

its economy, abandoning the failed economic policies of the former communist regime and ensuring that programs meant to ensure the success of economic reform receive strong support at all levels of government;

(6) the Government of Ukraine should, in particular, proceed with the privatization of state-owned enterprises in a very expeditious manner;

(7) the Government of Ukraine should, in particular, place a high priority on the adoption of those laws necessary to ensure the continued growth of an economy based on market mechanisms, private enterprise, and the right to private property;

(8) the Government of Ukraine should continue its effort to arrive at an agreement with the "G-7" group of States whereby the nuclear reactors at Chernobyl, Ukraine, might be shut down in a safe and expeditious manner;

(9) the President of the United States should support continued United States assistance to Ukraine for its political and economic reforms, for the safe and secure dismantlement of its weapons of mass destruction, and for the increased safety of operation of its civilian nuclear reactors, and assistance for the establishment of rule of law, for criminal justice and law enforcement training, and for the promotion of trade and investment;

(10) the President of the United States should insist that the Government of the Russian Federation, in line with the assurances for the security of Ukraine made by the President of the Russian Federation in the January 1994 Trilateral Statement on Nuclear Disarmament in Ukraine, fully and finally recognize Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and refrain from any economic coercion of Ukraine;

(11) the Government of Ukraine should continue to act in defense of its sovereignty and that of the other independent states of the former Soviet Union by opposing the emergence of any collective military bloc on the territory of the former Soviet Union whose primary purpose would be the re-creation of that failed state or the reintegration into one political entity of those nations once held captive by it;

(12) the President of the United States should express the support of the United States for Ukraine's insistence that it be provided with appropriate rent or compensation for the use of its bases, ports or other facilities on its territory under appropriately negotiated and ratified agreements and treaties;

(13) the President of the United States should ensure that Ukraine's national security interests are fully considered in any revision of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe that may be agreed to by the signatories to that agreement;

(14) the President of the United States should work to ensure that Ukraine's interests as an integral part of Central and Eastern Europe are fully considered in any review of European security arrangements and understandings;

(15) the President of the United States should support continued United States security assistance for Ukraine, including assistance for training of military officers, military exercises as part of the North Atlantic Alliance's Partnership for Peace program, and appropriate military equipment to assist Ukraine in maintaining its defensive capabilities as it reduces its military force levels;

(16) the President of the United States should ensure the United States Government's continued efforts to assist Ukraine in its accession to the World Trade Organization; and should ensure, in particular, that the potential for aerospace and space co-op-

eration and commerce between the United States and Ukraine is fully and appropriately exploited; and

(17) as a leader of the democratic nations of the world, the United States should continue to support the people of Ukraine in their struggle to bring peace, prosperity, and democracy to Ukraine and to the other independent states of the former Soviet Union.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 863 and 864. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on both rollcall votes.

I would ask unanimous consent that these votes be placed in the appropriate place in the permanent RECORD.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO MARIE
ELIZABETH ZEMAN ENGBERG

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Marie Elizabeth Zeman Engberg, who will celebrate her 100th birthday this Saturday, December 16, 1995. Ms. Engberg is a long-time resident of San Leandro in California's 13th Congressional District. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Ms. Engberg on reaching this milestone, but also to recognize her for achieving something that may be even more distinguished. At this time, she has accumulated over 23,360 hours of volunteer work in the disabled American veteran medical system in California's bay area.

Ms. Engberg was born on December 16, 1895, in Pittsburgh, PA, to immigrant parents. She spent her early years in Kensington, Canada, and later moved to Crosby, ND, where she married a World War I soldier. She moved on to Lawrence, KS, and then to Tarkio, MO. Ms. Engberg made her living by working in the corn fields. While living in a tent, she volunteered to cook for the other field hands. She believes that this was the beginning of her volunteer spirit. She also worked the carnivals before she traveled to Alameda, CA, where she finally settled. She took a job at Bethlehem Shipyards in a machine shop and made her home in the projects, which, at that time, were at the west end of the island of Alameda. After the war ended, she worked in the insurance industry until she retired at age 65.

