

French as chairman of the American Center of Paris. The American Center, founded 63 years ago, has become the home away from home for the American arts. The physical space, designed by Frank Gehry and reopened last year to acclaim, contains theater and studio space, a visual arts center, a movie theater and lecture hall with classrooms and living space for American artists in residence. But beyond its dimensions it's a place where the best of American culture can be shared with the French. Over the years, Judith Pizar and her colleague Henry Pillsbury have made the American Center in Paris an outstanding venue for artistic, cultural and intellectual dialog between our country and Europe.

Judith, who as I said was born in Brooklyn, studied at Vassar College, New York University, and the Juilliard School of Music before beginning her career in contemporary arts. In 1962, she founded a lecture forum called "The Composer Speaks," bringing distinguished talents to cities and universities nationwide; she served as the administrator of the Merce Cunningham Dance Company and musical director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In the early 70's, she joined the American Center in Paris, where she has truly made magic over the years. Following her years of dedicated service as chairman, Mrs. Pizar has retired but will continue to serve the American Center as chairman emeritus.

In appreciation of her achievements, Judith Pizar has been honored in the French Senate by the French Minister of Culture, Jacques Toubon, and by the Vice President of the Senate and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maurice Schumann. Her work has also been recognized by President Bill Clinton and Francois Mitterand, President of the French Republic. I will insert into the RECORD messages from these leaders following my remarks.

Finally, I would like to thank my friend John Brademas for bringing Judith Pizar's outstanding achievements to my attention and giving me this opportunity to pay tribute to her fine work.

#### THE OZARK WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

**HON. BILL EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to introduce legislation entitled the "Ozark Wild Horse Protection Act." The substance of this bill relates to a small herd of 30 or so feral horses that roam freely in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways [ONSR] and adjoining lands. Over the course of the past several years, the National Park Service has insisted that the horses must be rounded up and removed from the park lands. They have cited numerous bureaucratic justifications for the roundup with no forethought as to the wide public support from the folks who live and work in the area.

There is simply no explanation as to why the Park Service continues to insist on the horses' removal. I, along with the citizens who have been fighting for this issue, have exhausted all administrative diplomacy. It is unfortunate that a legislative solution barring the removal of the horses is necessary—but I see no reasonable alternative at this point.

These horses are an important part of the Ozark cultural heritage. The residents of this area whose cultural and historical identity is deeply rooted in the Ozark tradition have had their input completely disregarded by an unwieldy bureaucracy. The horses within the scenic riverways are a great tourist attraction and are hurting no one. The bottom line is that the horses should stay.

Mr. Speaker, the Ozark Wild Horse Protection Act will prohibit removal of these horses from the ONSR except in the event of an emergency. The bill states that the Secretary of the Interior may not remove, or allow or assist in the removal of, any free-roaming horse from Federal lands within the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, except in the case of medical emergency or natural disaster.

I have maintained since the beginning of the Park Service's pursuit of the horses that they do, indeed, have the discretionary authority to withhold action and simply leave the horses alone. But since I have been advised by the National Park Service that legislative action is necessary, I am proud to introduce this bill today in the House.

#### LEGISLATION TO MODIFY THE LAFARGE PROJECT

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing with Representative PETRI, a measure which would direct the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the State of Wisconsin lands and improvements associated with the LaFarge Dam and Lake project—a Corps of Engineers flood control project initiated in 1962. This legislation would deauthorize the construction of the reservoir and dam, while completing other features of the original project.

On October 3, 1994, the House of Representatives passed the Water Resources and Development Act by a voice vote. This measure incorporated provisions in H.R. 4575 which modified the original LaFarge Dam project and provided the opportunity to lay to rest economic stagnation which has plagued this area for 30 years. Unfortunately, during the closing days of the congressional session the other body did not consider the legislation, thus the measure died when Congress adjourned.

Prior to 1962, the LaFarge area, nestled in the Kickapoo Valley of Wisconsin, was a farm community which suffered from severe flooding each spring. Responding to residents' complaints, the Federal Government promised to correct the flooding problem by constructing a reservoir and dam. For environmental reasons, work was suspended in July 1975, leaving 61 percent of the dam unfinished, while 80 percent of the land was acquired. By 1990, it was estimated that annual losses resulting from the removal of family farms and the unrealized tourism benefits anticipated with the completion of the project totaled over 300 jobs and \$8 million for the local economy, further exacerbating poverty in the area.

