

As a longtime member of the House Banking Committee and the current chairman of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets, I have an interest in encouraging the use of private sources of credit wherever possible. I believe there is a larger, more active role private lenders can play in addressing the credit needs of electric co-ops. I ask the House Agriculture Committee to hold hearings to explore these reforms of the electric loan program.

**FORTY YEARS TO CARE, MOST
WITH A FOCUS OF HOPE**

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, what do you do when you have someone who keeps coming to you saying that there is a problem, and something needs to be done about it? You let them come up with the solution. That is exactly what happened nearly 27 years ago when the Bishop of the archdiocese of Detroit told Father William T. Cunningham, Jr., that he had his permission to stop teaching as an English professor at Sacred Heart Seminary, become a pastor of Madonna Catholic Church, and the full-time director of Focus: HOPE, an organization he cofounded. In this fashion was born a wonderful organization many of us know as Focus: HOPE, and the beginning of a relationship for millions of Michiganders who have come to know and love Father William Cunningham, who this weekend celebrates his 40th anniversary as a Roman Catholic priest, with masses at his home parish of our Lady of the Madonna.

I am privileged to call attention to the accomplishments of Father Cunningham because he originally comes from Ruth and Ubly, in the thumb of Michigan in my congressional district. He comes back frequently and is well-known to many of my constituents. He has been a parish priest, a teacher, and a leader. He has been a friend and helper to many, and a bane to others who failed to share his belief that people need a helping hand out of poverty. He is caring. He is irascible. He is tender. He is tenacious. He is unique.

Father Cunningham has helped spearhead efforts to revitalize portions of Detroit that had been ravaged by riots, and more importantly to reinvigorate the people who had to live with the riots themselves, or with the aftereffects of the riots. He helped push for food programs for women, infants, and children. He helped push for food assistance to the needy elderly. He worked tirelessly for the creation of a machinists training institute that has grown to a world-class facility, winning quality awards, and helping people get well-paying jobs have a future. He has succeeded in using food as the first step toward independence, and many of us have heard him say time and time again that his fondest hope is that one day he can close the food program and throw away the key because everyone has all the food they need.

Over the years, people never cease to be amazed by his seemingly inexhaustible energy. They are warmed by his bright smile, sometimes beguiled and other times delighted by the twinkle in his eye. After a period of time

one learns better than to ask "so what is your next project," especially when one understands that his churning mind is 50 percent innovation, 50 percent determination, and 50 percent divine intervention. It just isn't fair for anyone to deal with him.

Mr. Speaker, Father Cunningham is devoted to his church, devoted to his cause, and devoted to people. He is truly a model of what is best in our Nation. If each State had just one Bill Cunningham. I shudder to think what we could accomplish. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him the happiest and most blessed 40 anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

**A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES**

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent meeting between you and the President, it was agreed that you would support the creation of a blue-ribbon panel to recommend long-overdue reforms to our campaign finance system.

It has been almost two decades since some of the reforms enacted by Congress in the Federal Election and Campaign Act of 1971 [FECA] were overturned in the landmark Supreme Court case Buckley versus Valeo. The Court ruled that while the Federal Government has an overriding interest in limiting campaign contributions to candidates, it has no compelling reason to limit expenditures under any First Amendment test of free speech and expression. The Court concluded that, unlike limits on contributions, spending caps serve no legitimate purpose in guarding against corruption of the electoral process.

However, several years ago a bipartisan commission, the Committee on the Constitutional System, concluded that one of the greatest threats to our political system is the rapidly escalating cost of campaigns and the growing dependence of incumbents and candidates on money from donors who might expect a favorable vote in exchange for a contribution. Moreover, the Commission found that gridlock could take hold by leaving office holders open to multiply-conflicted opponents, all of whom may believe their contributions should engender a legislator's support. Such activities frustrate all participants in the system and encourage the promulgation of unsound public policy.

The Committee on the Constitutional System concluded that there was only one effective way to fix the problem, through an amendment to the United States Constitution. There is no doubt that concerns about limiting the quantity of speech will be vigorously debated. They should be, since no one should take lightly any proposal to amend that sacred document. However, limits on some kinds of speech, such as debate on the floor of this chamber, are well established as necessary to orderly deliberation. The underlying logic of time limits on debate is the realization that unlimited speech inhibits our ability to govern.

