

military personnel throughout the world. In peace and war, the exchange has been there to serve those who have defended us. The War Department established the Army Exchange Service in 1941 to provide guidance for worldwide operations. The organizations became the Army and Air Force Exchange Service [AAFES] in 1948.

The mission of the exchange is to provide quality merchandise and services to active duty, retired, and reserve personnel and their families and to generate reasonable earnings for the support of morale, welfare and recreation programs.

During 1994 alone the exchange service tallied over \$7 billion in sales and returned over \$200 million to the service for quality of life enhancements. Over the past 10 years AAFES payments to morale, welfare and recreation funds exceed \$1.7 billion.

In addition to their commitment to worldwide service in support of our military, the exchange has been there to assist with hurricane relief, assistance to firefighters and flood relief workers, and public service activities performed by the military departments. Exchange personnel are on the scene today in Haiti, just as they have been in Somalia, Saudi Arabia, and everywhere that the military have gone in service to this country.

While supporting these worldwide operations AAFES has been a bulwark to the local Dallas community since 1958. AAFES employee over 2,000 workers in the Dallas/Fort Worth community, and many of these individuals are committed to the advancement of their communities and are deeply involved in volunteer activities throughout the area.

On July 25, 1995, AAFES will mark this 100th anniversary with a celebration at the Dallas headquarters. On the 26th of July, 1995, they will begin the new century with the installation of a new commander. I invite all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Army and Air Force Exchange Service on this momentous day.

#### KIDS' DAY

### HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to discuss legislation that I want to introduce but am being prohibited from introducing due to House Rule XXII. A constituent of mine organized "Kids' Day" in El Paso 2 years ago. It has been an enormous success locally and I believe this type of holiday could have national success as well.

Kids' Day in El Paso is celebrated on the second Wednesday of every May. The celebration includes participation by children in community service projects in conjunction with the business community and a parade in which children develop floats that depict their career goals. Kids' Day encourages children to share their energy and talents with their community through public service.

Since children are one of this Nation's most precious resources and there is currently no holiday honoring the children of this Nation, I believe that National Kids' Day would be a wonderful opportunity for children to partici-

pate in an alternative to their traditional classwork and homework responsibilities by participating in community service, and an exploration of career opportunities.

However, despite the possibilities of such a holiday, the majority of this Congress has voted to ban the introduction of such legislation that would be deemed "commemorative." I have sought a ruling from the House Parliamentarian regarding such legislation and have been advised that most likely this legislation would violate rule XXII.

I feel that it is most unfortunate when a constituent organizes and implements a good idea, relates this idea to her Congressman, and for no other reason than the fact that the idea is "commemorative," her Congressman is prohibited from acting on the idea. The new rules implemented by the majority make accessibility to the Congress more difficult, something the American public clearly does not support.

In closing, I would like to relate the words of my constituent, who expresses the goals of Kids' Day more eloquently than I am able to: "The components of Kids' Day are geared toward building a better community by instilling a deep sense of commitment and success in our children and students."

Although I am unable to propose that this worthwhile effort be undertaken by the Nation, I would still strongly urge individual Members to lead their local communities in organizing this type of holiday for all our Nation's children.

#### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE FAILURE OF IRAQ TO COMPLY WITH U.N. RESOLUTIONS

### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which condemns the Government of Iraq for failing to comply with U.N. resolutions adopted at the end of the gulf war. These U.N. resolutions require Iraqi authorities to provide full and complete disclosure of all weapons-related activities and make significant improvements in the area of human rights. Because Baghdad has not satisfied the requirements contained in these resolutions, strict sanctions on the export of commodities to, and the import of commodities by, the Government of Iraq remain in place. However, despite Iraq's continued noncompliance, some of our allies still are eager to lift the sanctions in anticipation of completing business contracts with the Iraqi authorities. I am pleased that Representatives SOLOMON, LANTOS, and PORTER have joined me in this bipartisan legislation, which we hope will send a strong message to the U.N. Security Council and to our allies that commercial interests must not be placed above vital security needs and fundamental human rights principles.

Restoring trade relations with Iraq before a full picture has emerged of Baghdad's past research, development, and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction could be a disastrous, and potentially deadly, mistake. When it comes to obeying international security rules, Saddam Hussein has an abysmal track

record. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], in the past Baghdad has violated its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty by attempting to acquire nuclear weapons. In an April IAEA report to the United Nations, the IAEA stated that, while it is confident essential components of Iraq's past clandestine nuclear program have been identified and disposed of appropriately, some of the documents detailing the nuclear weapons program have been taken from IAEA inspectors by Iraqi authorities and not returned.

