

It cuts \$11 billion less than the Republicans' bill for child health and immunization, medical research, and other essential health programs. It is important that we recognize that medical research and immunization is crucial to ward off and cure devastating diseases.

It makes some cuts, but \$6 billion less than the Republicans' bill, in economic development programs, such as job training and Community Development Block Grants [CDBGs].

It saves \$4.1 billion from farm programs over 7 years.

If partisan feelings were put aside, I believe that Republicans and Democrats could have come together on this common-sense plan to cut government spending and reduce the deficit. Unfortunately, the cuts proposed by the Coalition budget resolution did not pass the House.

I suspect that a similar proposal to the one that was voted down today will arise from the conference between the Senate and the House. Many members of the Senate would rather focus on deficit reduction than tax cuts. That just makes sense. Even though this bill was voted down today, this is just the beginning of the process. We still have a chance to fulfill our commitment to our children by reducing the deficit, but continue to keep our contract to our parents.

H.R. 961: WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House of Representatives approved H.R. 961, a revision of the Clean Water Act that will for the first time in decades help make the Nation's water dirtier rather than cleaner. I strongly and emphatically opposed this legislation. Sometimes you show what you stand for by what you vote against. This is one of those times.

The provisions of H.R. 961 seem to indicate that the new majority has a case of special interest amnesia. Just because a few corporate polluters claim they're overregulated. So the majority willingly forgets the days when our rivers burned, when fish and wildlife floated dead in out lakes and streams, and when our drinking water was in imminent danger of contamination.

More than 20 years ago, the Clean Water Act began to remedy that situation. But this week, the new majority voted to gut that landmark law.

Mr. Speaker, the implications of this legislation are especially grim for New York City. Thanks to the original Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act, New York City's water supply needs no additional purification, a remarkable accomplishment for the largest city in the Nation. But the weakened standards in H.R. 961 on pollution runoff will severely jeopardize the drinking water of the more than 8 million people who live in New York City. The cost to New Yorkers to create a water purification system that we have never needed is estimated at more than \$10 billion.

Second, just as New York City is about to achieve, at great expense, secondary treat-

ment at all of its sewage treatment plants—including the large Newtown Creek Water Pollution Control Plant located in my district—H.R. 961 relaxes the basic Clean Water Act permitting system to allow more toxic discharges of industrial and sewage waste into New York Harbor. This will not only roll back years of success in making New York Harbor cleaner and safer, but will also negatively impact bodies of water near cities all over the Nation.

Third, dredging and disposal of toxic contaminated sediments will be expanded, with far less consideration of health and environmental impacts. This will make it harder to protect the thousands of people who swim and fish in New York Harbor from the negative impacts of ongoing dredging projects in New York Harbor.

When is the new majority going to realize that some Government regulations actually do some good? Will we have to wait until we all have to drink from and bathe in bottled water before that realization occurs? I hope not.

But this week, the new majority isn't just throwing out the baby with the bathwater. They're throwing out the drinking water, too.

I hope that as this bill goes to the Senate and to the conference committee, that my colleagues will think about what we drink. I hope that we will not lose this chance to pass a bill that truly deserves the title, "Clean Water Act."

RESOLVE THE POW/MIA ISSUE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing House Joint Resolution 89, a resolution that conveys bipartisan support for the President's stated commitment to resolve the POW/MIA issue. It states that we believe the President should certify to the Congress that the criteria he imposed in July 1993 as preconditions to further movement have been met before the United States takes further economic and political steps to improve relations with Vietnam. It reinforces the need for Vietnam to cooperate fully to resolve this issue which, to date, Vietnam has not done despite repeated pledges, even in 1994.

The President has already more than amply rewarded the Vietnamese for assisting with joint field activities. In 1993, he removed United States opposition to Vietnam's access to international funds through the IMF and World Bank and waiving restrictions to allow United States firms to bid for contracts. In 1994, the President lifted the trade embargo, and a U.S. liaison office was established in Hanoi this year. What has been the result? Very meager—only 38 Americans accounted for by the Clinton administration.

In short, the administration's policy of paying incentives is not working; priority U.S. objectives are not being met. Other than to expand opportunities for the Government of Vietnam, what is the basis for rushing to normalize relations with Vietnam? Before Congress should support any further steps to meet Hanoi's agenda, Vietnam must honor pledges made to the National League of Families, March 1994, and the Presidential delegation, July 1994, to renew and increase their unilateral efforts to account for missing Americans.

The resolution is fair; it is reasonable, and should be the least that the Congress expects of the Commander in Chief. We are simply asking the President to certify to Congress that Vietnam is working seriously to account for missing Americans before moving forward to accommodate Vietnam's interests.

