

over 600 people. With the opening of this new facility and the addition of 250 people to its staff, total Fender Music's employment in Corona, CA, will be 850 people.

Fender is the choice for some of the most popular entertainers in the world, such as Eric Clapton, Bruce Springsteen, and many more. Fender was also chosen to custom make just over 100 guitars to celebrate the anniversary of Harley Davidson. These particular guitars are valued at over \$40,000 each. In the music business the name Fender means quality, which means reliability, which also means the best sound possible from a musical instrument.

This tremendous comeback was accomplished through the leadership of Bill Schultz, president of Fender Musical Instruments. Mr. Schultz has worked closely with Federal, State, and local leaders. He has provided valued input on business issues to help ensure continued economic growth in this country.

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the citizens of California's 43d Congressional District, to congratulate the leadership of Fender Musical Instruments and the city of Corona for making this dynamic growth a reality. We can all be proud of the private and public sector working together to keep valuable jobs in America.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE IN EAST TIMOR

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support my colleagues from Rhode Island and New York in their efforts to call attention to human rights abuses by Indonesia in its occupation of East Timor, and to prevent the use of United States military assistance to further Indonesia's atrocities in East Timor.

Indonesia's Armed Forces invaded East Timor in 1975, only weeks after East Timor had attained independence from Portugal. Since then, the Indonesian army has carried out a campaign of what amounts to ethnic cleansing against the Timorese through a program of forced migration. Persecution has been particularly harsh against the Christian population of East Timor.

More than 200,000 Timorese—out of a total population of 700,000—have been killed directly or by starvation in forced migrations from their villages since the Indonesian invasion.

There are recent reports of a renewed campaign of repression of Catholics in East Timor. These reports include atrocities such as the smashing of statues of the Blessed Mother. The campaign has also been directed personally against the Catholic Bishop of Dili [DILLY], Bishop Belo. His phones are tapped, his fax machine is monitored, his visitors are watched, and his freedom of movement is restricted. But Bishop Belo persists in his courageous efforts to defend justice, peace and the preservation of the dignity of his people. Recently, he has set up a church commission to monitor human rights abuses, and a radio station to disseminate information and news.

Mr. Speaker, the people of East Timor comprise a sovereign nation. They differ from most

Indonesians in language, religion, ethnicity, history, and culture. They are entitled to independence and freedom. And in the meantime, they are entitled to fundamental human rights including the freedom of religion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was not present for rollcall votes Nos. 840 and 841. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on both of these rollcall votes.

GPO SUPPORT ON BOSNIA DIFFERS FROM DEMOCRATS' BALKING ON GULF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on December 5, 1995.

GOP SUPPORT ON BOSNIA DIFFERS FROM DEMOCRATS' BALKING ON GULF

In January 1991, the U.S. Senate voted 52-47 to approve a resolution authorizing President George Bush to use force in liberating Kuwait. Forty-five of the Senate's 55 Democrats voted against the resolution, including some of the party's top leaders.

Among the Senate Democrats casting "no" votes were George Mitchell, then the majority leader; Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; and Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Sen. Edward Kennedy voted against the resolution. So did Daniel Moynihan and Lloyd Bentsen. So did Bob Kerrey.

In the House, which approved the resolution 250-183, Democrats voting no included Speaker Tom Foley and Majority Leader Richard Gephardt.

A number of those same Democrats giving support a mission in which the U.S. interest is much less clear: President Clinton's commitment to send troops to Bosnia. But this time something is different. Clinton has support—qualified in some instances—from key members of the other party.

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole said he will support Clinton's position. So has Sen. Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In the House, Speaker Newt Gingrich has discouraged Republican congressmen who wanted to try to stop the Bosnian operation. For those GOP leaders, apparently, partisanship still ends at the water's edge, as it should.

How, was it possible for the Democrats in 1991 to say no to the liberation of Kuwait and just about five years later support a vague mission in Bosnia that has little to do with America's vital national interests?

Certainly the issues weren't identical. The 1991 vote gave Bush authorization for a ground war against what was then widely reported to be a formidable Iraqi army. Clinton's intended dispatch of 32,000 troops to Bosnia is based on the assumption, although it's debatable, that combat can be avoided.

Some of the Bush critics in 1991 said it was wrong to go to war for oil. Kerrey, as a presi-

dential candidate in October 1991, told a New Hampshire audience that he rejected the Kuwait resolution 10 months earlier because the main reason was to protect an oil source. (Some Americans thought that preserving an essential source of fuel for the industrial West was a good reason to liberate Kuwait and make sure Saudi Arabia wouldn't fall to Saddam Hussein.) If Bush had emphasized the restoration of freedom in Kuwait, Kerrey said, he might have supported the action.