According to the U.N. Special Commission, which is responsible for monitoring Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile activities, Iraq has not provided a full and comprehensive explanation of its past military biological program or accounted for items and materials acquired for that program. With Iraq's failure to account for the use of these items and materials for legitimate purposes, the Special Commission has concluded that there is a high risk that these items have been purchased and used for a proscribed purpose, specifically the acquisition of a biological warfare agent.

In addition to the lingering doubts about Iraqi compliance with U.N. resolutions regarding weapons of mass destruction, human rights conditions in Iraq remain intolerable. By any objective standard, the provisions established in U.N. Resolution 688 have not been satisfied. As specified in the U.N. resolution, the Security Council condemned Saddam Hussein's repression of the Iraqi civilian population and demanded that Baghdad immediately end this repression, which threatens peace and security in the Middle East. Iraq has murdered Kurdish civilians by employing chemical weapons in a brutal and systematic campaign of terror and has executed a large-scale military operation against civilians living in the southern marshes.

In light of Iraq's failure to comply with all relevant U.N. resolutions, the international community must not in any way condone Baghdad's conduct in the name of commerce or mitigate their misdeeds for the sake of money. I am pleased that Representatives SOLOMON, LANTOS, and PORTER have joined me in introducing this resolution and welcome the support of our colleagues.

#### OPPOSITION TO H.R. 1370

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, these remarks were submitted to me by Robert E. Murray, president and chief executive officer of the Ohio Valley Coal Co., H.R. 1370 will virtually put this company out of business and place 4,400 employees out of work. I share Mr. Murray's strong opposition to H.R. 1370, and the general practice of dumping retirees.

H.R. 1370, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce mandatory premiums to the United Mine Workers of America [UMWA] combined benefit fund, is very bad legislation. This legislation will have disastrous consequences for the Ohio Valley Coal Co.—Ohio Valley—and other coal companies, while benefiting multibillion-dollar companies, which have repeatedly attempted to dump their retiree benefit costs for employees, who have

worked only for them, onto other coal companies.

Prior to enactment of the Coal Industry Retiree Benefit Act of 1992—Coal Act—47 percent of Ohio Valley's payments to the United Mine Workers of America health and retirement funds were contributed to cover obligations of other coal companies for people who never worked for Ohio Valley or its predecessor. Yet these companies have the audacity to claim that their obligations for their former employees are no longer theirs. They would have gotten away with this dumping of their bona fide liabilities onto Ohio Valley and other coal companies had it not been for enactment of the Coal Act.

H.R. 1370 would overturn much of the Coal Act, which was a carefully crafted compromise among Democratic and Republican legislators and the Bush administration. The concept of this compromise was to require present and former employers of UMWA-represented persons to be responsible for their retirees and to avoid imposing UMWA retiree cost on other companies, such as Ohio Valley, that never employed these UMWA retirees.

Further, the limited number of corporations lobbying for H.R. 1370 and the repeal of much of the 1992 Coal Act are simply not being truthful when they claim that the UMWA combined fund will have a long-term surplus. A recent study by Ernst and Young shows that the fund will have a deficit as early as 1998 and up to \$147 million in 2004.

To claim that H.R. 1370 protects companies, such as Ohio Valley, because no funding would be required pursuant to formula to increase operators' premiums if there is a shortfall, is a total smoke screen. If the large corporate dumpers of their liabilities on the funds and other coal companies, such as Ohio Valley, are not required to pay their fair share, the time at which and the amount that a company, such as Ohio Valley, will be required to pay to the funds will be accelerated.

Having served as the chief executive officer of one of the companies lobbying for H.R. 1370, I can personally assure you that their game is to dump their retiree liabilities onto other coal companies. The Coal Act, which H.R. 1370 will largely overturn, stopped this practice.

There is no question that, if the situation is returned to that which existed prior to passage of the Rockefeller legislation, Ohio Valley will be put out of business and the 4,400 jobs that it accounts for in Ohio, according to the Pennsylvania State University, will be eliminated. Congress must do everything possible to see that H.R. 1370, or any legislation like it, is not passed.

