

difference in the lives of millions of people across this country. His energy and ideas continue to inspire many to join in the quest for a more just society. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in paying tribute to Arthur S. Flemming.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1530) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak to a number of issues related to the fiscal year 1996 DoD authorization bill.

First, I want to thank Chairman SPENCE, HEFLEY, DORNAN, BATEMAN, WELDON, and HUNTER for their work with me on issues of particular interest to Guam in the committee. I also appreciate the efforts of the ranking member RONALD DELLUMS for his work with me on my priorities in the committee, and the hard work of the staff of the National Security Committee.

I am pleased that the committee helped to ensure that seven out of eight of my priorities were included either in legislative or report language. As a result of legislative language put in the bill at my request, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas will now be afforded a nomination for the military service academies and Guam will be included in the definition of the United States for the purposes of repairs on Navy homeported ships. I am also pleased that the committee included report language on the Naval Hospital-Guam, the Guam Air National Guard, the Piti Power Plant and the placement of the Navy SEAL facilities.

The only item that the committee did not include was funding for an armory for the Guam National Guard. I understand the constraints under which Chairman HEFLEY was operating, and hope that the message he was trying to send to the Army resonates within the Department. Next year, perhaps the Army will include a request for construction of an armory in Guam in their budget.

The National Guard on Guam is the only guard unit in the United States that does not have an armory, which seriously hampers their ability to complete their mission. Within the last few years, Guam has experienced over a hundred typhoons, tropical storms, and several earthquakes, including one measuring 8.2 on the Richter scale. The Guam National Guard is under more demand for their services than most other Guard units in the States, but, without an armory, they simply cannot adequately respond to these natural disasters.

Many of my colleagues have spoken about priorities in this bill and the need to support the readiness of our troops. The proposed Army Museum, which would require \$15 million for land purchases, has attracted attention

due to budget constraints. I hope that the Army puts as much effort into developing plans to meet the construction needs of armories at National Guard units as they do in pursuing funding for the museum.

Therefore, before the Army begins construction of their museum, I challenge them to present a plan to Congress for how they are going to meet the need to construct National Guard armories. The plan that I am requesting will outline how the Army plans to fit this funding in their budget requests in the tight fiscal environment they face. With the decision in Congress to reject any Member add-ons for armories that are not requested by the Army, it is now time for the Army to rethink their budgets and request funds for armories in next year's budget. I look forward to working with Secretary of the Army Togo West and Assistant Secretary for Installations, Logistics and Environment Robert Michael Walker in the next year on this funding request.

I also want to note my support for an amendment that was proposed by Representative RONALD DELLUMS. This amendment earmarked \$61 million, of the \$10.7 billion provided in the bill for defensewide operation and maintenance activities, for the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment.

The Dellums proposal would ensure that the Office of Economic Adjustment continues to have the tools to assist communities where military bases are being closed. As my constituents in Guam can testify, the functions of the Office of Economic Adjustment are critical to the ability of local communities to reuse bases which are closing. Without assistance, local reuse committees will be left without the ability to convert these facilities quickly into productive use.

I commend Ranking Member DELLUMS for raising this issue and for his leadership to secure funding for reuse at closed bases. I am hopeful that, in the environment of downsizing and budget cuts, Congress will not forget the obstacles and challenges that local communities face in developing reuse plans for closed military facilities. With the leadership of Congressman DELLUMS, I have no doubt that the problems faced by local reuse committees will remain on Congress's agenda.

Again, I want to thank Chairman SPENCE, Ranking Member DELLUMS and each of the subcommittee chairman for their willingness to work with me on issues of particular importance to Guam. I look forward to continuing this close working relationship next year as we follow through on the commitments made in this year's bill.

TRIBUTE TO M. EDWARD KELLY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding civic leader of Illinois' 14th Congressional District, M. Edward Kelly, on his forthcoming retirement.

Ed Kelly has served since December 1976 as the executive vice president of the Elgin Area Chamber of Commerce. The list of accomplishments during his long career are many, and there are many States across this Nation that are better for his service there.