After her retirement, Ms. Engberg continued to volunteer at VA hospitals in Oakland and later at the Martinez facility. As late as 1990, at the age of 95, she attended a VAVS meeting in Martinez. She joined the DAV Auxiliary, chapter 7, in Oakland, in 1949, and has been an active member ever since. In 1954, she served as the chapter's commander. She has represented the chapter at national conventions all over the United States.

Ms. Engberg is also a member of Rebekah Lodge No. 19 and has two children. Her

daughter is also an active volunteer and her son has served as California State Commander of the DAV and the AMVETS.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Ms. Engberg for her great spirit and to wish her a very happy 100th birthday.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR DEBATE AND CONSIDERATION OF THREE MEASURES RELATING TO UNITED STATES TROOP DEPLOYMENTS IN BOSNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to have grave reservations about the United States' mission to Bosnia and this concern is reflected in my votes on this issue. I do not believe we should agree to the placement of American men and women in harm's way without the support of the American people, which I do not believe exists. I fear that the mission could result in a significant loss of American lives without accomplishing the goal of peace in the Balkans.

I have listened closely to the arguments made in support of sending troops. I have not yet been convinced that the parties to the agreement are completely willing to accept the terms of the agreement, nor am I convinced that they have complete control over the people they represent.

One of my chief concerns with the peace agreement continues to be the individual interpretations of the terms by the leaders. For example, Croat authorities released a jailed military commander who was under indictment by the international war crimes tribunal for atrocities. This action knowingly violated one of the major provisions of the Balkan peace agreement. This type of blatant and self-serving disregard for the terms of the agreement certainly does not bode well for the peace agreement and the United States mission. Because of this, I am concerned that a mission intended to keep the peace could quickly become a military engagement similar to what transpired in Somalia.

In closing, however, it is important to note that like the many other Americans opposed to the mission, I will be supportive of our troops as they are committed to Bosnia.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN TO SERVE IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the election to Congress of the first African-American Member. Clearly, the highest honor we could bestow on the Honorable Joseph Hayne Rainey is to assure him that the

struggle he began in this Congress 125 years ago, is being carried on today by some of us who still recognize that racial inequality and discrimination—two of the issues Congressman Rainey struggle valiantly against—continue to impact important policy decisions of this body. We saw it in our consideration of the sentencing guidelines relating to crack cocaine. We see it in the ongoing emphasis of the majority to put more of our citizens in prison, as opposed to investing in education and jobs. It is visible in the efforts by some to reduce the liability for white collar crime and securities fraud. We see it this week in the foreign operations appropriations measure which provides billions of foreign aid to some individual countries, while completely annihilating aid to the entire region of the sub-Saharan African countries. Another example is the announced effort in the coming session to eliminate affirmative action programs, without taking other effective steps to correct racial discrimination in that all important area of meaningful employment.

I believe that all of these important issues and others like them would be of great concern to Congressman Joseph Hayne Rainey, if he were here today. And I want him to know that partly due to the inspiration of his efforts and memory—many of us are still here working in support of his cause. Thank you Congressman Rainey. We will continue the fight.

LEGISLATION TO ALLOW HEALTH PROVIDERS TO PAY FEES FOR INITIAL CERTIFICATIONS

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, budget policies imposed by Congress have placed the American health care system in a catch-22. Hundreds of new specialized health treatment facilities stand idle today because of conflicting rules coming out of Washington.

I rise today to introduce commonsense legislation that will restore order to the havoc wreaked upon health care providers by Washington. Here is the problem:

No. 1, Republican budget policy encourages health care providers to reduce costs by establishing specialized facilities that segregate certain health treatments, such as rural health clinics and hospices, from the mainstream hospital population.

No. 2, Medicare regulations require initial certification of new health treatment facilities in order to receive Government reimbursement for eligible treatment.

No. 3, initial certifications of new health facilities are currently on hold in several States due to severe budget cuts imposed by the Republican-led Congress.

No. 4, Federal rules do not provide any other means to pay for initial certifications.

My legislation simply gives the States the authority to charge fees to health providers to cover the cost of inspections. If passed, an orderly system of initial inspections can resume and good, sensible health policy can go into effect.

