

homes, and 37 domiciliaries, which employ more than 200,000 personnel with a \$16.7 billion annual budget.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne was born in Rogersville, TN on August 21, 1935. He received a B.S. degree from East Tennessee State University in 1957 and an M.S. in health care administration from the University of Minnesota in 1971. He completed graduate work in health systems management at Harvard University, and is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

Wayne began his VA career in 1957 as a rehabilitation therapist at the Mountain Home VA Medical Center in Johnson City, TN. During his VA career, Mr. Hawkins also served as a personnel manager and later as an associate director at VA facilities in Asheville, NC, Biloxi, MS, Atlanta, GA, Waco, TX, Spokane, WA, Portland, OR, Nashville, TN, and Dallas, TX. Prior to his January 1991 appointment as the Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Administration and Operations in Washington, DC, Wayne served as director of the VA Medical Center in Dallas, TX for 15 years.

Wayne has an equally distinguished military career, retiring after 33 years in the active and Army Reserve with the rank of Colonel. He served as the chief of staff of the 807th Medical Brigade in Seagoville, TX, from 1979 to 1985, then as executive officer of the 94th General Hospital in Mesquite, TX, until his retirement in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne Hawkins' contributions extend beyond his role as a Federal health care executive. He served in major leadership roles in the Texas Hospital Association and the American Hospital Association, as president of VA's chapter of the Senior Executive Association, and holds faculty and preceptorship appointments at a number of prestigious universities. He is a member of the American College of Health Care Executives and was inducted as a fellow in 1991.

Wayne has received many awards during his career, including the Department of Veterans Affairs' Distinguished Career Award, the Presidential Rank Award for Distinguished Executive and the Presidential Rank Award for Meritorious Executive, the Ray E. Brown Award for Outstanding Accomplishment in Health Care Management, and the Outstanding Federal Services Health Administrator Award from the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and the Army's Legion of Merit and Exceptional Leadership Award. Other honors include induction as an honorary member of the Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, and honorary lifetime member of the American Academy of Medical Administrators.

It would be difficult for me to list all of Wayne's many accomplishments during his 37-year career with the VA, but I would like to highlight just a few. He chaired the Chief Medical Director's Advisory Committee on Construction over a 10 year period which led to the reorganization of the construction program to VHA. This reorganization decentralized the decisionmaking process to local directors and provided a opportunity to explore different methods of design. He was a leader in developing the model for satellite outpatient clinics in VA, and served as the project manager for the construction and activation of one of the first satellite clinics in Chattanooga, TN, in 1974.

Over a 15-year period he developed the Dallas VA Medical Center into one of VA's flagship hospitals, taking a leadership role in patient care, education, and research. He has always been a strong advocate for including employees, veteran service organizations, and the community in the decisionmaking process. He was an early advocate for the homeless veterans program and established the first comprehensive treatment center for chronically ill veterans at the Dallas VA Medical Center. He was instrumental in restructuring the role of canteen service as a major contributor in meeting the customer's needs and opened the VA's first food court in the early 1980's.

During his tenure in VA Central Office, Wayne was recognized as a strong advocate for the decentralization and empowerment of medical center directors. Throughout his career, Wayne Hawkins has consistently held the respect of his superiors, his peers, and subordinates due to his integrity, honesty, and decisiveness. He has frequently been credited with his visionary capability and his ability to manage many complex issues at any one time. However, his No. 1 priority never changed—doing what was right for America's veterans.

The VA health care system has certainly undergone many far-reaching changes over the course of Wayne's long, distinguished career. Over those years, the demands on, and expectations of, VA medical facilities have mushroomed. Although VA has successfully met many of those challenges, I believe many of those successes are in no small measure a tribute to the kind of leadership and example set by Wayne Hawkins.

Upon his retirement, Wayne can take pride in the knowledge that he is among a distinguished few who will be remembered as individuals whose careers as VA clinicians, administrators, and key advisers to top leadership have left a lasting imprint—both on the VA system and on the many veterans who depend on it.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne Hawkins exemplifies the very best in public service—responsibility and accountability to self, fellow employees, those he serves, and the community. His vision and requisite knowledge to project future trends, zeal for excellence, and determination to see initiatives through to their successful conclusion are some of the qualities which have ensured his continued success for almost four decades. The honors and awards that the VA, veterans service organizations, and the health care community have bestowed upon him are testament to both the depth of his service commitment and the impact of his efforts.

