

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
NCUSIF

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating the credit union community in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the creation of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. This fund was established by Congress in 1970 and has provided unparalleled security and stability for America's credit union members since that time. This insurance fund has an impressive history—it has never received any Federal support or any taxpayer dollars in start-up capital or bail-out funding. No credit union member has ever lost money in a credit union protected by the fund.

Senator Wallace Bennett, the father of Utah's current Senator ROBERT F. BENNETT, was the author of the legislation creating the credit union share insurance fund. In his remarks during the debate over the legislation, Wallace Bennett said, "Since many credit unions deal primarily with individuals having limited incomes, it is particularly important that they enjoy the same insurance protection enjoyed by savers and depositors in other financial deposit accepting institutions." This belief endures today.

So on this special occasion, I wish the credit union community continued success and prosperity. Happy 25th Anniversary to the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

CANOLA AND RAPESEED ACT

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the support of Representatives POMEROY, CHENOWETH, and BROWN of California, to introduce the Canola and Rapeseed Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act.

Canola produces oil that is lower in saturated fat than any other commercially available edible oil. Since its approval by Federal Drug Association [FDA] in 1986 as a food, consumption of canola oil in the United States has grown from virtually zero, to the equivalent of over 333,000 acres in 35 States in 1994.

This act will enable the industry to create a producer-driven and producer-controlled checkoff program. Similar to other successful checkoff programs, the available funds would be used to promote canola oil, meal, and other products; provide consumers with helpful information; and conduct essential research that the Federal Government is unable to fund.

Please join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

UNFINISHED ARMS CONTROL
BUSINESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cord Meyer wrote a column entitled "Unfinished Arms Control Business" which appeared in the Washington Times on October 13, 1995. I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to his thoughtful article. The text follows:

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 13, 1995]

UNFINISHED ARMS CONTROL BUSINESS

(By Cord Meyer)

Sen. Jesse Helms, North Carolina Republican, has taken on a heavy responsibility in trying to impose on President Clinton his vision of how the important aspects of foreign affairs should be organized. He has used his role as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to demand that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) be brought back under the State Department's jurisdiction and control.

In the case of the ACDA, with its comparatively small budget and specialized staff, the domineering North Carolina senator has run into a solid wall of resistance within the Clinton administration and within the ACDA itself to any attempt to merge it with the State Department and cut off its direct access to the president. To bring pressure to bear, Mr. Helms has delayed in his committee the approval of any action on the START II treaty and on the Chemical Weapons Convention. Both these essential arms control measures are being held hostage to Mr. Helms' demand that the ACDA be integrated into the State Department.

The able director of the ACDA, John D. Holum, has made a persuasive case for maintaining his organization as the lead agency for negotiating, implementing and verifying arms control agreements. He points out that in January of this year, the vice president's National Performance Review reaffirmed ACDA's role as a vital agency "whose independence is essential to effective work in the area of arms control and nonproliferation."

Moreover, the State Department's own office of Inspector General conducted a thorough review of ACDA from April 3 to June 9, 1995, including inspection visits to Washington, Geneva, Vienna, and the Hague. It concluded that an independent arms control advocacy role was vital. It cited ACDA's leadership in obtaining the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Also, the ACDA was virtually the only agency in the U.S. Government which pushed for a Chemical Weapons Convention. In the face of strong opposition from the State Department, ACDA finally convinced the administration not to certify Pakistan's nuclear program in view of evidence of evasion.

In a speech last month to the American Enterprise Institute, Mr. Holum warned that the delay forced by Mr. Helms in the ratification of START II could have the effect of encouraging Russian nationalists to oppose the treaty, while the delay in acting on the Chemical Weapons Convention increases the danger of proliferation. Warning that this is not the time to bury arms control two levels down in the State Department bureaucracy, Mr. Holum pointed out that "an assistant secretary of state is not going to tell the president that the secretary of state is wrong."

