

This bill, which amends and strengthens the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act—or PACA for those in the know, is one of the most important Federal agricultural programs for the farmer's of California's central coast. And, Mr. Speaker, it does not cost the taxpayer a dime.

PACA, which was first enacted in 1930, ensures that growers, packers, and produce dealers are paid in a timely manner for their produce without recourse to costly and time-consuming court litigation. Produce dealers and retailers must get a license from the USDA to market produce and their license fees support the program.

PACA is absolutely crucial for perishable fruits and vegetables such as strawberries or lettuce which are only marketable for a short time before they spoil. Almost every dollar of the \$2.4 billion per year in agricultural production in my district is directly tied to the protections in PACA—it is as crucial to central coast specialty crop growers as the wheat and corn programs are to mid-western farmers. So I am very happy that the House is taking up this bill today that ensures a strong PACA program well into the next century.

I want to point out that this legislation includes an important provision for domestic flower growers. Fresh-cut flowers are every bit as perishable as lettuce, grapes, or other produce. But they are not included in PACA's protections. This legislation will require the USDA to work with the flower industry to study the feasibility of including flowers within PACA.

I want to thank the Chairman ROBERTS and Mr. DE LA GARZA for their hard work in bringing this bill to the floor. I also want to thank my Subcommittee Chairman EWING and friend Mr. POMBO for their hard work in bringing all sides of the produce industry together in agreement on this legislation. Finally, I want to thank Mr. Keith Pitts and Ms. Stacey Carry of the Agriculture Committee staff who given so much of their time to move this legislation forward.

So if you enjoy artichokes, strawberries, lettuce, tomatoes, or any other of the 160 fresh produce crops that my district produces, I urge you to support this legislation.

WORKING TO PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND STRENGTHEN MEDICARE

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to inform my constituents about the House of Representatives' plan to preserve, protect, and strengthen Medicare.

Unfortunately, some individuals and groups are misstating the facts, thus causing unnecessary anguish and apprehension among our Nation's seniors. In my own district in western New York, I have seen firsthand the anxiety which such statements have caused.

According to the Presidential Medicare Board of Trustees, the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund (Part A) will begin running out of money as early as next year—spending \$1 billion dollars more than it takes in—and will be completely bankrupt by the year 2002.

By law, Medicare is prohibited from making payments for hospital or other health services

if its reserves are depleted. That means if nothing is done now to preserve Medicare, 24 million seniors will be in jeopardy of losing their vital health care coverage.

I am committed to saving the program for all Americans, that includes my mother, who currently is on the program, and my daughter, who will be on it someday. If Congress does not act to save Medicare, the consequences 7 years from now will be catastrophic for all Americans.

Preserving Medicare will not require cuts in the program. Rather, Medicare spending will continue to increase more than private-sector health care spending increases and general inflation rate.

The plan makes Medicare financially safe and secure both now and in the future by simplifying the system and making it easier for seniors to use and understand it. In addition, it gives seniors the same right that Members of Congress have to choose their health care plan.

In our efforts to preserve, protect, and strengthen the Medicare Program, we must eliminate fraud and abuse. We are working with doctors and hospitals to make this happens.

I urge all of my constituents, and all Americans to play a part in the effort to strengthen Medicare. I welcome all comments and suggestions regarding my effort to save this important program.

A SALUTE TO NEW YORK STATE MARITIME COLLEGE PRESIDENT "HOSS" MILLER

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, leaders of the U.S.-flag Merchant Marine gathered in New York City to pay tribute to retired Navy Rear Admiral Floyd Harry "Hoss" Miller, the president of the New York State Maritime College at Fort Skyler, a branch of the State University of New York. Having served with distinction as president of the New York Maritime College for 15 years, Admiral Miller has decided to move onto new challenges.

The most outstanding tribute to Admiral Miller, was the reaction of his students and colleagues to his announcement. Students at New York State Maritime and, indeed, leaders of the entire New York Maritime community were disappointed to learn that Admiral Miller was leaving. All seemed to agree that there were too many important projects that could not succeed without "Hoss" Miller's guiding hand. During his service as president, Hoss Miller has transformed the Maritime College into a technologically advanced, state-of-the-art institution that is well equipped to train young men and women for the future. While the college has a long legacy of training seafarers, Admiral Miller has broadened the training programs so that Maritime College graduates are prepared to meet the new challenges of a rapidly evolving transportation and trading system.