Although Wayne is retiring from Government service, he is not leaving the health care community. We wish him the very best in his new career and know that he will continue to be an advocate for veterans and a friend to the VA.

REVENUE SHARING REESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Revenue Sharing Reestablishment

Act of 1995. The bill, which will keep \$5 billion in taxpayer money here at home, can help alleviate the budget constraints of our State and local governments. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues will remember the General Revenue Sharing program created by the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972. The program was relatively simple: State and local governments received automatic payments from the Federal Government based on a formula. The money could be spent at the discretion of the governments and the payments were guaranteed for as long as Congress authorized them.

As Congress works to lessen the overwhelming burdens it places on State and local governments, the Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995 provides a channel through which Congress can directly assist these struggling entities. Under my legislation, \$5 billion will be made available annually for direct payment to State and local governments. Unlike the previous Revenue Sharing Program, however, the program will not add to the enormous Federal budget deficit. Instead, the program will be paid for entirely with cuts in foreign aid.

The U.S. Government has been authorized by Congress to spend \$14.8 billion in foreign aid during fiscal year 1995. Over 30 percent of the money is earmarked for two countries—Israel, which will receive \$3 billion, and Egypt, which will receive \$2.1 billion. There is no question, Mr. Speaker, that there are pressing needs throughout the world. We all know that famine, disease and suppression transcend all borders.

We also know, Mr. Speaker, that America is experiencing horrors of its own: 14.3 million children live in poverty, 2.5 million Americans are addicted to crack, our infant mortality rate ranks 24th in the world, behind Singapore and Hong Kong, and, since 1960, violent crime has risen 500 percent and teen suicides have more than tripled.

We are desperate, Mr. Speaker, and diverting a third of our foreign aid budget to American governments will allow these entities to address the most pressing needs and the most destructive forces in their communities. Where are our priorities?

As the former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally stated in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in 1971:

General revenue sharing seeks to redress some basic imbalances in our Federal system of government—imbalances between needs and resources, between power and responsibilities, between conception and execution.

Let's redress these imbalances, Mr. Speaker. And let's pay for it with money we already have. I urge my colleagues to keep our taxpayer's money not only in America, but in their State or community. I urge colleagues to cosponsor the Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. REESTABLISHMENT OF REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make payments to States and units of general local government in accordance with the provisions of chapter 67 of title 31, United States Code (formerly known as the "Revenue Sharing Act"), as in effect on April 6, 1986 (in this section referred to as "chapter 67").

(b) ENTITLEMENT PERIOD DEFINED.—Notwithstanding section 6701(a)(1) of chapter 67, for purposes of this section the term "entitlement period" (as used in chapter 67) means each fiscal year after fiscal year 1995.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 6703(b)(1) and (2) of chapter 67, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out this section \$5,000,000,000. For purposes of this section, amounts appropriated under this subsection shall be treated as amounts in the Trust Fund (as that term is used in chapter 67).

SEC. 3. REDUCTION OF AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR FOREIGN AID.

The amount authorized to be appropriated for aid to foreign governments for fiscal years after fiscal year 1995 is reduced by \$5,000,000,000.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT DE-
NOUNCES SITUATION IN
CHECHNYA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a very important document brought to my attention by my very good friend, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski. Below is the text of a resolution unanimously passed by the Bundestag in Germany on January 20, 1995, regarding the Russian debacle in Chechnya. I commend the German Parliament for its principled stand and I urge my colleagues to carefully consider it as a model for our own policy.

The article follows:

GERMAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON
CHECHNYA, JANUARY 20, 1995

Begin informal translation:

The German Bundestag is deeply concerned and dismayed at the dangerous development of the situation in Chechnya. It does not contest the right of the Russian federation to preserve its territorial integrity within the legal framework provided for by the Russian constitution and in observance of international law and human rights, as well as OSCE principles and other rules with which it (the Russian Federation) had agreed to comply under a binding obligation. The Russian actions in Chechnya constitute, however, a grave violation of the principles of the OSCE, the provisions of the 1992/1994 Vienna Document on confidence and security building measures, and of the U.N. Human Rights Conventions. The acts of violence, the disregard of human rights, and the indiscriminate and unrestrained use of military

force are unacceptable. The military actions in Chechnya shake the confidence in the democratization process of the Russian Federation.

