

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

after the attack before dying in 1990 of complications from his injuries.

Mark K. Murphy; Sept. 1, 1988. Officer Murphy, a member of the department's Emergency Services Team, died when shot accidentally by two fellow officers while serving a search warrant at the Riverdale home of a suspected drug offender.

Ryan C. Johnson Jr.; April 22, 1992. Cpl. Johnson was fatally shot in a gunfire with two teens who tried to rob him in Capitol Heights. Both youths were convicted of murder in the killing.

Roger P. Fleming; Oct. 27, 1992. Sgt. Fleming was killed while attempting to apprehend suspected car thieves in Cheverly. Fleming was pursuing the men at high speed when he lost control of his cruiser and struck a tree.

John L. Bagileo; Feb. 28, 1994. Cpl. Bagileo died when he lost control of his cruiser during a high-speed response and crashed into a utility pole in Seat Pleasant. Bagileo's name was inscribed this year on a national memorial to officers who died in the line of duty.

To the families and friends of those fallen law enforcement officers in Prince Georges County and throughout this great Nation of ours, words cannot express the sorrow for their loss nor the gratitude for their sacrifices. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the policeman's prayer.

"Oh Almighty God, whose great power and eternal wisdom embraces the universe, watch over all policemen and law enforcement officers. Protect them from harm in the performance of their duty to stop crime, robberies, riots, and violence. We pray help them keep our streets and homes safe day and night. We recommend them to your loving care because their duty is dangerous. Grant them Your unending strength and courage in their daily assignments. Dear God, protect these brave men and women, grant them Your almighty protection, unite them safely with their families after duty has ended. Amen."

LOUISIANA PACIFIC RECEIVES DOE ANTIPOLLUTION AWARD

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest challenges we face today is protecting our environment while sustaining economic growth. We simply must do both, and when we see a success story, we have the responsibility to not only tell others about it.

Such is the case with the Louisiana-Pacific Corp. and its pulp mill in Samoa, CA, in the First Congressional District which I represent. As a testament to the company's forward thinking and innovativeness, they have developed the only chlorine-free Kraft pulp mill in North America.

The leaders of the company and mill have worked for years to improve the effluent from the plant and now their diligence is being rewarded. The Department of Energy has announced that Louisiana-Pacific has been awarded a grant under its National Industrial Competitiveness through Energy, Environment and Economics project, which seeks to prevent pollution, save energy and produce benefits to the Nation's economy.

The work undertaken by Louisiana-Pacific under the grant will implement a closed cycle

system at the Samoa Mill, which will eliminate effluent from the mill's bleach plant. It will assure that no bleach plant wastewater will be discharged into the Pacific Ocean.

The Samoa Mill, constructed in 1964, produces an average of 650 tons of bleached Kraft pulp per day from waste and wood chips generated by local sawmills. In January 1994, the Samoa Mill became the only North American Kraft pulp mill to produce bleached pulp without the use of chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds on a permanent basis.

Because the mill has converted to totally chlorine free, or TCF, it has unique opportunities for taking the next steps to achieve closed cycle operation. The successful commercialization of a full scale TCF closed cycle Kraft pulp mill in the United States, with its resultant environmental benefits, would have worldwide implications.

When the award was made, Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary praised Louisiana-Pacific's innovative research. It was her belief that the company's commitment to pollution prevention and energy conservation will lead the pulp and paper industry into the next millennia.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Bob Simpson, Louisiana-Pacific's general manager, Fred Martin, manager of the Samoa Mill, and all of those who work for this important northern California employer. I also urge my colleagues to do their part for the environment and consider using totally chlorine free paper, which is available from the House Office Supply Service.

HONORING LORETTA AVENT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, there has always been a special relationship between our Federal Government and the more than 500 recognized Indian tribes in our Nation. Each of the tribes is a sovereign nation and each has the right to conduct business directly with the Federal Government bypassing State and local governments. While Indian people have this right in theory it is sometimes difficult for each of the tribes to have a substantive relationship with the executive branch.

But thanks to an extraordinary public servant in the Clinton White House, Indian people for the first time are comfortable with and understand they have a direct link with the administration. Loretta Avent serves as Deputy Assistant to the President. Although African-American, Mrs. Avent has a unique and close relationship with Indian country. She has opened the door for Indians and is rightly adored by tribes.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Avent for her service to this country and for her outstanding service to our native Americans. The following article which appeared in the February 5, 1995 edition of the Arizona Republic is a great tribute to Mrs. Avent.

[From the Arizona Republic, Feb. 5, 1995]

CLINTON LIAISON IS ADORED BY TRIBES

(By Jeff Barker)

WASHINGTON.—They give her dolls, rings, shawls, baskets and necklaces. They pray she won't leave them.

To Native Americans, Loretta Avent is a godsend. She takes them places they have never been.

Avent, 52, is a deputy assistant to President Clinton. In her two years at the White House, the Phoenix native has forged an extraordinary relationship with Indian Country.

Tribal leaders say the effervescent former lobbyist has become, quite simply, the most important federal contact they have ever had.

They say she is helping renew their faith in government, which has been so long a source of frustration and broken promises.

"I'm almost 73 years old, and I will tell you that never in my lifetime have we in Indian Country experienced a person so dedicated to tribal rights," said Sue Shaffer, chairwoman of the Cow Creek Bank of Umpqua Indians in Roseburg, Ore.

"She's been a guide, mentor, catalyst, grandmother," said Paul Ojibway, an Ojibwa tribal member who is the Los Angeles archbishop's Native American liaison. "Being people who hold people and symbols dear, she gives us the feeling that we are included and don't have to come hat in hand to get noticed."

An African-American born in rural Virginia, Avent acknowledges that her relationship with tribes "is beyond what's the norm for me."

"They feel that I'm chosen. They give me heirlooms. They give me what I call 'heart' gifts," she said.

She tells visitors that her office was occupied 23 years ago by John Dean, former President Nixon's counsel during the Watergate scandal.

"He was a man who had a chance to help this nation, and he didn't," Avent said.

OPENED DOOR FOR INDIANS

She hopes her legacy will be that she opened the doors of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. to a group that has never quite felt welcome, even though its members are descendants of the first Americans.

Avent's contributions are both symbolic and substantive. She organized a historic meeting in April with Clinton and several hundred tribal leaders. She also invited urban Indians and tribes not federally recognized—two groups that often feel particularly overlooked by the government—to their own White House events.

"Never before has there been this type of accessibility," and Albert Hale, president of the Navajo Nation.

When tribal leaders believed they were being ignored by the Census Bureau in August, they wrote to Avent. They also contacted her when Arizona was resisting Indian gaming and when they wanted Clinton to grant executive clemency for Leonard Peltier, the American Indian Movement member convicted of killing two FBI agents 20 years ago.

"There's nothing that they do—nothing—that doesn't come to me, Avent said. "The president said he wanted an administration that reflected the country. Until we bring them (Indians) to the table, then it's not the right reflection of America, because America looked like them first."

Avent emphasizes that she does not perform the Indians' work by herself. She merely puts them in touch with people who can help.

"She doesn't do things for us," said Ivan Makil, president of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. "She sets up the meeting, and after that, we're on our own. She makes sure we get an opportunity to get to the table."

In Peltier's case, Avent referred inquiries about clemency to the Justice Department.