I have heard from representatives of many of the 41 health facilities in Arkansas which are standing idle and empty while awaiting initial certifications. All have stated they are more than willing to pay the cost of certification if it will help expedite the opening of these much-needed facilities.

Robert Pear reported in the New York Times on November 25 that this particular problem was "a case study of what might be in store for GOP plans after spending reductions." In the past 5 years, the number of hospices has more than doubled and the number of rural health clinics has more than quadrupled. Health facilities such as these are trying to meet the growing health care needs of our citizens at less cost to the American public. If these facilities are forced to stay closed because of bogus regulations and budget cuts by Congress, then it is the people who need health care who ultimately lose out.

Mr. Speaker, let's not tie the hands of our health care providers who are trying to meet our requests. I urge my colleagues to support my commonsense solution to this problem and allow our health providers to care for America's patients.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. ZERBOLIO

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to honor the retirement of Robert P. Zerbolio, commander's representative of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.

Born in Coal City, IL, Mr. Zerbolio began a career in civil service on April 1, 1962, with the ammunition procurement on supply agency in Joliet, IL. As an engineering technician in the technical data division, Mr. Zerbolio was a dedicated and hard-working civil servant.

Because of his expertise and work ethic, Mr. Zerbolio became the supervisor of the foreign military sales branch and held that position until 1973 when he left civil service for the private sector.

In November 1983, Mr. Zerbolio rejoined civil service as an industrial specialist on the contracting officer representative staff at the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant. He served in that position until 1993 when he was promoted to his current job.

Mr. Zerbolio is the type of civil servant who is loyal, diligent, and has a proven record of achievement. He will be missed at the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.

We wish him and his wife, Gloria, and their three daughters much happiness in retirement. And, we thank Mr. Zerbolio for his service to our country as a civil servant.

PEACEBUILDERS CAN SAVE OUR CHILDREN

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight an education and crime

prevention program in my district, PeaceBuilders. This innovative program may help save our children and greatly reduce the number of young lives that enter the criminal justice system.

Crime and violence in our schools is a problem high on my list of concerns, for its negative effects touch us all. Having looked for solutions over the years, I feel encouraged by the model used in the PeaceBuilders Program.

In 1992, Dr. Dennis Embry, a licensed child psychologist, started the nationally known violence prevention program called PeaceBuilders. PeaceBuilders has been selected as one of three projects by the Center for Disease Control as a promising national model for elementary school students. The program teaches children to praise people, give up put downs, seek wise adults, notice hurts and right wrongs.

Over 150 schools in 17 states make up the network of PeaceBuilders. Schools participating in the program notice immediate changes in student behavior. The number of student suspensions, playground problems and injuries decrease. What is the magic of this program? The formula includes partnerships between all elements of a child's environment that means active participation by parents, school personnel and the community. The program targets children during the formative years, before habits of aggression are firmly fixed. It is based on the African concept that it takes an entire village to raise a child. Everyone must reinforce the concepts of the program and, therefore, everyone is affected by the program.

I recently visited Emmerton Elementary, a school in my district that has had a PeaceBuilders Program in operation there since March 1994. The program is making a difference. The Emmerton model is providing a means for everyone from custodian to school administrator, businessperson, parent and student to have a role in creating a better world. I was inspired by what I saw at Emmerton.

Inland Agency, a non-profit organization serving the Inland area of Southern California, is the first organization to introduce PeaceBuilders in California and has been successful in launching it since March of 1994 in 87 educational sites throughout San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Inland agency serves as the link between the schools, business, civic and community organizations to help secure sponsorships and to provide local trainers and technical assistance. Numerous business and civic organizations including State Farm Insurance, TARGET, Rotary, and Kiwanis have undertaken volunteer projects and have provided financial sponsorship of the PeaceBuilders Program for elementary schools throughout the Inland area.

In the Inland Empire over 31,020 students are enrolled in PeaceBuilder programs and are learning to be builders of peace. In 1996, Inland Agency projects an enrollment of 40,000 to 60,000 students. It is possible to create a better environment in our respective cities if we work together (families, schools, businesses and law enforcement) to nurture the seeds of peace that PeaceBuilders has given us.