A member of the New York State Maritime college class of 1953, Admiral Miller possessed a deep commitment to the college. Many in this House, know from personal experience

the strenuous efforts made by Admiral Miller and the other Academy presidents to ensure that the Federal Government honored its commitment to the U.S.-flag merchant marine and maritime education. Although we in Congress seem to have forgotten an important lesson of history, namely that a nation without a maritime fleet is doomed to fail both militarily and economically. Admiral Miller spent his last days in office urging Congress to reexamine this misguided philosophy which neglects maritime education and ignores the unfair maritime practices of our trading partners. Without Admiral Miller's efforts, clearly the State maritime colleges would be in even more perilous condition. Just as he fought hard for his students and his alma mater before Congress, Hoss Miller led the fight in Albany for increased State funding for education.

Prior to joining the college, Admiral Miller had an outstanding record of military service. From his start as a nuclear expert on the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, through his service off the coast of Vietnam as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Bainbridge*, Hoss Miller served with distinction and courage. Upon retiring from the Navy, Admiral Miller sought to serve his Nation in the field of education. He was thrilled by the prospects of preparing a future generation of leaders. Admiral Miller has been tremendously successful in this endeavor and indeed the men and women who trained at the college are part of his legacy.

Although Admiral Miller is leaving the college with a record of accomplishment most would envy, I am certain he will find numerous ways to continue to serve his Nation and his fellow citizens. I and the members of the New York delegation wish you every success in the future.

As we look ahead, I will take this opportunity to welcome Admiral Brown, the new president of the New York Maritime College. Admiral Brown was previously president of the Great Lakes Maritime College and is well known to Members of this House. Admiral Brown, we are pleased to have someone of your stature succeed our friend and we wish you every success in this new position.

PROTECT FUNDING FOR THE ARTS IN THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I stand in complete opposition to this Interior appropriations bill, which could very well be the death knell for the National Endowments for the Arts. The bill itself terminates arts and humanities funding within 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, arts and culture are a vital part of human existence, and the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate the arts must be open to all of our people—and not just the wealthy who can pay \$50 for a concert ticket.

Today, the United States spends only 64 cents per person to support the Arts Endowment, 50 times less than our major allies. In contrast, we spend \$1,138 per person on military expenditures. Why is it that this Congress can lower taxes on the wealthiest people in our country, but cut back on programs which

bring art and culture into the classrooms of Vermont and America? Why is it that this Congress can pour billions of dollars more into B-2 bombers that the Pentagon doesn't want, or an absurd star wars program, but eliminate funding for museums, symphony orchestras, and theater groups all over America?

The \$1 million that Vermont receives from the NEA is essential to many groups like Vermont Council on the Arts, the Flynn Theatre, and the Vermont Symphony Orchestra Association.

The Arts Endowment opens the doors to the arts to millions of school children, including at-risk youth. Not only do the arts teach our children understanding, self-expression, cooperation, and self-discipline, but the arts tell the history and the soul of a nation. More and more children are becoming mesmerized by canned entertainment, with the average 5-year-old spending 33 hours per week in front of the television. Today our children should be inspired by music and theater and creative arts, rather than become desensitized to violence by television.

Unlike urban centers where art and cultural experiences are more readily available, arts funding enables programs to go out to the people in the rural communities of Vermont.

Without Federal support, arts programs would be affordable only to the rich. The average American would be faced with rising ticket costs and would be shut out from arts centers, galleries, community festivals, live music performances, and other institutions where families can experience the arts.

Support the National Endowment for the Arts—oppose these draconian cuts to the arts and humanities.

THE TREATY OF GREENEVILLE BICENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to share a story with my colleagues, about a historic event which took place in Darke County, OH. On August 3, 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed. This weekend, the city of Greenville will be celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of this important step in a peaceful settling of the western frontier.

The period after the Revolutionary War was a turbulent time in the newly created United States of America. Pioneers were venturing westward over the Appalachian Mountains into such States as Ohio. The founding fathers were concerned that the newly created nation would disintegrate as the western territories would side with the North, the South or even decide to form their own countries. The Northwest Ordinance was passed in 1785 to preempt this disaster.

The Northwest Ordinance set out an orderly framework for settlement and the qualifications for statehood. Land survey was done on a grid-like fashion to ensure that land title disputes would be few and so that settlements would be established in an orderly manner. Predictably, the increase in settlement led to further conflicts with the Indians of the region. President Washington was committed to pro-

viding security to the Northwest Territory and sent several commanders to lead the army. Each expedition was defeated, until President Washington appointed Maj. Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

In the spring of 1793, Wayne led his well equipped troops from Ft. Washington, which is present day Cincinnati, and marched northward following a line of forts, such as Ft. Hamilton, that had been established. Rather than stopping at Ft. Jefferson, Wayne continued north for a few miles and built Ft. Greenville, around which later grew the city of Greenville. He met with the Indians and held discussions to arrange for a peace treaty, however the previous Indian successes encouraged them to fight. Eventually, the peace talks were called off and Wayne prepared for battle. He pushed further north and defeated the Indians at the site of Ft. Recovery where a previous battle had been lost by General St. Clair. Near the Maumee River at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, Wayne again decisively defeated the Indians. Wayne continued to press the Indians and in the fall of 1794, Wayne returned to Ft. Greenville.