Born and raised in Parkersburg, WV, he graduated from Marietta College in Marietta, OH and entered the field of organization management in 1955. He began his professional career with the Benton Harbor-Saint Joseph's Chamber of Commerce in Michigan, and managed chambers in Oshkosh, WI and Springfield, MO before settling in Elgin, IL.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kelly has been a valued member of the Elgin community for years, and his list of civic and professional activities is a long one. A former director of the YMCA Corporate Board, Miss Illinois Scholarship Pageant, and Elgin Sesquicentennial Committee, he is also a past president of the Rotary Club of Elgin. To this day he serves as a member of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives, as an ex officio member of the Center City Development Corp. and as a trustee of the Northwest Suburban Mass Transit District.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment to this Nation's businesses and to the Elgin community. I wish my friend the best in his retirement. His experience and dedication have served the people of Elgin well.

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. MARKEY, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, in introducing the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1995. The bill authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$186 million for the FCC for 1 year only, fiscal year 1996. That figure is the same as the House authorized last year.

These are exciting times in the world of telecommunications. We are seeing new technologies, and the convergence and blurring of traditionally distinct businesses. We are also seeing new alliances being formed as we begin to build the information superhighway.

The House will soon be considering a major telecommunications reform bill which brings the 60-year-old communications statute up to date to reflect the dramatic changes in telecommunications. The Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance will be holding comprehensive hearings in the near future to consider the reduced role that the FCC will play in a competitive marketplace. That endeavor will be a challenge as well. In the meantime, however, we must authorize appropriations for the FCC so that it can fulfill its obligation as Congress intended.

The bill is substantially the same as legislation ordered reported by the Committee on Energy and Commerce last year and approved by the House. Unfortunately, the other body failed to act so we must again consider these proposals.

The bill includes a number of provisions that should allow the Commission to operate more efficiently, reduce regulatory burdens on industry, save agency resources, and privatize certain of the Commission's responsibilities.

The bill also provides that a substantial portion of the appropriated funds may be raised from application and user fees. It establishes procedures for tighter budget planning so that authorizing committees will have adequate time to review future proposed increases or adjustments to fee schedules.

In addition, this legislation allows the Commission to waive individual licensing requirements for maritime radio services. This provision should relieve boat owners from the burden of unnecessary fees. The bill also provides for more efficient and flexible inspection of ship radio equipment.

Among other things, the legislation clarifies the Commission's authority to reject tariffs and its authority to order refunds resulting from carrier rule violations. It also adjusts the statute of limitations for forfeiture proceedings against common carriers to conform with the Commission's accounting procedures. This provision reflects an agreement worked out between the FCC and the telephone industry. In addition, the bill authorizes the Commission to use outside consultants. This provision would save the FCC permanent staffing resources by allowing it to offer competitive compensation to temporary, outside experts and consultants.

This bill was developed with bipartisan support and reflects a number of proposals supported by the Federal Communications Commission. I urge my colleagues to support it as it proceeds through the legislative process.

TRIBUTE TO CRESCENT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an out-standing company in Fremont, OH. Crescent Manufacturing Co. was founded in 1898 as a disposable blade manufacturer and has operated continuously in Fremont since that time.

The firm makes 1.5 million steel blades a day for use in the medical, industrial, and other specialty fields. In March 1995, the owners of the company were nominated for Entrepreneur of the Year. This honor recognizes the tremendous effort performed by the management and staff of Crescent in bringing their company through a chapter 11 bankruptcy process. Their story reflects the spirit of enterprise that has made our Nation strong.

After taking over the company in 1990, the directors decided the debt which Crescent owed was too big and filed for protection under chapter 11. The very next day after obtaining controlling interest in the stock, changes were made. Costs were cut, customers were brought on-line, employees assisted in productivity enhancements and the company operated successfully through the bankruptcy process. The company exited chapter 11 on June 19, 1991, just thirteen months after filing for its protection.

Loyalty from customers, suppliers, and in particular, employees got Crescent through tough times. In every year since, sales have increased reaching \$10.1 million in 1995. Crescent employs 150 people and has a pay-

roll of \$4.5 million annually. Their success has been Fremont's success.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the staff and management of Crescent Manufacturing Co. and encourage them to continue to uphold what has become the standard of excellence in Ohio.

