

military positions during that period included administrative clerk, administrative officer, public affairs officer, administrative management officer and education and training officer.

Colonel Zuick has served on State active duty for the California State Military Department since June 1, 1976. He joined the office of the adjutant general, Sacramento, as an administrative services officer and has served the adjutant general in a number of other capacities since that time including deputy assistant chief of staff, air division; personnel services officer; personnel services officer; training officer; and chief, offices of policy and liaison. In the latter capacity, Colonel Zuick has overall responsibility for legislative research and coordination and legislative inquiry response and complaint resolution on matters pertaining to the California State Military Department, including liaison with State and Federal legislators, the Governor's office, and other State and Federal agencies. The chief, office of policy and liaison is a member of the adjutant general's special staff and reports directly to the assistant adjutant general and the adjutant general.

Colonel Zuick has also served as a member of the adjunct staff of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, from 1982 to present, serving as publications editor of Reserve Component Programs, the Board's annual report to the President and the Congress. In addition, Colonel Zuick assisted in the preparation and publication of a report commemorating the Reserve Forces Policy Board's 40th anniversary, providing a permanent history of the contributions of the Reserve Forces Policy Board to the defense of our Nation. His performance of duty in each of these assignments was exemplary. This assignment represents the longest tenure that any member of the California National Guard has served with the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Additionally, he is the only staff member of the California Air National Guard to wear the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge.

His decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal/1 Device, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award/2 Devices, Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award/6 Devices, Armed Forces Reserve Medal/1 Device, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Medal of Merit/3d Award, California Commendation Medal/2nd Award, Governor's Outstanding Unit Award/2d Award, State Service Medal/6th Award, California Drill Attendance/31st Award, and numerous other awards and decorations.

Colonel Zuick's civilian education includes a bachelor of arts degree in art from Fresno State College; a master of arts degree in art education, also from Fresno State College; a master of public administration degree from Auburn University, and secondary and community college teaching credentials. His military education includes the Air Command and Staff College, the Air War College, and the National Defense Strategy Seminar.

Colonel Zuick resides in Carmichael, CA, with his wife, Johnnie. He is a member and former president of the National Guard Association of California, the National Guard Asso-

ciation of the United States, the Air Force Association, and the Association of the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Zuick is an extraordinary officer. I have been impressed by his outstanding service and contributions to our Nation by his service in our Armed Forces. As he prepares to retire from military service, I congratulate and thank him for his many years of outstanding service to our Nation and extend my best wishes for his future endeavors.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, this day, on which we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, I would like to take the opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to the men and women who so proudly served their country over the course of those difficult years, both on the battlefield and at home. Over a half-century has now passed since Japan surrendered aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay; and yet, neither the magnitude of the sacrifice that our World War II veterans made, nor the significance of their accomplishments in the name of freedom and peace, has been diminished in our collective consciousness. It is a privilege to salute these courageous Americans on this occasion.

In the 3½-year history of the Second World War, over 17 million Americans served in the Armed Forces, ensuring the survival of democracy abroad through their valor and bravery in combat. Millions more provided invaluable contributions to the cause on the home front, by working in support of the military effort and by preserving the morale and integrity of the Nation in a period of such utter turmoil. The cost of victory was, indeed, great: over 670,000 soldiers were wounded in combat, and more than 290,000 lost their lives in combat. On this day, we remember the awesome sacrifice which they made to their country, and realize that the legacy of their passing is a world which today is more committed to democratic ideals than it has ever been before, and a global community which has become more vigilant against the evils of totalitarianism and genocide.

Today I wish to join with all Americans in acknowledging the 50th anniversary of World War II, and in thanking those who served their country during that conflict, particularly the 40,000 veterans from my district. May their sacrifices to our country never be forgotten.

#### A GRAVE INJUSTICE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that will attempt to correct a grave injustice that occurred in this country—an injustice that involved thousands of people who were the victims of secret government-sponsored radiation tests beginning in the 1940s.

My bill will compensate some of these individuals and follows the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments' recommendation in compensating those victims or surviving family members of plutonium, zirconium and total-body irradiation experiments and would authorize a payment of \$50,000. This payment is clearly not adequate, but at least it is something.