#### TRIBUTE TO JENNIFER FINZEL

#### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to honor the accomplishments of Jennifer Finzel. As much as the Special Olympics are a thrill for the athletes and their families, they also teach all of us a valuable lesson in determination, achievement and the human spirit. I want to share with you a story of Jennifer Finzel of Midland, MI. Earlier this month, Jennifer trav-

eled to New Haven, CT, with a goal on her mind and determination in her heart. She knew what she wanted, and went for it. The result was two gold medals and two silver medals in four different swimming events. For her effort and for her success, I say congratulations.

But Jennifer Finzel was special long before they draped medals around her neck. Jennifer has been working hard in my office for the people of Michigan's Fourth Congressional District for over 4 years now. When she's not working at McDonalds, she's in our district office in Midland making a difference for the residents of mid-Michigan. Jennifer truly is an inspiration to everyone who seeks to achieve. Anyone who visits our district office or the McDonalds on Eastman Ave. might hear Jennifer say a lot of things. But one thing they won't hear is "I can't."

#### PROTECTING AMERICA'S HOUSING PROGRAMS

SPEECH OF

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for reserving this special order. I am pleased to participate in this discussion which is focused on the importance of housing, and the role of the Federal Government in ensuring that all Americans have affordable housing opportunities. The special order this evening is extremely timely and necessary in light of the attacks on the Department of Housing and Urban Development by the GOP leadership in this Congress.

I have a firsthand knowledge of some of the housing problems confronting the Nation. I serve as the ranking member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs-Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies. This panel oversees the Nation's \$25.5 million housing budget. Through our subcommittee hearings, field trips, and studies and examinations, we are provided a closeup look at the increasingly grave housing situation in this Nation. In order to legislate solutions in the Halls of Congress, we all realize that you must first have a clear understanding of the problem.

Mr. Speaker, our Federal housing programs assist 4.7 million households through public housing and Section 8 rental assistance. We know that: 36 percent of the households are elderly; 15 percent are persons with disabilities; and 43 percent are families with children. We also understand that the median income of these households is \$8,000 per year.

This week, the Appropriations Committee completed mark-up of the fiscal year 1996 VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill. As the ranking member on the panel, I am deeply disturbed by the funding cuts which the Republican leadership has advanced in this bill. When we look at cuts to housing programs, we note that hardest hit are those programs that provide affordable and decent housing for the elderly and poor.

The appropriations bill cuts HUD's funding by \$5.5 billion. They saw fit to cut funding for homeless assistance grants by nearly 50 percent. In addition, funding for development and

severely distressed public housing is eliminated, as well as new housing vouchers and certificates for the poor. Further, in this bill, modernization funds are cut by over \$1 billion and operating subsidies are reduced by \$400 million.

These cuts are in addition to damaging legislation that would repeal the Brooke amendment. The Brooke amendment is legislation which limits the percentage of income that poor people living in federally assisted housing can pay. Repealing this amendment increases the costs borne by the Nation's poor. Several other harmful provisions with regard to rent increases are also in the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this callous action by the appropriations panel represents a critical assault on our Nation's housing programs. The bill guts many of the critical safety net and human needs programs upon which the elderly, the poor, and low-income families depend. I am concerned that we are retreating on our commitment of affordable and decent housing as a national priority. For this reason, I am pleased to join my colleagues for this special order. Our participation this evening demonstrates our strong commitment to ensuring a strong and significant role in providing housing for all Americans.

HOUSING SPECIAL ORDER TOMORROW NIGHT  
(JULY 19)

To members of Dem. Task Force on Housing and other Housing supporters

Fr Representatives JOE KENNEDY, HENRY GONZALEZ, VIC FAZIO, BARBARA B. KENNELLY

Re Housing Special Order on Wednesday, July 19

Dt July 18, 1995

This is a reminder that tomorrow night after regular business there will be a special order on the importance of housing and the role the Federal government has played in trying to ensure that all Americans have affordable housing opportunities.

The Appropriations committee has targeted housing for extremely deep and very serious cuts which will undermine this mission.

We need to move quickly and forcefully to restore these crucial funds for housing, and to explain to the American people how important and successful most federal housing programs have been in serving working and poor Americans.

Please have your staff contact Jonathan Miller in Rep. Kennedy's office (5-5111) or Nancy Libson of the Housing Subcommittee (5-7054) if you would like to participate in this special order.

#### TURKEY AS A STRATEGIC ASSET

#### HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention a recent op-ed piece which appeared in the Washington Times and which I believe deserves attention.

Alexander Haig writes from the point of view of both a former Secretary of State and NATO's former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. I hope my colleagues will take time to read this valuable piece and carefully consider its message.