However, the 1991 resolution that the 45 Senate Democrats voted against did not mention oil. It stated that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was unprovoked, illegal and brutal and that the United Nations had authorized its members "to use all necessary means" to ensure that "Kuwait's independence and legitimate government be restored."

Whether or not one agreed with Bush, the mission was clear: Beat back an illegal aggressor threatening to roll over a region that had a direct impact on American interests and would continue to have an impact. Iraq had overrun Kuwait and was poised to move into Saudi Arabia. There was an immediate danger that the war would spread throughout the region, perhaps drawing in Israel.

Contrast that with the Balkan situation. Ethnic and religious passions have fueled centuries of hatred, bitterness and wartime atrocities. None of the parties to the current conflict—the primarily Catholic Croats, the Orthodox-Christian Bosnian Serbs or the Muslim majority in Bosnia—has an unblemished record. They are waging what amounts to a religious and territorial civil war. Some are angry that their leaders signed a truce. As to the danger of an expanded war, few indications exist that any outside powers were planning to come to the aid of the warring factions.

Yet the Clinton policy would place U.S. troops on the ground in that situation. And for what national interest? The president should be grateful that his Republican opponents aren't guided by the way the Democrats behaved in 1991, when the threat to the national interest was genuine.

SOME BENEFITS OF MEDICAID

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring attention to the House a series of articles published in September by the Columbus Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio) that describe the challenges and joys of raising a disabled child at home and among family. The Columbus Dispatch series accurately highlights the experiences of families with children with significant disabilities who have received support from the current Medicaid Program.

The Sapp family includes parents Dale and Martha Rose, two daughters, and Dale Jr. Dale Sr. has a full-time job and Martha Rose takes care of the children. Dale Jr. is 7 years old and several disabilities, including mental retardation, and uses a wheelchair. To keep Dale Jr. at home, Medicaid provides, the Sapp's services worth \$105,000, including speech and physical therapy, prescription drugs, hospital services, and other needed medical care. Without this support, the Sapp's would be forced to place Dale in an institution, with an annual cost of \$240,000.

The Biel family includes parents Louis and Mary and two children. Both parents full-time

jobs and private health insurance. Daughter Kathleen is 10 years old, has cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and uses a wheelchair. Medicaid provides the Biel family with \$87,000 worth of physical and occupational therapies, hospital and other medical care. Without this support the Biel's would be forced to place Kathleen in an institution, which would cost \$240,000 annually.

The Carter family includes parents Greg and Meri-Ellyn, two sons, and Lauren, age 7, who has cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and blindness. Greg has a full-time job and Meri-Ellyn stays home with the children. Until recently, the family received \$45,000 from Medicaid in the form of home nursing care and physical therapies, which allowed Lauren to live at home despite the fact that Lauren cannot be left alone, her needs were determined to be nonemergency in nature and her Medicaid benefits were terminated. Lauren now lives apart from her family in an institution that costs \$55,000 annually.

The Sapp's, Biel's, and Carters are among the millions of families across America that rely on Medicaid support to meet the extraordinary health and developmental needs of their children with significant disabilities. Thanks to Medicaid, these children lead more independent and successful lives at home, with family. Most often, assistance at an early age enhances the ability of these children to develop physical, emotional, and social skills, advances their capacity to learn, and enables them to participate more skillfully in family and community life. Similarly, adults with disabilities rely on Medicaid to achieve health, employment, and personal goals that directly relate to their ability to lead independent and productive lives.

Two of the three families profiled in these articles received services from the Easter Seals Society, which is dedicated to assisting children and adults to live with equality, dignity, and independence. Since its founding in Ohio in 1919, Easter Seals has helped millions of people with disabilities nationwide through home and community services that are overseen by volunteers and paid for by charitable donations, corporate contributions, and the investment of government funds. According to Easter Seals, the compelling stories told by the Biels, Sapps, and Carters are not unique but are typical of the experiences of countless families that need Medicaid and Easter Seals to get by.

For the 4.9 million children and adults with disabilities who depend on Medicaid and associated programs, such as early intervention and assistive technology, there are few, if any, alternative sources of support. Medicaid is the linchpin that fosters individual development, learning, and independence, and enables families to stay together, most often as primary care givers for persons with disabilities.