One of the people injected with plutonium, Elmer Allen, lived in my congressional district in Texas. Believing that he was being treated for bone cancer, Mr. Allen received an injection of plutonium in 1947. Although doctors did not expect him to live long, Elmer Allen lived another 44 years. But those were difficult years for a man troubled by numerous illnesses and health problems.

We can never fully compensate these people for what their government has done to them. It's just astonishing that the federal government sponsored these experiments. However we can provide some measure of relief with this payment and recognition that the United States Government was wrong to conduct secret experiments on its citizens.

Our country sometimes makes mistakes. However the great thing about this country is that we come to realize these mistakes and accept responsibility. It is time to accept this responsibility and act quickly on this legislation to correct this terrible wrong.

#### REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 11, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### OMNIBUS BILLS

Congress is completing work on an omnibus budget reconciliation bill. Budget reconciliation bills balance revenue and spending legislation to meet budget targets. This one will be the thirteenth budget reconciliation bill since the 1974 Congressional Budget Act, and by far the largest single omnibus bill in history. It will include major changes in Medicare, banking, farm programs, welfare, trade negotiations, veterans assistance, student loans, environmental preservation, small business support, and hundreds of other important issues. Almost every key policy change in this session of Congress will be in one single bill.

Omnibus bills are bills that contain numerous unrelated provisions. The largest omnibus bills have been budget reconciliation plans, which typically amount to less than \$50 billion. This year, however, the congressional leadership is planning an unprecedented \$900 billion reconciliation plan. Budget reconciliation bills are supposed to focus on changes that impact the deficit, but this year's plan also includes a large number of controversial policy decisions. Omnibus budget bills are usually written behind closed doors in the Speaker's office, and they are brought to the floor of the House under closed rules that prohibit amendments and severely limit debate. Thus, Members have only one up-or-down vote on the entire legislative package.

In theory, omnibus bills can be used to combine a few complicated, intertwined issues for more efficient consideration on the

floor of Congress. The larger the bill, however, the less attention Congress pays to critical issues. While the need for omnibus bills can be legitimate under some circumstances, I have expressed the concern for many years that abuse of this process cheats Americans out of fair and effective representation. Beginning with the work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress in 1993, I have been working on steps to limit the scope of omnibus bills.

#### DRAWBACKS

There are several serious problems with omnibus bills. First, citizen representation is diminished. Members get only one vote on hundreds or thousands of different issues. It is very difficult to address important constituent concerns on these issues if a legislator has only one vote on so many provisions. Second, Members rarely have enough time to read—let alone study—large omnibus bills. Members should have the opportunity to ask questions, offer amendments, and debate the merits of every critical issue facing our country. It is impossible to foresee all the consequences of any given bill, and open debate and public scrutiny invariably improve the quality of legislation. Third, omnibus bills place a huge amount of power in the hands of a few key leaders and their staffs, which increases the influence of special interests and the potential for corruption. Omnibus tax bills, for example, are notorious for including numerous tax loopholes for powerful interests with well-connected lobbyists.

#### WHY?

It is not easy to explain why the Congress has become so dependent on omnibus bills. In part, the volume of work and the tendency to delay action to the last minute contribute to the problem. In addition, Members of Congress do not want to send bills with little political support to the floor as separate bills. Because they avoid the normal committee process, omnibus bills strengthen the power of congressional leaders to shape a bill. The increased reliance on huge omnibus bills reveals the marked deterioration in Congress' consensus-making skills.

The increasing reliance on omnibus bills suggests that Congress is simply unable to deal in a fair and effective manner with the variety, complexity, and sheer number of issues that crowd the agenda. I have the uneasy feeling that these omnibus bills show the Congress losing control of the legislative process. All Americans believe major government reforms are urgent, but Congress is unable to address them deliberately and forthrightly. Members of Congress in both parties complain that there has been a failure of the institution to manage the budget process.

I believe Congress' heavy reliance on omnibus bills is a serious mistake. Congress should take immediate steps to return to more open procedures.

