

Let's go after the bad apples in the grant community, but reject the wholly invasive and suffocating approach presented in this bill. Let's demonstrate our good sense and reason and repeal this bold, beyond-the-pale attempt to micromanage the grant community and inhibit our basic civil rights.

Support the Skaggs amendment.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 2, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, generation after generation of children have been told that a college education is the key to the American dream. Well, perhaps we were wrong, or perhaps it is that we did not realize that that advice is outdated. Just look at what the majority is doing to financial aid. Then, my colleagues you determine what is the best advice you have for America's over 6 million college students who must depend on financial aid to attend college.

The \$158 million cut in Perkins loans would eliminate support to approximately 150,000 needy college students. The elimination of funding for the State Student Incentive Grant Program, means that over 200,000 college students would be denied the financial assistance they need. And, if this injury is not enough, the Republicans are working to derail the direct student loan program.

I guess my colleagues would tell these students that the States will pitch in, well the students and the States are too smart to fall for that one. In fact, 18 percent of the States expect to have to eliminate their need-based student aid program, and 82 percent expect to be forced to reduce the number and amount of awards.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge my colleagues not to derail our young people's future, vote "no" against H.R. 2127.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SUB-  
STANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL  
HEALTH PERFORMANCE PART-  
NERSHIP ACT OF 1995

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleague Mr. WAXMAN and I are introducing, at the request of the administration, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Performance Partnership Act of 1995.

The proposal involves a consolidation of categorical grants into two partnerships, one for mental health and one for substance abuse. The performance partnership grant establishes a new framework for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States. Instead of using an application process partnership grants would be based on a negotiated multi-year agreement between States and the secretary of HHS, which would define objectives and ways to achieve specific health outcomes.

This proposal offers an alternative that avoids both the downsides of pure block grants—which were well documented in a February 1985 GAO study—and those of categorical grants, including multiple grant applications, spending restrictions and set-asides, and overlapping data requirements and reports. Grants such as those proposed in this bill could streamline or eliminate such requirements. Under this approach, States would have increased flexibility to set priorities and objectives and determine the means to address them.

The administration is making a serious attempt to propose a system that avoids the pitfalls of pure block grants while reducing undesirable and burdensome aspects of some categorical grants. The proposal deserves consideration, as one approach to a decision about the best way to reauthorize certain important programs of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA].

OPPOSITION TO FDA COMMIS-  
SIONER DAVID KESSLER'S MOVE  
TO REGULATE TOBACCO PROD-  
UCTS

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to Food and Drug Administration [FDA] Commissioner David Kessler's unilateral move to regulate tobacco products. Thirteen Federal agencies already regulate the growth, manufacture, and use of tobacco.

The President has said he wants to address the underage use of tobacco. Everyone is in agreement with this goal. But the answer is not FDA regulation. Instead, the President should use the tools he already has at his disposal.

Congress has already spoken on the matter of youth access to tobacco products. The Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Administration Act of 1992 [ADAMHA], is the best mechanism to restrict minors' access to tobacco.

The President should direct HHS to release the final ADAMHA regulations and allow the program to work. The statute was signed into law by President Bush. Draft implementing regulations were not promulgated until August 1993. It is now August 4, 1995, and HHS has yet to release the final regulations. All 50 states have put laws on the books prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors and ADAMHA is the vehicle to enforce these laws and discourage youth smoking. Clearly the answer to is not FDA regulation.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage the President to take a very positive step toward restricting

youth access to tobacco by releasing the final ADAMHA regulations. Congress has spoken on this issue and now it is time to implement the Federal policy set out in ADAMHA.

COMMENDING SANFORD  
RUBENSTEIN

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise for the purpose of commending Sanford A. Rubenstein for his work as a delegate to the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business. This conference provided the forum to formulate a small business policy agenda for the 21st century. The conference discussed the most critical issues facing small business, including the need for access to capital, regulatory reform, and pro-growth tax policies. The recommendations of this conference will form the basis for important new legislation which will be considered by the Congress and the President. My thanks to Sanford A. Rubenstein for his dedication and hard work in making the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business the best ever.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 2, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Lowey amendment to restore needed funding to the Perkins Loan Program.

Supporters of this bill say that the extreme budget cuts it contains are necessary to ensure a bright future for our Nation's young people. I share the commitment to deficit reduction, but I have to wonder what kind of future our children will have if they can't afford a college education.

Student loans help prepare a new generation of scientists, teachers, doctors, entrepreneurs, and, yes, elected leaders. Many of us in this body would not be here were it not for the college education we received through student loans.

Student loans give young men and women born into poverty the means to become productive members of society. Too many lower-income families strive to send their children to college but are forced to choose between paying tuition and paying for basic necessities.

We've heard so much rhetoric in this body about personal responsibility—about making people pull themselves up by their bootstraps.

Cutting off student loans would take those bootstraps away from millions of Americans.

Most importantly, student loans are a down-payment on a strong American economy that will lead the world into the next century. By gutting our student loan program, we consign our Nation to a less-educated populace and a less-productive future.

I urge a "yes" vote on the Lowey amendment.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE GUAM WAR RESTITUTION ACT

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation on July 13 to address the mistakes that were made immediately following the occupation and liberation of Guam in World War II. My bill, the Guam War Restitution Act, H.R. 2041, would authorize the payment of claims for the people of Guam who endured the atrocities of the occupation, including death, personal injury, forced labor, forced march, and internment in concentration camps. The bill was reintroduced last month in honor of Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley, a great American and advocate of the Chamorro people, the indigenous people of Guam, and their struggle for recognition of their sacrifices on behalf of this great Nation during occupation of our island.

Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley has been a leader in this effort, and the Guam War Restitution Act was made possible to a large degree by her work over decades to see that justice is done. She is a legend on our island, and her story of courage and survival against all odds is an inspiration to our people. Mrs. Emsley miraculously survived an attempted beheading in the closing days of the Japanese occupation.

I respectfully acknowledge the work and contributions of Mrs. Beatrice Flores Emsley as I call on my colleagues to enact the Guam War Restitution Act.

This is a year of commemoration as we look back 50 years to the Allied victory in Europe and the Pacific and as we approach the 50th anniversary of the end of the war in the Pacific. This is also a year of healing for the remaining survivors and descendants of victims of wartime atrocities.

From the invasion day of December 10, 1941, to liberation day on July 21, 1944, Guam was the only American soil with American nationals occupied by an enemy; something that had not happened on American soil since the War of 1812. Throughout the occupation, the loyalty of our people to the United States would not bend.

In the months prior to the liberation, thousands of Chamorros were made to perform forced labor by building defenses and runways for the enemy or working in the rice paddies. Thousands were forced to march from their villages in northern and central Guam to internment camps in southern Guam at Maimai, Malojloj, and Manengon, where they awaited their fate—many did not live to see liberation. Once the Japanese realized the end of their occupation was close at hand, they began to commit horrendous atrocities including mass executions at Fena, Faha, and Tinta.

There have been several opportunities in the past for Guam to receive war reparations; however, all failed to include Guam or did not provide ample opportunity for the people of Guam to make their claims.

The Guam Meritorious Claims Act of 1946 contained several serious flaws that were brought to Congress's attention in 1947 by the Hopkins Commission and by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. Both the Hopkins Commission and Secretary Ickes recommended that the Guam Act be amended to correct serious problems. Both also noted that Guam was a unique case and that Guam deserved special consideration due to the loyalty of the people of Guam during the occupation.

These flaws could have been rectified had Guam been included in the 1948 War Claims Act or the 1962 amendment to that act. Unfortunately for the Chamorros, Guam was not included.

The Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed on September 8, 1951, by the United States, effectively precluded the just settlement of war reparations for the people of Guam against their former occupiers. In the treaty, the United States waived all claims of reparations against Japan by United States citizens. The bitter irony then is that the loyalty of the people of Guam to the United States has resulted in Guam being left out in war reparations.

So while the United States provided over \$2.0 billion to Japan and \$390 million to the Philippines after the war, Guam's total war claims have amounted to \$8.1 million, and the Guam War Reparations Commission has on file 3,365 cases of filed claims that were never settled.

The Guam War Restitution Act, H.R. 2041, will compensate the victims and survivors of the occupation, and it will assure them that the United States recognizes the true loyalty of the people of Guam.

Luisa Santos, a survivor of the Tinta Massacre, once told me,

I have fought hard and suffered, and no one has ever been able to help me or my children, but justice must be done. Even if you have to go to the president of the United States, let him know that the Japanese invaded Guam not because they hated the Chamorro people. The Japanese invaded Guam because we were part of the United States, and we were proud of it.

Mrs. Santos passed away shortly after our conversation.

Mrs. Emsley, in testifying before a House subcommittee on May 27, 1993, ended her statement with the powerful plea of one who has survived and who daily bears witness to the suffering of the Chamorro people. Mrs. Emsley simply ended by saying, "All we ask Mr. Chairman, is recognize us please, we are Americans."

We cannot wait and hope that the last survivors will pass away before any action is taken. This event will never be forgotten by the people of Guam, and the Government's unwillingness to compensate victims such as Mrs. Santos and Mrs. Emsley will only serve to deepen the wounds they have already incurred, and deepen the bitterness of the Chamorro people.

I believe it is time to truly begin the healing process, and passage of the Guam War Restitution Act is the first step.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, August 2, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Chairman, the reason I stand here today is because I believe that every American should have the right to go to college. We all know that earning a college degree is one of the best investments that an individual can make. With this appropriations bill, the Republicans are making the difficult task of earning that degree even tougher.

In the Republican tax plan, people who make \$200,000 a year will get a tax break. And who do you think will pay for it? You guessed it—our children, our neighbors' children, and their classmates through cuts to student aid.

This bill cuts financial aid by \$701 million. That is \$701 million too much. Over half of those cuts come from Pell grants; \$482 million, to be exact. The Republicans say that they are improving this program by raising the maximum grant level by \$100. But to do this, they have to eliminate 250,000 students from the program.

The cut to the Pell grant program is just one example of shortsighted Republican planning.

INTRODUCING THE HEALTH CENTERS  
CONSOLIDATION ACT OF  
1995

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce, with my colleague Mr. WAXMAN, the Health Centers Consolidation Act of 1995.

This legislation reduces administrative costs, simplifies and reduces paperwork, and lets health services programs focus more effectively on what they really are about—providing health care for the poor and medically needy, migrant farmworkers and their families, homeless people, and individuals who live in public housing. Without reducing the emphasis currently placed on any important aspects of health care, this bill allows programs that currently are authorized separately to consolidate, coordinate their efforts, and work as a real health care team to ensure better health and well-being for some of our most needy and fragile citizens. Today, health centers provide care and give hope for a better life to approximately 7.7 million of our citizens. They do this efficiently, cost effectively, and with a deep understanding and true dedication to the unique