STATEMENT OF H.R. 1561, THE
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTER-
ESTS ACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, during the week of June 12, the House of Representatives considered H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act. Although this bill is not perfect, I voted in favor of this legislation because it includes several important provisions which I have historically supported.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

H.R. 1561 included language from the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act which restricts U.S. aid to any country that prohibits or restricts the transport or delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance to other countries. I strongly believe that we should not allow humanitarian assistance to be used as a political weapon while innocent victims are deprived of food, fuel, and medical supplies.

STREAMLINING GOVERNMENT

The consolidation of USAID, ACDA, and USIA into the State Department in H.R. 1561 was one of the most contentious issues during debate. While I support the work of these agencies, I also believe that we must remain committed to streamlining government. Secretary of State Christopher proposed a similar consolidation earlier this year. The Department of Defense is now more efficient and productive due in part to the consolidation.

I supported Representative ACKERMAN'S amendment which would have required the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget to conduct a cost-benefit analysis prior to the implementation of this bill. Regrettably, this failed. Congress has been considering cutbacks and elimination of virtually every Federal agency, and, as such, none should be immune from efforts to reduce Government spending.

COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL AND EGYPT

H.R. 1561 also recognizes the United States' ongoing commitments to Egypt and Israel and maintains critical funding for the Middle East. As our steadfast ally in the Middle East, Israel has served as a leader in the efforts to bring stability to the region. We are sending a strong message of support to this region, but we are also acting in our own national self-interest to support a strong and democratic Israel. This region was once considered to have the potential to initiate a major world war. Today, we are witnessing the development of a lasting peace. To withdraw our moral and practical support at this point in the peace process would preempt what we have accomplished thus far.

THE U.S. ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS

H.R. 1561 also attempts to redefine our Nation role in the United Nations. This is not to

say we should abandon the basic principles of the United Nation, but this bill would make the United Nation more accountable for its programs and practices. By extending current law, H.R. 1561 ensures that the United States maintains a voice in the U.N. budget process by allowing the President to withhold up to 20 percent of appropriated funds for the United Nation if it fails to effect consensus-based decisions. The bill will also give greater authority to the inspector general [IG] of the United Nation. H.R. 1561 withholds 20 percent of the U.N. budget and 50 percent of the peacekeeping budget until the President certifies that the United Nation has increased the powers of the IG, and has given the IG access and sufficient resources to conduct investigations and protect the identity of whistleblowers.

Having witnessed firsthand peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Haiti, I believe we must reevaluate the position of the United States within the United Nations, and define the role in which the United States can best serve not only the interests of the United Nations but also those of the American people.

EAST TIMOR

There are provisions in this bill which I do not support. H.R. 1561 authorizes the resumption of International Military and Education Training [IMET] for Indonesia. The IMET Program was eliminated for Indonesia in 1992 due to flagrant human rights abuses by the military in East Timor. This bill authorizes funding for this program, yet there has been no significant improvement in cases of human rights violations. I had planned to introduce an amendment to H.R. 1561 which would have eliminated the authorization of United States funding for military training in Indonesia. This issue is not about the efficacy of American military training and the value of exposing foreign military personnel to the professional and ethical standard of the American Armed Services. Rather, it is whether we will ignore continuous human rights abuses and use our dollars to pay for this training.

Unfortunately, time constraints prevented me from bringing my amendment to the floor. I believe that American taxpayers should not be asked to pay for this. We should not tolerate human rights abuses by the military in East Timor and I will continue to work in the appropriations process to help the people of East Timor.

BOSNIA

I voted against lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina because I believe it would have a detrimental effect in the absence of a larger, more coherent strategy. Although the intent is to strengthen the Bosnian Moslems' position in the field, I am concerned that if the embargo is lifted, a large scale offensive would be initiated by the Bosnian Serbs against highly populated urban centers. The health and safety of civilians, as well as U.N. peacekeeping forces, would be put in greater risk.

Ending the arms embargo could also force the evacuation of U.N. forces. Both the administration and the House Republican leadership have stated that this would require a commitment of U.S. troops. I believe we need to pursue a more comprehensive strategy to address the situation in Bosnia and reach a negotiated and enduring peace. Implementing only one aspect of an inherently complicated