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

There are a number of steps Congress should take to alleviate the problems of omnibus bills. First, Members should be given time to review the bills. Although current rules require a three-day waiting period for members to review most bills, the congressional leadership rarely observes these rules. These rules should be strengthened. Second, Congress should enact an expanded line-item veto, which would allow the President to break omnibus bills into separate parts. I support a line-item veto. Earlier this year, the House passed a limited version of the line-item veto that would apply only to yearly spending bills—it would not apply to omnibus budget bills. I voted for a line-item veto that would be tougher on omnibus tax bills, but it was defeated. Third, Congress should limit or prohibit legislation that

deals with many unrelated topics. Currently, for example, the leadership could bring an omnibus bill omnibus bill to the floor that funds a national park and a nuclear submarine, and Members would have limited opportunity to debate the merits of these distinct issues. Bills with such different provisions should be restricted. Fourth, House rules should be changed to allow Members to have a vote on whether or not to divide huge omnibus bills into smaller parts. Current rules allow the leadership to prevent such a vote. I am working to change these rules to allow Members an individual vote on major portions of a bill.

#### CONCLUSION

Omnibus bills have clearly gotten out of hand. It is simply unacceptable to force Members of Congress to vote on critically important bills that they have not had time to review. It severely diminishes representative democracy when Members are not permitted to vote on separate issues. Omnibus bills can be acceptable when used for legitimate purposes in a limited fashion, but the huge omnibus bills in recent years are an abuse of the system that must be reformed.

### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR II

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 11, 1995*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on the day that Congress has chosen to commemorate and salute the veterans of World War II, to recognize the contributions of the workers whose productivity gave our military men and women the tools they needed to achieve victory.

This Sunday, October 15, thanks to a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities as well as State, local, and private monies, the men and women of Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co. will celebrate their role in the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

And what a role they played. Glenn L. Martin in the Middle River area of Baltimore County attracted tens of thousands of workers from all over America and forged them into a team that contributed the first modern bombers to the U.S. Navy and Army Air Corps as well as our Allies. During the war, more than 100,000 workers built more than 7,000 bombers.

In addition, these Maryland immigrants created new communities and stayed to raise families and share their talents and ideas.

They won the production battle of World War II. I am delighted that this Sunday will offer them a time of reunion and recognition for their contributions to the victory effort.

### TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 28 OF MAPLE SHADE, NJ

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 11, 1995*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Boy Scout Troop 28 of Maple Shade, NJ. On October 7, 1995, members of Troop 28 aided in making my Maple Shade town meeting a rousing success.

I am heartened by the dedication of these young men, and I feel that it is necessary to

honor their contributions. I wish to thank assistant scoutmasters Jim Johnson and Stephen Mandichak, assistant senior patrol leader Michael DeNight, Boy Scouts Louis Fala, Douglas Galson, Douglas Mandichak, Jared Mandichak, and Brian DeNight, Webelo Cub Scout Christopher Fala, and Cub Scouts Richard Fala and Eric Galson.

In serving the people of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, I find it necessary to hold regular town meetings. These town meetings cannot possibly become reality without the aid of my constituents. The young men of Troop 28 presented the colors of the flag of the United States in front of the 50 residents who attended the meeting. All those present witnessed a dedication to our country that no one can match.

It is essential that the youth of our Nation become exposed to civic affairs. By participating in our government at an early age, these young men have learned a lesson that will last a lifetime. It is my hope that they will continue to be involved in their community and the world around them in the years ahead. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me today in honoring Boy Scout Troop 28 of Maple Shade, NJ.

### TAIWAN AND WORLD RECOGNITION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 11, 1995*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, I had an opportunity to visit the Republic of China on Taiwan and to meet with President Lee Teng-Hui and Foreign Minister Frederick Chein. I was very impressed with their plans for further economic growth and political reforms. However, both men appeared very upset with PRC's military exercises around the island during July and August. They viewed the Chinese missile tests as an undisguised military threat against Taiwan and pleaded for international attention to the matter of increasing military tensions in the Asia-Pacific region, emphasizing China's constant belligerence.

I share President Lee and Minister Chien's concern. I noticed that the tests had adversely affected confidence in Taiwan's economic climate, sending both the Taiwanese stock market index plummeting to its lowest level since December 1993 and causing the Taiwan dollar to fall to a 12-month low.

I hope that the Chinese Government, in the spirit of cooperation, will announce its cessation of future military exercises near the shores of Taiwan. Continued exercises will only further discourage Taiwanese business investments in mainland China and exacerbate increased tension in the Taiwan straits. These affronting activities harm both the Republic of China on Taiwan as well as mainland China.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that there will be peace in the Taiwan straits as the Republic of China on Taiwan readies itself for the celebration of National Day on October 10, 1995.