Peace negotiations began in June of 1795 and continued through August and concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Greenville on August 3, 1795. The signing of the treaty by Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne, President George Washington and the Indians living in the territory ended 40 years of hostilities with the Indians west of the Ohio River.

The agreement brought about the safe settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Settlers could explore and move to the West without fear of Indian attack and battle. The United States had taken its first step westward, ensuring stability for the future.

In 1912, as the late President Theodore Roosevelt stated in a speech made in Greenville, "Greenville is a most historical site. It marks one of the great epochs in the history of our nation. . . a starting point of America as a coming world power." After the treaty was signed, the Stars and Stripes automatically changed from a flag of 13 colonies to the flag of the United States. A 15 star flag was hoisted over Fort Greenville by General Wayne. Eight years later, Ohio became the 17th State in the union.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the citizens and the city of Greenville, OH. Our forefathers persevered in creating a free and safe Nation. We truly have a reason to celebrate and recognize the treaty signed in Greenville, OH, 200 years ago today.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LT. GOV. RUDOLPH GUERRERO SABLAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the early morning hours of July 25 (Guam Time), Guam lost one of its most prominent leaders with the passing of Lt. Gov. Rudolph Guerrero Sablan. "Rudy" as we affectionately called him, is survived by his beloved wife Esperanza "Ancha" Cruz San Nicolas, children Rudy and Essie, and three grandchildren, Marie Antoinette, Jessica, and Mario.

Rudy always excelled at whatever he was tasked to do. He graduated as valedictorian of Father Duenas Memorial School in 1950 and went on to receive a bachelor's degree in political science from Loyola University in Los Angeles, CA. Rudy went on to serve his country as he worked at a Navy Public Works Center and eventually joined the U.S. Army. Serving his country in Hawaii, Rudy was an intelligence analyst and area study specialist with the Army Psychological Warfare Unit. Rudy's outstanding reputation was displayed through his selection to participate in various special assignments throughout Asia and the Pacific.

After his service ended, Rudy returned to his beloved island home. He began his service to Guam by entering the government of Guam work force. Within a short time, Rudy was promoted to various administration positions including director of labor and personnel in 1961. Impressed with Rudy's abilities, Gov. Manuel F.L. Guerrero selected him to serve as assistant secretary of Guam and executive assistant to the Governor. During this time, Rudy had oversight over most of the executive branch of the executive branch of the Government of Guam.

After the Guerrero administration ended, Rudy went on to assume roles in the other two branches of Guam's Government. These included the position of administrative director of the courts of Guam and then the administrative director of the 12th Guam Legislature. With experience in all three branches of government and with the support and consent of Gov. Manuel Guerrero, Gov. Ricardo J. Bordallo selected Rudy to be his running mate in the 1974 gubernatorial elections, the second gubernatorial election since the Organic Act of Guam was amended to allow for an elected Governor of Guam. The Bordallo-Sablan ticket was successful and the team spent 4 years in office.

After his years in office, Rudy was selected as general manager of Nanbo Insurance Underwriters, a well-respected business on Guam. Despite his busy and prominent lifestyle, Rudy managed to remain active in several community and civic organizations. These include the Young Men's League of Guam, the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the Chalan Pago Catholic Parish Organization.

In 1983, Rudy took the helm as head of the board of directors for the Guam Airport Authority. Under his leadership, movements toward the improvement, development, and modernization of the existing airport facilities were established. The massive airport expansion movement would eventually provide more sufficient facilities for Guam to take advantage of its growing tourism economy.

Despite his move to the private sector, Rudy would maintain his stature in Guam politics and serve as a respected Democratic Party elder. Commanding a respectable amount of grassroots followers, Rudy made three attempts to garner the support of the people of Guam and attain the elected office of Governor. So great was his influence that in 1993, he began his quest to merge the factions of the Democratic Party of Guam and is credited with spearheading the successful victory of Gov. Carl T.C. Gutierrez and Lt. Gov. Madeleine Z. Bordallo.

From the beginning of the Gutierrez-Bordallo administration until his untimely death, Rudy Sablan played an integral part in the policy making arm of the administration.