in 1984. Gregory Johnson and a group of fellow protesters burned a flag outside the convention hall as part of their protest. Texas authorities convicted Johnson of flag desecration under existing Texas law. The Supreme Court decision overturned not only the Texas law, but also flag-protection statutes in 47 other states and the District of Columbia.

The American public was outraged then and continues to be outraged today. Public-opinion polls show that more than 80 percent of all Americans favor protection of the flag. Following the 1989 Supreme Court decision and a similar 5-4 decision in 1990 in another flag desecration case, three out of four Americans believed the only way to protect the flag was through a constitutional amendment.

Nearly 40 years ago in the hot summer of 1957, Dr. Martin Luther King was beginning his dream of equality for all Americans. At a citizenship education program that summer, King said there was glory in citizenship, and that we don't want haters. Our country, he said, may not be all we want it to be, but that would change.

Respect your country; honor its flag.

We have come a long way as a nation since 1957. Dr. King's dream still lives—the American dream persists. In the words of Charles Evan Hughes, the 11th Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, "This flag means more than association and reward. It is the symbol of our national unity."

It is now our time to do our patriotic duty, to keep faith with the American people who sent us to Washington. Passing this flag-protection amendment adds one more strand to the fabric woven by preceding generations—the fabric of freedom, symbolized by our flag.



**SAN YSIDRO NEIGHBORHOOD  
HISTORY DAY**

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the community of San Ysidro in recognition of San Ysidro Neighborhood History Day. Its official name, "San Ysidro," was given in 1909 by a group of people who came to live in the valley and founded a small agricultural colony named after Saint Isidro—the patron saint of field laborers and agriculture.

In 1957, San Ysidro was incorporated to the city of San Diego. Today, in 1995, because it is California and San Deigo's gateway to Mexico and Latin America, San Ysidro plays a major role in the development of San Diego.

The success of this unique community is an example of what happens when people take pride in their neighborhood—a community made up of friends and families that work hard every day for the betterment of the residents and especially the children.

San Ysidro Neighborhood History Day was celebrated with exhibits about the history of San Ysidro, the unveiling of murals by the children of San Ysidro, and a theatrical performance. I have been working with the community of San Ysidro since my days on the San Diego City Council to help the community foster pride in its diversity and culture. I was proud to participate with the community in recognizing San Ysidro Neighborhood History Day.

**LETTER IN RESPONSE TO THE  
POMBO-SOLOMON AMENDMENT**

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a letter I received in response to the Pombo-Solomon amendment which passed overwhelmingly in the House last week. The letter, in support of the amendment, is from Rear Adm. Joseph F. Callo, a Yale University alumnus.

JUNE 14, 1995.

Hon. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SOLOMON: I support your efforts to block all federal financial aid to schools that deny ROTC on campus.

The intellectual dishonesty of the campus groups that argue for the ban of ROTC, and other military activities on campus, is appalling. I am also deeply saddened by a faculty and administration that supports those efforts. My distress is heightened by the following:

As an undergraduate at Yale, I learned the importance of objectivity, intellectual consistency and rationality. Each of these qualities has been trampled by those pursuing, or supporting, the anti-ROTC efforts.

As a former NROTC student at Yale, I know first hand of the high academic quality of that program.

As a taxpayer, I protest using my tax money to support the students, administration and faculty involved in these efforts.

As an alumnus of Yale, I am aware of the significant contributions to national defense made through the years by members of the Yale community—including in some instances, the sacrifice of their lives. The efforts of those advocating, or supporting, the ban of ROTC units on the campus are an obscenity in the face of those contributions. Please continue your efforts.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH F. CALLO,  
Rear Admiral, USNR (Ret).

**CONGRATULATIONS TO DR.  
DONALD E. JARNAGIN**

**HON. BOB STUMP**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to recognize that a good friend and fellow native Arizonan, Dr. Donald E. Jarnagin, of Glendale, Arizona, is being inducted as the 74th President of the American Optometric Association today by his colleagues at their 98th Annual Congress in Nashville, Tennessee.

Don's accomplishment are most impressive and extend past his field of optometry. He is a graduate of Southern California College of Optometry in Fullerton, California, and has held numerous elective and appointed positions in his professional career. Prior to first being elected to the American Optometric Association Board of Trustees in 1987, Don served as the Central Arizona Optometric Society's President and then went on to become President of the Arizona Optometric Association.

Active in his community, Don is a former president of the Glendale Rotary Club and has been appointed a member of the City of Glendale Charter Review Committee. He chaired the City of Glendale Housing Authority and has also been active in the Glendale Chamber of Commerce.

I am pleased to join Don's family, many friends and colleagues in congratulating him on his induction today. From his many years of friendship and counsel, I know that he will be an outstanding AOA President, and will do a great job in leading the Association in its efforts to improve our Nation's vision care.