Recognizing the tragic circumstances in which several generations of families in the

area had found themselves, in 1991 Governor Thompson, State Senator Rude, State Representative Johnsrud, and I urged the residents in the Kickapoo Valley to form a Citizens Advisory Committee to initiate a plan for a positive resolution. Governor Thompson appointed Alan Anderson of the University of Wisconsin-Extension as coordinator for the Kickapoo Valley Advisory Committee. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, and the State Historical Society provided professional assistance in the spirit of true cooperation. Over a span of 2 years the committee forged a consensus and recommended the establishment of the Kickapoo Valley Reserve.

In the spring of 1994, the State of Wisconsin concurred in its recommendation and the legislature created the Kickapoo Valley Reserve and Governing Board. Having established this entity, the State of Wisconsin is prepared to receive the transfer of land from the Federal Government, pending action by the Congress.

This legislation, which transfers lands associated with the project to the State of Wisconsin, formally terminates, or "de-authorizes" the construction of the lake and dam portions of the original authorization. The modification will authorize the \$17 million necessary to require the corps to complete two central parts of the original project: finishing the relocation of State Highway 131 and county Highway Routes "P" and "F", along with the construction of a visitor and education complex, recreational trails, and canoe facilities.

If the original project were to be completed today, the Corps of Engineers estimates the cost would be \$102 million. Since the original authorization of the project in 1962, the corps has expended \$18 million. Under the legislation introduced today, the Federal responsibility to conclude the original activities would be for \$17 million, creating a savings of \$66 million to Federal taxpayers.

With the reintroduction of this legislation we bring renewed hope to the people that Government can right a wrong. Thus, I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation. By doing so, we will have seized on a golden opportunity to make a profound difference in the lives of those in the Kickapoo Valley, while sustaining the region's rich environmental surroundings for generations to come.

#### REPEALING THE O'HARA-McNAMARA SERVICE CONTRACT ACT

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 4, 1995*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with my colleagues Mr. BALLENGER and Mr. BOEHNER, legislation to repeal the O'Hara-McNamara Service Contract Act, otherwise known as the Service Contract Act [SCA]. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that a repeal of this outdated, wasteful, and overly bureaucratic statute will save the taxpayers \$3.16 billion over 5 years.

My reasons for introducing this repeal bill are many, but my primary criticism of the SCA is that it, like the Davis-Bacon Act, artificially

increases the cost of Federal Government service contracts and imposes burdensome paperwork requirements on contractors in order to prove compliance with the law. The SCA also presents a number of pragmatic problems which undermine the effective administration of the act.

The SCA covers all contracts with the Federal Government in excess of \$2,500 whose primary purpose is to provide services to the Government. Unless specified otherwise, any contract with the Government that is not for construction or supplies is considered a contract for services. Under the terms of the SCA, any service contract entered into by the United States or the District of Columbia must contain certain labor standards, including the payment of locally prevailing wages and fringe benefits. In fiscal year 1992, approximately \$19.4 billion in Federal spending was covered by the requirements of the act.

The General Accounting Office [GAO] has outlined a number of shortcomings of the act, including: The inherent problems which exist in its administration; the fact that wage rates and fringe benefits set under it are inflationary to the Government; accurate prevailing wage rate and fringe benefit determinations cannot be made using existing data; the data needed to make accurate determinations would be very costly to develop; and, the Fair Labor Standards Act coupled with implementation of administrative procedures could provide protection for employees the act now covers. The GAO concluded that for "[the Department] of labor to administer the SCA in a manner that would ensure accurate and equitable service wage determinations would be impractical and very costly, and that the most logical alternative is to repeal the act."

Furthermore, a number of administrative difficulties have arisen from the broadened scope of the act's application to service employees working under Federal Government contracts. Many categories of workers under the SCA are, for the most part, skilled and highly trained employees whose services are in demand in a highly competitive labor market. They are well-compensated, possess a high degree of job mobility, and thus are not susceptible to wage busting.

Mr. Speaker, as Vice-President Gore stated in his Reinventing Government report, "[the Service Contract Act] was passed because of valid and well-founded concerns about the welfare of working Americans. But as part of our effort to make the Government's procurement process work more efficiently, we must consider whether these laws are still necessary—and whether the burdens they impose on the procurement system are reasonable ones." I have carefully reviewed the requirements and the application of the SCA and I have come to the conclusion that this statute is not necessary and that the burdens it imposes on contractors and the American taxpayer are not reasonable ones. The market is very capable of setting wage and fringe benefit rates and the labor protections in the SCA are available under existing statutes, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Speaker, as we undertake the tremendous responsibilities of governing in the 104th Congress, and as we attempt to respond to the call of the American people to streamline government and make it work more effectively, repealing the Service Contract Act is a welcome first step, and a significant initiative to

make our Government more efficient, responsible, and frugal. I urge my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring this bill and working for its swift enactment.

#### WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE, SMITH MURDERS OR THOSE ABORTED?

##### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to call my colleagues' attention to a recent commentary from the News Reporter of San Marcos in the 51st District of California.

My constituent, D.J. Skinner Ross of San Marcos, raises some interesting questions about the recent tragic double murder of the Smith children in South Carolina. I urge my colleagues to read "A Question of Murder," as it offers a unique perspective on this sad case and on the larger issue of ethics in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I commend "A Question of Murder" to the House and ask that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

[From the San Marcos News Reporter, Nov. 16, 1994]

#### WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE, SMITH MURDERS, OR THOSE ABORTED?

(By Skinner Ross)

I'm a little confused regarding some peoples' stand on murder, specifically the murder of defenseless children.

The nation, perhaps the world, is horrified and incensed over the killings of the little Smith boys. To learn that the killer was their own mother was almost more than all of us could bear. Many were, and still are, threatening to murder her.

Here is where I am confused:

- (1) Where are the Women's Rights groups?
- (2) Where are the Freedom of Choice groups?
- (3) Where is the politically-powerful American Civil Liberties Union?

Mrs. Smith could use your support during this terrifying, lonely time in her life. Mrs. Smith could use some of the ACLU's legal backing.

After all, her side of the story is no different now than it would have been five years and seven or eight months ago . . . or even as recently as 19 or 20 months ago: These babies were interfering with the lifestyle she wished to follow.

They were a nuisance. They were fathered by a man she didn't love. (A little like rape, don't you agree?)

So I ask all the "rights" groups, Where are you now?

Before these little boys were given names and toys and birthday parties, you would have pounded your fists on your podiums and shouted obscenities at anyone who would dare to say she did not have the "right" to take their "right to live" away from them.

Where is your courage to defend her now? Nothing has really changed.

Those little boys' hearts were beating in their mother's womb every bit as strongly as they were in the cold "womb" of that car's back seat. Their cries for help would have been as soundless in her womb as they were in that sinking car.

The only difference between this murder and the murder of abortion is the sweet, defenseless babies killed in a mother's womb drown in amniotic fluid. These sweet, de-

fenseless little boys drowned in the fluid of a cold, murky lake.

So I ask, in cases such as these, exactly whose "rights" have been wronged?

#### WHY HEALTH CARE REFORM FAILED

##### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 12, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### WHY HEALTH CARE REFORM FAILED

After a long public debate Congress has decided that none of the many health care reform proposals would be considered for final passage this year. Instead, the President and Congress have agreed that health care reform should be addressed during the next Congress which starts in January.

A recent statewide poll showed that health care remains a top concern for many Hoosiers. I have been reviewing the reasons why health care reform efforts failed this year.

First, the health care system itself is complex and so are the proposed reforms. Our system is enormous, representing roughly one-seventh of our nation's economy (or over \$1 trillion in spending). The challenges facing our medical system—such as rising costs and a growing number of uninsured Americans—are not easy to solve and require multi-faceted solutions.

Second, the President's proposal, at over 1,300 pages, was too complex. The President tried to do too much—to create a perfect health care system that would be all things to all people. What resulted was a bewildering bill that fanned the public's fears and gave opponents plenty to attack: bureaucratic structures, regulations, taxes, and other hot-button issues.

Third, many of the proposed reforms have never been tried on a national scale, and people preferred the status quo over the unknown. No one is really sure how the various health care proposals would work. Hoosiers became more skeptical as they learned more about health care reform. They began to focus less on the problems facing the health care system and more on the problems with the solutions. Our system has many strengths, and they want to preserve what works well and build on it, rather than supporting reforms which would have unknown consequences.

Fourth, Americans simply do not have a lot of confidence in the capacity of government. Several of the proposed reforms would have increased government bureaucracy, increased government regulation over important issues such as what doctor or hospital people can choose, and increased the level of taxes. People want reform but do not want the government to be the agent of reform.

Fifth, the major interested parties in health care reform—consumers, doctors, hospitals, employers, insurance companies, and taxpayers—have widely different views concerning health care, and successful reform hinges on balancing these competing interests. One thing I heard consistently from Hoosiers was to take more time because a consensus had not yet been reached. They were right.

Sixth, opponents of reform were intense and effective. They spent millions of dollars attacking specific provisions of the reform proposals. Lobbyists for every conceivable