

patrols, and development of an industrial park day care center.

Mr. Speaker, the St. Nicholas Neighborhood Preservation Corp. is the type of organization that we would all like to have behind us in times of need. It is incredible to think that a horrible fire would give birth to such a wonderful organization, and I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the 19th anniversary of St. Nicks.

TRIBUTE TO BOB KRIEBLE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob Kriebel, a gentleman whose extraordinary humanitarianism and dedication to the development of democracy and capitalism in the Russian Republics is truly commendable. As founder of the Kriebel Institute, Bob Kriebel has committed his vast expertise and resources to teaching the people of the Russian Republics the fundamentals of success in a Democratic and Capitalist society. In fact, Bob Kriebel has been responsible for training literally thousands of individuals in the basics of developing businesses and promoting economic growth. To this day, Bob Kriebel travels extensively for this purpose, conducting seminars designed to educate the Russian leadership and share his knowledge of the principles of a capitalist economy. Indeed, Bob Kriebel's knowledge and experiences were well received in his recent testimony before the Helsinki Oversight Committee.

As the 104th Congress commences, Members should take note of Bob Kriebel's efforts as we strive to reestablish a bipartisan foreign policy designed to spread democracy and economic freedom throughout the Russian Republics. His work is truly representative of the commitment needed to ensure the successful transition to democracy and capitalism in the Russian Republics.

Mr. Speaker, a short time ago, remarks entitled "The cold warriors" were delivered by radio commentator Paul Harvey in recognition of the philanthropy of Bob Kriebel. This piece was broadcast on over 2,000 radio stations, including the ABC radio network. I respectfully submit this commentary and request that it be entered into the RECORD.

THE COLD WARRIORS

RADIO COMMENTARY OF PAUL HARVEY

The Cold War did not end by default. It was fought and won by the persistent efforts of some uncommon Americans.

The late Jerry Wiesner was a casualty of that war. His shuttle diplomacy resulted in a stroke which should surely earn him a Purple Heart.

The subsequent efforts of Bob Kriebel merit a Silver Star.

Thirty-five years ago, with money borrowed from friends and neighbors, he started the Loctite Corporation. With inventiveness, diligence and long hours he built Loctite into a Fortune 500 Corporation owning scores of patents in silicones and anaerobic adhesives.

Kriebel was seventy—what many consider retirement age—when he undertook a more enormous challenge: to re-educate the communist countries of the old USSR to social democracy and economic capitalism.

His Kriebel Institute has since trained more than 10,000 students from the former Soviet Empire in how to start a business, how to distribute goods and services, how to run a public office.

Bob Kriebel is bankrolling this training and dispatch of pragmatic missionaries mostly out of his own pocket.

His meetings with world leaders including the Russian leadership continue at a frenetic pace. At 78 his missionary zeal and energy are undiminished.

And he has recruited other retired executives for his seminar trips, re-mobilizing the brain power that formerly ran such corporations as Otis Elevator, Thibaut de St. Phalle and the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

Kriebel's "trainers" share their vast business and political experience with struggling entrepreneurs and democratic leaders in the now fragmented Russian Republics "freely." They even pay their own travel expenses.

In one after another of the world's backward nations "white missionaries" are being excluded.

But Kriebel's capitalist crusaders are welcomed everywhere.

While government agencies imagine that a transfusion of dollars will resurrect democracies which never were . . .

Bob Kriebel and his fellow "ambassadors" are sharing their lifetimes of experience in the spawning and care and feeding of competitive capitalism.

The "way of life" which has prospered us above all others is being introduced to a generation that had been taught that capitalism was their enemy.

Bob Kriebel will tell you that his efforts are not entirely altruistic. With the awesome weapons now available he does not want his grandchildren to live in fear of incineration.

And so he goes . . .

Airliner to airliner carrying his luggage . . .

Shuttling around the world in a tedious pilgrimage . . .

Educating all who will listen get off the self-pity-pot and get on their feet and reach for the stars.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN T. STIBICH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John T. Stibich, former chief of detectives with the Chicago Police Department, who retired this month after 38 years of service. I would like to share with my colleagues Mr. Stibich's numerous accomplishments which made him an invaluable member of the Chicago Police Department.

Mr. Stibich became a Chicago police officer after serving 4 years in the U.S. Navy. He started as a patrol officer in 1956 and was quickly promoted into the detective division. His strong leadership abilities and tremendous dedication earned him several promotions and prestigious positions throughout his years on the force. For example, he has served as commanding officer of area 1 Special Operations Group, commanding officer of area 4 Homicide/Sex Section, commander of the 20th district, Commander Detective Division area 3, deputy chief of Detective Division field group A, and the list goes on. For the past 3 years, Mr. Stibich has served as chief of detectives, coordinating all investigations and operations

of the Detective Division for the city of Chicago. He was also responsible for the implementation of a \$52 million budget and the supervision of over 1,000 sworn and civilian members of the Chicago Police Department.