We are asking that the President be certain in his own mind that the Vietnamese leaders are cooperating fully, no longer manipulating answers for the families and veterans who have waited so long. Despite serious concerns many have had about Vietnam's lack of good faith on the POW/MIA issue, the President has seen fit to move forward in significant ways with Vietnam. At the same time, the President has stated that he was taking such steps in appreciation for Vietnam's cooperation and to encourage them to greater efforts.

The problem is that the approach is not working; Vietnam is not providing information and remains that should be the easiest to locate and provide. I'm referring to remains of Americans depicted in photographs, announced as shot down and killed—these should be the most readily available. Yet, 20 years since the fall of Saigon, and in some cases 30 years since these Americans were lost, Hanoi still has not provided the accounting that U.S. intelligence expects should be made. Yes, they are supporting field activities, cooperation for which they are well paid, but they are not accounting for Americans last known alive, in captivity or on the ground alive, in close proximity to Vietnamese forces, one must as "Why?"

The answer is that Vietnam is achieving its objectives without meeting the criteria outlined by President Clinton in July 1993. The resolution simply expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should adhere to his own policy and move no further with Vietnam, economically or politically, until Vietnamese leaders make the decision to really cooperate.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 89, and I ask that the full text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H.J. RES. 89

Prohibiting funds for diplomatic relations and further advancement of economic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) unless the President certifies to Congress that Vietnamese officials are being fully cooperative and forthcoming with efforts to account for the 2,205 Americans still missing and otherwise unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, as determined on the basis of all information available to the United States Government, and for other purposes.

Whereas significant economic and political steps have already been taken by the United States, including the lifting of the United States trade embargo and the establishment of liaison offices, to express appreciation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for its past assistance on the POW/MIA issue and to urge increased cooperation;

Whereas, although the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has continued to provide support for joint POW/MIA related field activities with the United States Pacific Command, there remain several last known alive discrepancy cases, photo cases, and special remains cases which are not likely to be resolved through such field activities, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not fulfilled its July, 1994, pledge to the President's delegation to Hanoi to renew and increase unilateral efforts to account for these missing Americans;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not provided the United States Government with access to relevant portions of wartime Central Committee-level records and reports concerning the number of American POWs captured during the war and policies toward them, and has refused to disclose additional information from Central Committee and military archives concerning alleged North Vietnamese wartime reports on American POWs obtained by Soviet intelligence agencies in 1972;

Whereas the President informed Congress on January 26, 1995, that he is not fully satisfied that progress on the POW/MIA issue has been sufficient to justify taking additional steps toward normalization of relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Whereas the Secretary of Defense has yet to fully respond to section 1034 of Public Law 103-337, requiring that he submit to Congress a complete listing by name of all Americans still unaccounted for from the Vietnam War on whom it is possible that Vietnamese officials can produce additional information or remains; and

Whereas until such a complete listing is provided to the Congress, an accurate assessment of the extent to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has cooperated with the United States to account for missing American personnel is not possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Vietnam POW/MIA Full Disclosure Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

None of the funds made available under any provision of law may be used to advance economic relations or to establish or maintain diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unless the President—

(1) provides Congress with a complete listing by name of all Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam War on whom the likelihood is greatest that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam may be able to locate or provide remains or additional information, as determined on the basis of all information available to the United States Government;

(2) certifies to Congress that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is cooperating fully in the 4 areas stipulated by the President, namely concrete results from efforts by Vietnam to recover and repatriate American remains; continued resolution of discrepancy cases, live-sightings and field activities; further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with the Lao; and accelerated efforts to provide all documents that will help lead to the fullest possible account of POW/MIAs; and

(3) certifies to Congress, after consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is being fully forthcoming in providing the United States access to those portions of wartime Central Committee-level records and reports that pertain to the subject of Americans captured or held during the war by North Vietnamese, Pathet Lao, or Vietcong forces in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

REMEMBERING PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY'S FALLEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay solemn tribute to the 21 police officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty during the 64 year history of the Prince George's County Police Force. Their sacrifice is overshadowed only by the tremendous contributions they have made to their communities and the gratitude of their Nation.

We are painfully aware, Mr. Speaker, that it was in protecting others from harm that these men came to harm themselves. We know that our words will never replace what has been taken from their loved ones. For the families, the hurt will never diminish. The pain will never go away. And the memory of what was and the potential of what could have been will live with them always.

I believe the strength of America lies in the responsibilities that ordinary citizens quietly fulfill everyday to their families, their communities, and their country. Law enforcement officers summon a special courage from within to go beyond the call.

These officers do so without fanfare, without public acclaim and without a desire for personal gain. As long as there are courageous and committed men and women willing to walk in harm's way to protect us, our children, our communities and our way of life, then there will be an America.