Gen. Andrew Goodpastor, who served as staff secretary to Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1954-1961, remembers that Eisenhower was very insistent that the responsibility for overseeing arms control be vested in a separate office under a single, competent individual. He was convinced that if it was assigned to the State Department, it would inevitably be "submerged" under a host of other issues. Gen. Goodpastor is convinced that Eisenhower was correct in this judgment, and has strongly supported Mr. Holum.

It is only fair to add that the support for ACDA is not unanimous in the foreign affairs community. There are former officials who believe the State Department could do a better job, but they do not have the support of Mr. Clinton and his principal advisers.

In his speech, Mr. Holum defined some important, unresolved problems. He warned that some critics in the United States have tried to place "unworkable" limits on the U.S. financial contribution to the Korean nuclear problem, and he advised against "lead-footed attempts to make political points at China's expense." He has joined Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman John Shalikashvili in urging the Senate to recognize that unilateral legislation to break the ABM treaty could derail START II ratification in Russia.

Mr. Clinton has correctly described some of the measures proposed by Mr. Helms as "the most isolationist proposals to come before the U.S. Congress in the last 30 years." There are signs that the tide is turning in warnings against isolationism by former President George Bush and by former Secretaries of State James Baker and Lawrence Eagleburger. Arms control is too important to be left half-done.

CHARACTER COUNTS

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week we celebrate the importance of personal responsibility, mutual respect, and good citizenship. This week we salute these important virtues that are essential to the American character. This week we pay tribute to the millions of Americans who contribute billions of hours to help their neighbors achieve their potential and improve their lives.

This week is Character Counts week. So it is appropriate to bring to your attention the work of the Character Counts Coalition. The Character Counts Coalition focuses attention on the six pillars of character: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, caring, fairness, and citizenship.

These pillars are more than simply words. They are a code by which millions of people have been able to achieve extraordinary dreams for themselves and their neighbors. These are a framework for a self-governing nation. And these six simple pillars have made the United States of America the economic, social, and political lighthouse for the world.

But today, as these pillars of character are being embraced around the globe from Moscow to Managua, they are too easily ignored or forgotten at home. Illegitimacy rates have spiraled 400 percent since 1960. Divorce rates have doubled over the past 30 years. A rising tide of suicide, teenage pregnancy, and violence have often turned our shining cities into gruesome nightmares.

We must work together within our own communities, our churches, our synagogues and mosques, our schools, and our workplaces to reverse these trends. Today the question for every American is not only what can you do for your nation but what can you do for your school, your neighborhood, and your community.

Character Counts week celebrates the work of those Americans who are answering this call. The Character Counts Coalition is answering this call. We salute the message and encourage all Americans to heed the pillars of character.

SUPPORT FOR THE ANIMAL DRUG AVAILABILITY ACT

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as a veterinarian, I am well aware of the importance of animal health products for maintaining the health and well-being of companion animals and food-producing animals. Unfortunately, during the past two decades, the drug-approval process at the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine has become increasingly prolonged and complicated. In fact, the FDA has approved only eight new drugs for food producing animals over the past 5 years.

The drug approval process needs to be streamlined so that useful health products are made readily available on the market while essential safety standards are preserved. Animal drug regulations exist to ensure that our family pets are safe and the integrity of our food supply is maintained. Any part of the regulatory process which does not promote these ends, but merely serves as a needless hurdle that delays the approval of beneficial drugs should be reformed. That is exactly what we aim to do with the Allard-Klug-Stenholm-Ganske Animal Drug Availability Act of 1995. This measure would maintain what is right about the current system while it would modify those portions that serve to lengthen the approval process while providing negligible offsetting benefits for safety.

The Animal Drug Availability Act would expedite the animal drug approval process by expanding the list of studies that FDA can use to prove a new drug's effectiveness and by allowing FDA more flexibility in determining whether a field investigation is necessary to prove drug's efficacy. In addition, the act would provide flexible effectiveness requirements for previously approved animal drugs for use in minor species and for minor uses. In order to ensure more predictability in the approval process for drug applicants, FDA officials would be required to convene a presubmission conference with an applicant for the purpose of outlining what types of studies will be necessary in order to achieve final approval. This agreement would be binding upon both parties unless a subsequent scientific development conclusively demonstrates that an additional study is essential to proving the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

I am pleased that this bill is a bipartisan approach which enjoys the support of over seventy other members of the House. In addition,

it has the broad support of producer groups and feed groups and is endorsed by the Animal Health Institute and the American Veterinary Medical Association. I urge my colleagues to join us in improving the health of family pets and food-producing animals by supporting this commonsense reform to the animal drug approval process.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL DENTAL HYGIENE MONTH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the importance of recognizing October as National Dental Hygiene Month.