The German Bundestag deplores the appalling loss of human lives, the sacrifice and the suffering of the civilian population caused by the armed conflict in Chechnya.

The German Bundestag supports all efforts to call on Russia emphatically to continue the intensive dialogue started within the OSCE and to use all possibilities of the OSCE to solve the crisis.

The German Bundestag calls on the Russian Government and the Chechen fighters to stop the fighting immediately and unconditionally, to end the bloodshed and to seek a political solution of the conflict which takes into account the legitimate interests of Russia as well as those of the Chechen population.

Only such a solution can exclude dangers for the reform process, democratization and the stability of the whole region; only a democratic Russia will be able to remain a close partner of Germany, the EU and NATO.

The German Bundestag reaffirms its support for the Russian democrats who champion human rights and the rule of law.

Germany wants to remain Russia's partner and friend.

End informal translation.

Adopted unanimously by the Bundestag on January 20, 1995.

LEGISLATION TO REPEAL ANTI-TRUST EXEMPTION REGARDING MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal the antitrust exemption under which Major League Baseball has operated since 1922.

I am doing this for two reasons. For the short term, I believe repealing the antitrust exemption will accelerate the end of the baseball shutdown, which threatens the livelihoods of thousands of Americans and the economies of cities and towns across the country.

For the long term, I believe repealing the antitrust exemption will restore fairness to the fragile relationship of labor and management in professional baseball. And in doing that we will help preserve the institution of baseball and protect the livelihoods of Americans for generations to come.

Although my own background has deep roots in the labor movement, I do not mean to take sides in the current struggle between the players and management. All I want to do is restore fairness to the negotiating process and allow the courts to help accelerate the negotiations where necessary.

As long as professional baseball enjoys its exemption from the antitrust statutes, management can impose its own salary structure free from constraints of the courts or the open market. I have no doubt that removing the antitrust exemption would drastically alter the escalating rate of ticket prices which are currently set by an unfettered cartel of 28 team owners.

Removing the antitrust exemption would put professional baseball in the real world of corporate America where it belongs. If we allow the free market to determine the cost of doing

business in professional baseball, the owners will discover they can discipline their business practices and the players will discover their real value on the open market.

We must recognize once and for all that professional baseball is a business, a big business. And if we can bring baseball's fiscal house in order, I have no doubt we can bring back fans to ballparks across the country and restore the game of baseball, not the business of baseball, and America's national pastime.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION**HON. KWEISI MFUME**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I was, unfortunately, detained in my congressional district in Baltimore earlier today and thus forced to miss a record vote. Specifically, I was not present to record my vote on rollcall vote No. 75, on the amendment offered by Mr. COOLEY of Oregon.

Had I been here I would have voted "no."

\$20,571.48 A YEAR FOR AN INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a letter from a 59 year old self-employed realtor in California—a man who has no serious medical conditions. Several years ago, he was divorced and used COBRA to keep his wife's Prudential group rate policy of \$275.96 per month. At the end of his COBRA health continuation period, he asked Prudential to convert to an individual policy. As the gentleman wrote me, that's when Prudential "dropped a piece of the Rock" on him. The monthly cost of a \$100 deductible policy was \$1,714.29—or \$20,571 a year. For a \$1,000 deductible, the monthly premium was \$1,030—or \$12,360 per year.

To help stop these outrageous overcharges, I urge the Congress to simply extend the COBRA health continuation time periods indefinitely. Once you are in a group policy, you should be able to stay in at the group rate plus an appropriate administrative fee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, after receiving assurances that we would not be voting on final passage of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act tonight, I am keeping a commitment I made many months ago to travel back to Illinois to speak before the Barrington Chamber of Commerce. I regret that I may miss a number of votes relating to amendments to this legislation. However, regrettably, it has become clear from the proceedings of recent