To date, Medicaid has operated as Federal-State partnership. Some of the country's most innovative, cost-efficient approaches to home and community-based service delivery and EPSDT early detection and intervention have originated under Medicaid. Although many legitimate needs have not been met by Medicaid and related programs, the current array of services and support are crucial to the health and quality of life for millions of individuals and families, and represent a wise cost-effective commitment to public funds.

The Columbus Dispatch stories clearly show the direct relationship between investing in

services to support families and the alternative, which is most often higher cost institutional care. According to the newspaper, in many of these families, either one or both parents work. Most struggle to keep their children at home, and willingly assume the disruption and expense. But their ability to keep their families intact directly depends on continued Medicaid support.

As we evaluate the pros and cons of making significant reforms to the Medicaid Program, I urge my colleagues to read these articles and be mindful of the daily confronting families affected by disability and the critical role that Medicaid plays in their lives. Copies of the Columbus Dispatch articles are available from the National Seal Society in Washington, DC.

WAIT A MINUTE, MR. POSTMAN

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Postal Service Debt Reduction and Truth in Budgeting Act, which will commit the Postal Service to a 7-year-debt reduction plan.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, Congress and the American people have been kept in the dark regarding the finances of the U.S. Postal Service. Very few Americans know that the Postal Service is servicing a debt of more than \$7 billion. What they do know is that their mail is not delivered on time and that the cost of a first class stamp jumped by 3 cents last year. This situation needs to be changed.

Even before I was elected to Congress, I was critical of the Postal Service's lack of budgetary integrity and its overall service. Their unwillingness to tackle their multibillion dollar debt has convinced me that real, fundamental reform is needed.

Since last year, Postmaster General Runyon has taken some encouraging steps toward fiscal responsibility. Much to everyone's surprise, the Postal Service ran a surplus this year of \$1.8 billion; only the seventh time in 25 years it has managed to operate in the black. However, the Postal Service still lacks a serious plan that holds it fiscally accountable to Congress and our Nation's taxpayers.

Despite their \$7.3 billion debt and the rare opportunity to reduce it with their \$1.8 billion surplus, Postmaster General Runyon, recently gave bonuses to 1,000 senior postal executives for a year when customers faced a 10 percent hike in the price of a first class stamp. It is these actions that require me to introduce this bill.

Mr. Runyon seems to be doing little more than introducing short-term gimmicks and rate hikes to absorb the escalating costs of running an increasingly inefficient monopoly. The Postal Service is utilizing a good portion of its administrative, labor and capital resources on projects that have nothing to do with the agency's primary responsibility: delivering the mail on time. Recently, the Postal Service announced that it was entering into a joint venture with a private company to offer prepaid telephone calling cards, a service already provided by the private sector. Mr. Runyon should have the agency concentrating on delivering the mail.

The legislation I am introducing will require the Postmaster General to follow a fiscally responsible course that the American people have demanded from their Government led by the 104th Congress. Specifically, it would require the Postmaster General to submit a 7-year plan to put the Postal Service's fiscal house in order. It would also require an annual, in-depth accounting of its budget to show which postal programs and practices are working and which ones need to be reformed or eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor the Postal Service Debt Reduction and Truth in Budgeting Act. Let us include the U.S. Postal Service in our efforts to create a smaller, smarter Government that is accountable to the American taxpayers.

DISPELLING THE MYTHS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of myths about the Republican balanced budget my colleagues on the other side of the aisle seem bent on perpetuating. For instance, part of their mantra states that our tax cuts benefit the rich.

Mr. Speaker, that is just patently wrong. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, 80 percent of the GOP tax cuts go to those making less than \$100,000 and 61 percent go to those making between \$30,000 and \$75,000. These are hard working, middle-class Americans, not the rich.

The Heritage Foundation found that 80 percent of the \$500 per-child tax credit benefit goes to families with incomes less than \$75,000. Some 3.5 million families, at the lowest income levels, will no longer pay taxes. Finally, our budget erases 51 percent of taxes for families of four earning less than \$30,000.

Throughout the budget negotiations, the White House has clearly demonstrated that it is not serious about reaching a balanced budget in 7 years. Rather than respond directly to the budget negotiators about the balanced budget plan, the White House has chosen instead to release a document that simply reiterates the same old, worn-out myths about the Republican efforts to harm senior citizens, children, working families, the poor, students, veterans, and just any other group you can think of.

Tax cuts benefit America's families, not the rich. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to peel away the rhetoric and distortions and begin to focus on the facts. America's future depends on it.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY KUMPEL

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Emily Kumpel of Wakefield, MA, for her outstanding dedication and service to others in need. Although she is only 11 years old, this sixth grader has done