The Dental Hygienists Association of the State of New York will celebrate its 75th anniversary October 20–22. With the advent of this anniversary, we should take note of this outstanding association.

The Dental Hygienists Association was developed to improve the oral health of the public; advance of the art and science of dental hygiene; maintain the highest standards of dental hygiene education and practice; represent and protect the interests of the dental hygiene profession; improve the professional competence of the dental hygienist; to foster research in oral health and finally, to provide professional communications.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in saluting the members of the Dental Hygienists Association of the State of New York for their dedication to their profession and to the oral hygiene of the people of this United States of America.

OCTOBER 19 IS PART-TIME PROFESSIONAL DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Association of Part-Time Professionals [APTP] has designated October 19, 1995 as the first annual Part-Time Professional Day. In honor of this special day, the APTP is hosting an open house at the association's headquarters in Falls Church, VA.

More than 4.5 million professionals work part time. These professionals prefer part-time work to accommodate changing priorities and lifestyles. Many of these individuals are parents seeking a better balance between work and family needs. Many are retirees who are interested in continuing their active participation in the work force.

Many companies, on their own, are moving toward family-flexible policies such as part-time employment because they recognize that companies that help employees balance work and family needs have reduced turnover and absenteeism and increased productivity. Over the past 5 years, the number of part-time employees in the workplace has increased dramatically, and it is estimated that the part-time

work force will continue to grow during the next 5 years.

The APTP was founded in 1978 as a national nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting part-time employment on the professional level. APTP holds workshops, seminars and conference, and provides updated information on employment trends and practices. The association publishes a monthly newsletter of interest to part-time professionals and their employers.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Association of Part-Time Professionals for calling attention to the important role part-time professionals play in the workplace and establishing October 19, 1995 as the first annual Part-Time Professional Day. On this important day, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to the millions of men and women who strive to achieve a healthy balance between career and personal goals through flexible work policies.

HONORING AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Tom Stoddard, one of our Nation's most eloquent and respected advocates for the civil rights of lesbians and gay men. On Friday, October 27, Mr. Stoddard will be honored by the New York University School of Law, which has established the Tom Stoddard Fellowship under the aegis of the law school's prestigious Arthur Garfield Hays civil liberties program.

Each year, one second-year law student will be selected to spend a year as the Stoddard Fellow, working with leading public interest organizations on gay and lesbian rights cases and other civil liberties matters.

I am told that this is the first fellowship at any law school in the world to be dedicated to securing and advancing the cause of lesbian and gay rights. It is hard to imagine a more fitting tribute to one who has done so much to reshape the law in this area from a sword of persecution into a shield of justice.

Tom served as counsel and, later, as legislative director, of the New York Civil Liberties Union, where he came into contact with most of the major civil rights causes of our time. He left the ACLU to devote his full attention to the rights of lesbians and gay men and the rights of people with HIV as head of the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. Under his stewardship, the organization grew from a staff of 6 and an annual budget of \$300,000 to a staff of 22 and a budget of \$2.2 million. Although he retired from that position in 1991, he was lured back into public service 2 years later, when he spent 6 months commuting to Washington as director of the Campaign for Military Service.

Since 1980, Tom has served on the adjunct faculty of NYU, where he has been a mentor to a generation of law students searching for a way to use their skills in the service of humanity. He is a vice president of the American Civil Liberties Union and vice chairman of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

Tom has also shown immense courage in his personal struggle with AIDS. He expresses gratitude—not for the disease, but for the way in which it has deepened his sense of connectedness to those he has represented so