One of those officers who served bravely and nobly without fanfare was Prince George's County Police Sergeant John J. Novabilski. Sergeant "Nova" as he was known was only 31 years of age when he was brutally struck down by a volley of bullets on April 26, 1995—A reprehensible and senseless act. John Novabilski joined the Prince George's County Police Force in 1988 after working as a Baltimore City police officer for three years. He was promoted to the rank of police officer first class in May, 1990 and to Corporal in November, 1991. Officer Novabilski was promoted posthumously to sergeant by acting Prince George's County Police Chief Alphonso Hawkins.

Acting Police Chief Alphonso Hawkins said at Sergeant Novabilski's memorial service, "To John's family and friends, I know there is nothing I can do or say to fill the void left in your lives, but you have my word that his sacrifice, and yours, will not be forgotten by our police family, the citizens of Prince George's County, or our Nation." Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the ultimate betrayal would be to forget.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert here in the RECORD, the names of those additional 20 police officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice to all of the citizens of Prince George's County, Maryland. The listing appeared in the May 18, 1995 edition of the Prince George's Journal.

OFFICERS SLAIN IN LINE OF DUTY

Edward D. Merson; Sept. 1, 1937. Officer Merson, who died in a single-car accident in Muirkirk, was the first member of the police force to be killed in the line of duty.

Charles F. Caldwell; June 12, 1948. Officer Caldwell was fatally shot with his own pistol

by the enraged father of a stabbing suspect. He was the first county officer to be shot to death in the line of duty.

Alfred W. Steinat; May 2, 1963. Officer Steinat was fatally shot in the back by Thomas Hadder, who was wanted for stealing a tire, during a struggle with the suspect.

Joseph K. Brown; Feb. 19, 1966. Sgt. Brown was fatally shot by Carl Knicely, the 17-year-old son of a man wanted for indecent exposure, while serving a warrant for the youth's father at their home in Adelphi.

John W. Leatherbury Jr.; March 21, 1968. Officer Leatherbury was killed in a helicopter accident while riding in the craft as an observer during a routine night patrol. The civilian pilot of the helicopter, William Hanley, also died in the crash.

Robert E. Yeszerski; Nov. 30, 1968. Officer Yeszerski and a Seat Pleasant town officer were fatally shot by Willis Underwood while attempting to impound Underwood's car from a Seat Pleasant side street. Underwood was convicted of murdering Yeszerski and officer William R. Clements in the incident.

William W. Gullett Jr.; Feb. 16, 1969. Officer Gullett was fatally shot by James F. Jarred while attempting to disarm the shooter at his Kentland apartment. Both Gullett and another officer were able to return fire, killing Jarred.

Carroll D. Garrison; Feb. 20, 1973. Officer Garrison was fatally shot by James Law while investigating a burglary call at a house in Chillum. Law, the owner of the house, turned himself in to police a short time after the shooting, claiming he mistook Garrison for a prowler.

Albert M. Claggett IV/James B. Swart; June 26, 1978. Officers Claggett and Swart were fatally shot by Terrence Johnson with Claggett's service revolver inside the Hyattsville District station. Johnson was convicted of manslaughter in Claggett's death, and found not guilty by reason of insanity in the death of Swart, recently was paroled after serving 16 years of his 25-year sentence.

Antonio M. Kelsey; Feb. 2, 1980. Officer Kelsey was working as a part-time security guard for a Kentland liquor store when he was fatally shot by Steven Baines, who had approached the officer with a bag of marijuana and then fled. Baines was convicted of second-degree murder in the killing. Kelsey was the first black county officer to be killed in the line of duty.

Raymond Hubbard; Feb. 8, 1982. Officer Hubbard was killed by two men while trying to stop a jewelry store robbery at Iverson Mall. The death of Hubbard, who was off-duty at the time, is considered an in-the-line-of-duty casualty.

Allan D. Johnson; Dec. 6, 1982. Cpl. Johnson, a motorcycle patrolman, was giving a citation to a driver on I-95 when he was struck by a passing vehicle. Johnson died two days later. The driver of the vehicle that hit him was charged with manslaughter and driving under the influence of PCP.

Carlton X. Fletcher; June 11, 1983. Officer Fletcher was working as a part-time security guard in Greenbelt when he was shot by two men during an armed robbery. Fletcher's killers were charged with first-degree murder and received life sentences in the slaying.

Richard J. Beavers; Nov. 29, 1983. Capt. Beavers was fatally shot during a gunfight with two men who were attempting to rob him in a Suitland parking lot. Beavers was sitting in an unmarked car at the time of the incident. His assailants were arrested and convicted of first-degree murder.

Harry L. Kinikin Jr.; Jan. 13, 1990. On Oct. 17, 1986, Cpl. Kinikin was stabbed by a woman in the parking lot of a Landover 7-Eleven, where he had stopped to make a phone call. Kinikin survived for three years