In his dissenting opinion to Buckley versus Valeo, Justice White wrote, "Expenditure limits

have their own potential for preventing the corruption of Federal elections themselves." 424 U.S. 264, (1976).

The amendment I propose contains 13 words: "The Congress shall have authority to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office." While brief, the weight of these words is mighty. This amendment, possibly combined with other reforms, would allow the Federal election process to be returned to the people, and permit those who seek and hold elective office to place their energies into solving public policy problems rather than political problems.

I hope that any commission designated to make a recommendation to Congress on campaign finance reform consider the virtue of turning off the constant flow of cash into Federal campaigns through a Constitutional amendment to limit campaign expenditures.

**INTRODUCTION OF GILPIN COUNTY
EXCHANGE LEGISLATION**

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleague from Colorado, Mr. MCINNIS, to introduce a bill to facilitate acquisition by the United States of more than 8,700 acres of lands elsewhere in Colorado that are important for recreational and environmental purposes, in exchange for about 300 acres of Federal lands near the town of Black Hawk, in Gilpin County. The bill is similar to one I introduced in the last Congress, on which action was not completed before adjournment.

Under the exchange, the Gilpin County lands would be transferred to Lake Gulch, Inc. There are 133 separate parcels, ranging in size from 38 acres to 0.01 acre, and 90 of them are less than an acre. This part of Colorado was originally acquired by the United States from France through the Louisiana Purchase. After the discovery of gold in Gilpin County, most of the lands in question were claimed under the mining laws and thus passed into private ownership. The 133 parcels the bill would earmark for transfer are left-over fragments.

The Gilpin County lands are essentially unmanageable, and have been identified as suitable for disposal by the Bureau of Land Management [BLM]. However, they can be consolidated with other lands already held by Lake Gulch. Thus, they do have some value for Lake Gulch, but because of their fragmented nature the United States cannot readily realize that value through normal BLM disposal procedures because of the high costs of surveys and other necessary administrative expenses. Enactment of the bill will enable the United States to realize this value, through the acquisition of lands with values, including potential for recreational uses, which give them priority status for acquisition by Federal land-management agencies.

Under the bill, the Gilpin County lands would be transferred to Lake Gulch if that corporation, within 90 days after enactment, offers to transfer the specified lands to the United States. Lake Gulch would be required to hold the United States harmless for any liability related to use of the Gilpin County lands

after their transfer, and future uses of those lands could not include gaming. The bill also protects the interests of local governments in the lands, including an easement for a county road.

The lands that the United States would receive under the exchange include about 40 acres within Rocky Mountain National Park—known as the Circle C Church Camp tract—that has been a long-time acquisition priority for the National Park Service; nearly 4,000 acres in Conejos County—known as the Quinlan Ranches parcel—bordering on the scenic La Jara Canyon, that is intermingled with Federal lands managed by the BLM and the Forest Service and that has recreational values as well as elk winter range and other wildlife habitat; and about 4,700 acres—known as the Bonham Ranch—that is intermingled with BLM-managed lands along Cucharas Canyon in Huerfano County and whose acquisition will enable BLM to protect more than 5 miles of the scenic canyon, with its important wildlife habitat—including raptor nesting areas—cultural resources, and recreational uses.

In addition, if the Secretary of the Interior should determine that the value of the Gilpin County lands is greater than the value of the lands transferred to the United States, Lake Gulch will be required to pay the difference. Any such payment would be used to acquire from willing sellers land or water rights to augment wildlife habitat in the BLM-managed Blanca wetlands near Alamosa, an area with crucial winter habitat for bald eagles and a very productive area for ducks and geese.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is good for economic development in Gilpin County and good for protecting the priceless environment of Colorado. I believe it is completely noncontroversial. It has the support of Governor Romer, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and affected local governments including Black Hawk, Central City, and Gilpin County. It is also supported by a broad coalition of environmental and conservation organizations, including the Colorado Environmental Coalition, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, and the Rocky Mountain chapter of the Sierra Club. I intend to work hard for its enactment into law during this session of Congress.

SAM HELWER AND FRANK P.
BELOTTI MEMORIAL FREEWAYS

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, this month, two portions of U.S. Highway 101 in California's First Congressional District will be dedicated in honor of noted Californians—Sam Helwer and Frank P. Belotti.