Mr. Stibich is a natural leader. He has always been a strong role model for rookie Chicago police officers. He has even instructed courses at the Chicago Police Academy. Mr. Stibich will be greatly missed by his colleagues in the Chicago Police Department. He will be equally missed by the city of Chicago. The city is extremely grateful for the service and protection Mr. Stibich has provided over the past 38 years. Mr. Stibich should be proud of the years of service he has dedicated to the community.

I am sure that my colleagues would like to join me congratulating Mr. John T. Stibich for his exemplary service over the past 38 years. Because of the efforts of dedicated individuals who, like Mr. Stibich, place the safety and well-being of others above their own, our Nation is a better place to live. I thank him for a job well done.

PROTECT THE FLAG

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a constitutional amendment to prohibit desecration of the U.S. flag. Many will no doubt recall the furor when the Supreme Court in 1989 overturned the Texas conviction of Gregory Johnson and declared the Texas flag-burning statute unconstitutional. The Congress responded weakly, declining to pass a constitutional amendment and opting instead for a new Federal statute which prohibited desecration of the American flag. To no one's surprise, this statute was also declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. As a result, burning and trampling upon our Nation's most revered symbol is now constitutionally protected conduct.

The Court based its decision on first amendment freedom of expression. I believe strongly in the first amendment and in its protections, but there are recognized exceptions to the first amendment. Not every act of expressive conduct is protected. Libel and slander, obscenity, copyright and trademark laws, classified information, and perjury are but a few acts of expression which fall beyond the first amendment. So, too, should flag-burning fall beyond the first amendment. To paraphrase Chief Justice Rehnquist, flag burning is a grunt which is designed not so much to communicate but to antagonize.

Throughout history, the U.S. flag has been revered as the embodiment of the liberty and freedom which have become the hallmark of our Nation. This casual treatment of our Nation's most revered symbol is an affront not only to the flag, but to the ideals which stand behind it. It is an affront to the people who have served our great country in all capacities, but especially to those who have fought and died for America.

Flagrant and public abuse of the flag should not be considered as symbolic speech under the first amendment, and such abuse should not be tolerated. I hope that the mere fact that

5½ years have passed since the Johnson decision will not lessen enthusiasm for protecting Old Glory. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in passing a constitutional amendment which would give the States and the Federal Government the authority to prohibit desecration of the American flag.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RUSSELL KIRK

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this historic day to honor a man whose life was devoted to educating and promoting excellence in others. For over 40 years, Dr. Russell Kirk of Mecosta, MI, one of the leading conservative thinkers, was a beacon of light in a confused and muddled world. The sadness of his passing is tempered only by his tremendous contributions to academics and philosophy. His writings and lectures enlightened, educated, and entertained the many people who read his essays or attended his speeches. His ideas and the influence they generated will be felt for generations.

Dr. Kirk received his Bachelor's degree from Michigan State University and his Master's degree from Duke University. He had a distinguished career as a scholar, philosopher, and educator during which 12 universities conferred upon his honorary doctorates. Dedicated to the truth and a firm believer in its power and boundaries, Russell sought to promote verity through his many writings as well as debate and discussion.

Dr. Kirk was a great scholar and a strong advocate of education. He authored over 30 books and hundreds of political essays which helped define the conservative movement. As founder and editor of the "University Bookman," Dr. Kirk provided a forum for ideas and debate and served to educate readers while constantly seeking the truth.

Dr. Kirk's books and essays received high critical acclaim throughout the world and have sold over 1 million copies. Personally lecturing at nearly 500 colleges and universities, he sought to challenge students in order to open their minds to new ideas. His landmark publication, "The Conservative Mind," published in 1953, stands as a benchmark for conservative ideas and sparked the conservative movement which continues to influence leaders today.

During his career, Dr. Kirk received various honors such as the Presidential Citizens Medal, which was conferred upon him by President Ronald Reagan in 1989, as well as the Ann Radcliffe Award of the Count Dracula Society for his Gothic Fiction. He was also honored as the only American to earn the highest arts degree of the senior Scottish University and served as the President of the Wilbur Foundation, the Educational Reviewer, Inc., and as editor of the Library of Conservative Thought for Transaction Books. In addition, he was a Guggenheim fellow and a distinguished scholar of the Heritage Foundation.