**IMPORTANT NEWS ON THE DRUG  
ISSUES**

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you some important news on the drug issue. In April of this year, the U.S. Sentencing Commission recommended that Congress end the sentencing disparity between powder cocaine and crack cocaine. Congress ought to ignore this politically correct suggestion and reaffirm its well-considered position that offenses involving crack cocaine deserve

more severe punishment than those involving powder cocaine.

Under current Federal law, there is a 100:1 powder/crack ratio. That is, possession or distribution of 100 grams of powder is treated as the equivalent of possession or distribution of one gram of crack for sentencing purposes. Therefore as the law currently stands, a first-time offender involved with one gram of crack would receive the same 5-year mandatory minimum sentence as another first-time offender arrested for an offense involving 100 grams of powder cocaine.

The Sentencing Commission recommends that Congress rewrite the law and treat crack and powder cocaine on an equal basis. Evidently, some members believe that there is no reason for the disparity. In my opinion, Congress in the 1980's reacted properly to the crack epidemic gripping vulnerable innercity communities. This body saw the destruction wrought on entire communities by this cheap and highly addictive form of cocaine and decided that crack offenses ought to be punished more severely than powder offenses because of the violence associated with the use and trafficking of crack.

I would alert my colleagues that there is another way to achieving equal treatment of crack and powder cocaine: Instead of lowering the penalties for crack offenses, as the Sentencing Commission proposes, we should increase the punishment for powder offenses. The advantages would be two-fold: First, it would prevent opponents from playing the "race card." Second, it would stiffen the penalties for cocaine offenses, which are currently far too lenient.

Whatever path is taken—maintaining the current ratio—or mildly reducing it—or raising the penalties for powder offenses to achieve equal treatment—one point must be emphasized: Congress must do something. For if Congress fails to address the hasty recommendation offered by the Sentencing Commission, it will automatically become law on November 1, 1995.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a position paper on this subject drafted by Drug Watch International.

ALERT, JUNE 1995

A massive federal decriminalization of the most dangerous drug destroying our communities and feeding the wave of inner-city violence is poised to become law! And it will happen automatically on November 1, 1995, unless Congress stops it.

Crack dealing, even in large amounts, is about to be 99 percent decriminalized.

The greatest weapon used by federal prosecutors to protect urban, inner-city communities from gangs and gang violence will be 99 percent defused.

Who will benefit? Gang leaders and crack dealers whose business and activities are already destroying the lives and the future of one of the most vulnerable segments of our society.

Who will be hurt? The children of crack addicts who will continue to have everything of value in their households, including the money for food and clothing, and sometimes even their own bodies, given or sold by their parents to crack dealers for just one more fix. And the other helpless hostages of gangs in communities in which the most violent predators among them will be able to walk

in the open with more confidence as they build their empires of drugs and violence.

How will it happen? The United States Sentencing Commission, which sets the guidelines federal judges must follow in imposing sentences, has recommended that the sentencing guidelines for crack offenses be reduced to equal the far lesser penalties for cocaine powder. Currently, one unit of crack is treated as the equivalent of 100 units of cocaine for sentencing purposes. That 100:1 ratio is also embodied in the federal mandatory minimum sentences, which provide a mandatory five year sentence for offenses involving five grams of crack (or 500 grams of cocaine), and 10 years for 50 grams of crack (or 5 kilograms of cocaine).

By law if Congress takes no action to stop it on November 1, 1995 it will take 100 times as much crack in an offense to get the same sentence as today. The Sentencing Commission recommendation will pass automati-

cally. That is the way Congress set it up. Therefore, no one will be on the record favoring a massive decriminalization. It will just sneak on through and become law.

Effective investigation and prosecution of organized gang crimes invariably requires the undercover assistance and later trial testimony of gang members who have access to the gang's leadership and knowledge of the gang's inner workings. Such key gang insiders only agree to cooperate with agents and prosecutors when they fear federal sentences more than they fear and are loyal to their fellow gang members. Gangs thrive in prisons, and short prison sentences only give gang members a chance to advance in rank and return to the streets with more power than when they went in. Only very long sentences can remove the smirk from a hardened gang member's face and make him even consider helping the police.

If the sentences for crack crimes are reduced as proposed, the smirk will return. The threat will go out of federal sentences. Agents and prosecutors will be largely disarmed in their fight against the most dangerous and destructive predators in our cities.

Some people believe the drug laws are too harsh on those predators, and want to ease up on the federal pressure on gangs. At the moment, those sympathizers are in control. Only Congress can stop them, but most members of Congress may not even be aware of or understand the threat, so they will do nothing. Which means the decriminalizers win, automatically!

For the sake of the most vulnerable in our society, we must not let that happen!

The penalties for cocaine powder should be raised to equal those of crack, not the other way around.

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