Sam Helwer was born in Russell, KS, on August 23, 1913. He served as district engineer for the State of California, Department of Transportation, district 1, from 1957 to 1967. Beginning his career in 1936, he eventually served with five department of transportation districts. He developed a particular expertise in freeway interchange design. As district 1 engineer, he was responsible for all units of

the northwestern California highway system, running approximately 300 miles north and south, and 70 to 80 miles from east to west, including a portion of historic Highway 101. In 1964, he was able to expedite the recovery of the north coast's highway system from a record winter storm.

Frank P. Belotti served as a member of the California Legislature from 1950 to 1972. He was an effective advocate of preserving the unique scenic beauty of the redwood groves and was instrumental in securing the legislation that made possible the freeway bypass of the groves and the preservation of the existing State highway designated as the "Avenue of the Giants."

It is a fitting tribute to each of these men that portions of the highway that meant so much to them is being named in their honor. I offer my congratulations to their families, including Mrs. Sam "Dordy" Helwer of west Sacramento, and Mrs. Delphine Belotti of Eureka.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall number 216, I was unavoidably detained at the Base Closure and Realignment Commission [BRAC] meeting. The Commission members were voting on matters directly impacting my State of North Dakota. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall number 216.

GRANDPA MOSES

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, ingenuity and imagination are cherished commodities in an era which demands that we do more with less. Our continued prosperity demands that we challenge our minds, see beyond the obvious, and extend our vision. It is our intellect that sets us apart.

Mr. John Urbaszewski of Oak Park, IL, provides a very practical example of the creativity of the mind and the power of imagination.

A retired, State-government employee, keenly intent on staying active and keeping his mind sharp, Urbaszewski, without benefit of a single art lesson, has become a very popular, local folk artist, affectionately referred to as "Grandpa Moses."

What most of us identify as abandoned soda bottles, plastic coffee creamers, old buttons, film packs, cereal boxes, cocktail stirrers, and other such "trash," Urbaszewski sees as the basic building blocks for his versions of Frank Lloyd Wright's Mile High Center skyscraper, the Taj Mahal, Rome's Piazza di Spagna, Brasilia's baroque opera house, and Disney's castles. His creations, all constructed from rubbish, also include birdhouses, restaurants, office buildings and cathedrals.

Packing many of his art works into the Grandpa Moses Mobile Traveling Museum,

Urbaszewski has visited numerous schools and shopping centers exhibiting his creative talents and stimulating the minds of his audiences. His storefront and museum exhibits are instant show stoppers and crowd pleasers.

Grandpa Moses clearly demonstrates the creative powers of the mind in a very entertaining and practical manner.

CONGRATULATIONS DELPHI CHASSIS SYSTEMS SAGINAW—LIGHTWEIGHT BRAKE CORNER CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many of us have believed for years that the best cars are made in the United States, and that the best continue to be built here today. I rise today with my colleague, Representative DAVE CAMP, to honor these world-class workers who are celebrating 25 years of manufacturing automotive brake components and systems at Delphi Chassis Systems—Saginaw Operations.

The 1,400 workers and management of this outstanding facility will celebrate this 25th anniversary with a Family Day, this Monday, June 26. They will celebrate the production of the 175 millionth quality brake corner at this location. Plant manager Pat Straney and UAW Local 467 shop chairman Kent Wurtzel can be proud of their achievement. They have worked to produce the best product that they possibly can, while recognizing that they must constantly enhance the skills of their workers to keep their competitive edge. The plant quality council composed of both labor and management has implemented quality network action strategies that have improved the product for the benefit of consumers.

Car and truck buyers have been positively impacted by this facility every time they push their brake pedal. The consistently high quality of the components and the simplification of the brake mechanism bring people throughout the country to safe stops millions of times each day.

Mr. CAMP. I fully concur with the remarks of my colleague. The investment of over \$90 million to bring in new brake manufacturing technology will set world class manufacturing benchmarks for future General Motors products. Supported by the city of Saginaw and the State of Michigan, this upgrade secures the future of this outstanding facility in the Saginaw Valley.

Mr. Speaker, our workers and our businesses are world leaders, and can compete with anyone in the world in a fair and open market. They have succeeded before, are succeeding now, and will continue into the future. Congressman BARCIA and I urge all of our colleagues to join us in wishing Delphi Chassis Systems Saginaw Operations—the Lightweight Brake Corner Capital of the World—a very happy 25th anniversary, and best wishes for a most prosperous future.