Russell was a strong, quiet man who was committed to his family and friends. He and his wife, Annette, worked side by side as editors of the "University Bookman" while raising four daughters who continue in his excellent tradition. His dedication to education and com-

mitment to family are the cornerstones of our Nation.

Over the years, Dr. Kirk enjoyed success professionally as an academic and as a published scholar in pursuit of knowledge and wisdom and privately as a husband and father. He served his fellow academics well and many of them have moved on but continue the pursuit of truth, justice, order, and freedom. His family continues to grow and pursue his love of education and debate.

It is work such as Dr. Kirk's that inspires us all to achieve the best we can, and to promote these qualities in others. Mr. Speaker, I know you will join my colleagues and I in honoring the work of Dr. Russell Kirk and the legacy of ideas and discussion he has left for us all.

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX LEGISLATION

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention legislation that I am introducing today to correct a little-known provision in the Tax Code that has caused a great deal of hardship and frustration to certain farmers in this country. To make matters worse, this tax provision occurred at a time during the late 1970's and 1980's when farmers were experiencing hard times economically due to the farm crisis of that period. Today, I am introducing legislation proposing that the effective date of section 13208(b) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 [COBRA] be changed from 1981 to 1978.

Varying domestic and international economic conditions in the late 1970's and early 1980's contributed to the worst farm crisis this country has seen since the Great Depression. Many farmers, through no fault of their own, were forced into insolvency. During this time, there was speculation that the family farm would soon become extinct, and that the face of American agriculture would be forever changed.

Farmers who became insolvent were often forced to sell their farms under foreclosure. All of the proceeds of the sale went to the creditors; sometimes, despite the sale of the farm, they remained in debt. Yet the sale of the farm was treated as a preference item and, therefore, triggered the Alternative Minimum Tax [AMT].

As we know, Congress enacted the individual AMT in 1978 to take effect January 1, 1979. The AMT applied to all capital gains regardless of whether the sale was voluntary or involuntary. What this meant for insolvent farmers was that these folks were suddenly hit with a large tax bill that they owed—a bill which they could not pay—on what may be termed as "ghost income."

Congress recognized this gross inequity in the Tax Code and the provision was amended in the 1985 COBRA law. Farmers who sold or exchanged their farms to their creditors in order to cancel their debt were allowed to reduce the amount of their tax preference. However, for some reason, the law afforded relief only to land transfers made after December 31, 1981.

This effective date left a 3-year open window, from 1979 through 1981 during which the AMT was in full force. The farmer who suffered the misfortune of bankruptcy in December of 1981 was in a very different and difficult position than the farmer who held on for just 1 additional month. The latter individuals are covered by COBRA's relief; the former individuals suffer the burden of an unfair tax.

According to an estimate from the Joint Committee on Taxation, enactment of this date change would cost less than \$5 million. This is a proposal which would be enacted in the interest of fairness.

INTRODUCTION OF TAOS BOTTLENECK LEGISLATION

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to introduced legislation to return nearly 765 acres of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness to management by the Taos Pueblo as part of the Blue Lake Wilderness.

The nearly 765 acre bottleneck track is one of the most sacred sites for the Taos Pueblo people: it has had religious significance for these people for thousands of years. In fact, the area we call the bottleneck is known as the Path of Life Lands to the Pueblo people because it contains their most sacred religious lands. Additionally, the Taos Pueblo was recognized by the United Nations as a World Heritage Site in 1992 in recognition of its status as one of the last remaining pre-Columbian civilizations in North America.

Legislation signed by President Richard Nixon in 1970 returned to the Taos Pueblo all lands that had been seized by the Federal Government with the exception of the bottleneck tract. Inclusion of the bottleneck lands would have decreased the acreage of the adjacent Wheeler Peak Wilderness below the legal limit required for wilderness designation so the land was not returned to the Pueblo.

The Wheeler Peak Wilderness has subsequently been expanded several times and the transfer of the 764.33 acres of the bottleneck tract would not affect the wilderness designation of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness. My legislation would end this saga and bring to an end the responsibilities of the Federal Government to return lands to the Taos Pueblo.

The land transfer to the Pueblo effected by this bill will enable the Pueblo to guard against the public intrusions that are presently occurring on surrounding Indian lands and sacred sites. These intrusions have occurred during sacred religious activities and are wholly inappropriate for such an area. Unfortunately, the Pueblo is powerless to prevent such intrusions without the return of the land to their management and jurisdiction.

Under the terms of the bill, the bottleneck lands would be used for traditional purposes only, such as religious ceremonies, hunting, fishing, and as a source of water, forage for domestic livestock, wood, timber and other natural resources.

Enactment of this legislation will not result in the transfer of the land out of wilderness status. The Pueblo will manage the land as wilderness under strict requirements allowing