

support the bill in its final form. These amendments were adopted without the benefit of hearings and careful deliberation and may have many unforeseen and unintended consequences.

For example, the bill now preempts State laws that impose punitive damages on drunk drivers and sexual predators, among others. It also will enable clever wrongdoers to escape punitive damages. For example, the manufacturers of the drug Zomax reported adverse reactions to the FDA as required to gain an exemption from punitive damages under one of the floor amendments; then, before the FDA could act, they intentionally dumped their inventory on the market, causing 14 deaths and 400 allergic reactions. I do not believe this is the type of behavior we should shield from punishment. Finally, because of the way the caps are structured, the bill disadvantages children, seniors, women, and middle income working Americans who are injured. A high income executive who is injured by a Ford Pinto would receive a far higher share of the damages allowed under State law than a child or a senior citizen injured by the same product. I do not believe these are the results my constituents are looking for when they ask for litigation reform. Although I support tort reform, I believe this bill needs improvement.

I hope that the final conference report will return to the sound principles of the original bill, and embrace true product liability reform. If it does, I intend to support it.

However, at this time I do not believe that this bill is worthy of support. I voted in favor of a projob creation bill in committee that became, on the House floor, a bill that tilts the court system against people of modest means, and includes several anticonsumer provisions.

#### CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF THE CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION

##### HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 16, 1995*

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the chiropractic industry's tremendous contribution to improving the health of Americans for the past 100 years.

The year 1995 marks the chiropractic profession's centennial. In 1895, Daniel David Palmer founded the chiropractic profession and opened the first chiropractic school in Davenport, Iowa, in 1897. The profession has come a long way since 1895. Today, more than 50,000 chiropractors serve 15 to 20 million patients. The improved standards of education and quality of practice has given rise to the tremendous growth in this field.

While early chiropractors had difficulty gaining acceptance in the health care field, they now enjoy broad support from the public and their fellow health care professionals. Chiropractic care is now widely recognized as one of the most effective and efficient treatment for back ailments, especially for sufferers of severe or chronic back pain. An increasing number of Nevadans rely on the choice and freedom in health care options that chiropractic care offers them. Recognizing this trend, Congress provides for chiropractic care in Medicare and authorizes chiropractors to be commissioned as officers in the Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, I admire the dedication of my fellow health care professionals and their contribution to the enhancement of the quality of life for so many Americans. As members of the chiropractic profession gather in Nevada's First Congressional District on March 18, I would like to extend a warm welcome to these doctors. I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives and my fellow Nevadans in congratulating them and their profession's many achievements over the last century.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY

##### HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 16, 1995*

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate a college basketball program in my district that, for the first time ever, has been invited to the NCAA tournament. Nicholls State University with a record of 24-5 drew a No. 13 seed and will play Virginia today.

After winning 17 of 18 conference games, the Colonels swept the Southland Conference Tournament beating Northeast Louisiana in the final game 98 to 87. Senior Reggie Jackson was named tournament most valuable player, and Coach Ricky Broussard was named conference coach of the year.

Of the Colonels 5 losses throughout the season, 3 were to teams also invited to the NCAA tournament. This shows just how much they deserved a bid. This opportunity will do wonders not only for this outstanding basketball program, but also the great university they represent.

I want to congratulate Coach Broussard and all his coaching and support staff on a magnificent season. And to all the young men on that team, congratulations.

Now it's on to the tournament to face the Cavalier. I and my staff wish the Colonels all the very best. Good luck—go Colonels.

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER OF THE DAR

##### HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 16, 1995*

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, on August 8, 1890, in Washington, DC, a national organization of women descended from patriots of the American Revolution organized the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Four years later, on June 14, 1894, a chapter was formed in Springfield, IL, in what is now my congressional district. Throughout this past year, the Springfield chapter of the DAR has celebrated this centennial year of service to the community, culminating with a luncheon in February. The contributions made by this chapter to the community of Springfield, the State of Illinois, and the Nation as a whole have been tremendous, and I wanted to take this time today to salute their membership and to congratulate them on 100 years of dedicated service.

#### PROMOTING NEW AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

##### HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 16, 1995*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Landfill Technical Improvement Act of 1995. This is the same legislation that my former colleague Al Swift and I introduced late in the last session of Congress.

I am introducing the legislation again this year because the ill-advised and outmoded regulation which prompted this bill still exists at the expense of small domestic companies who seek to compete in the growing national and international environmental technology markets.

Of course, Congress did not intend this result when we passed the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments in 1984—over one decade ago. This act required the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to issue regulations restricting the disposal of organic sorbents in hazardous waste landfills.

Since that time, natural absorbents made from reclaimed/recycled materials have been developed which actually outperform traditional sorbents produced from fossil fuels and chemicals. As well, normal landfill conditions are anaerobic, and studies show that no biodegradation occurs in this anaerobic environment of RCRA landfills.

A small company in my State is among those companies who produce this type of material. They take a local paper mill's sludge, garbage, and produce useful, organic sorbents. This disposition issue, however, continues to threaten the existence of these American companies and the new technologies they have developed. As it now stands, this regulation effectively shuts out these new technologies from landfill disposition.

The administration has repeatedly stated its support for American manufacturers of new environmental technologies as they attempt to compete in the world marketplace. This regulation, however, is highly detrimental to these stated goals. This bill would reverse this injustice by allowing this new technology to be utilized to its fullest extent, thus providing American jobs while advancing our national environmental goals.

#### TRIBUTE HONORING KATHY COLE

##### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 16, 1995*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and patriot, Kathy Cole. Kathy is the Ladies Auxiliary district president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2873 in Grover Hill, OH.

America is blessed by the number of her citizens who choose to devote their time to the service of others. Through the years, Kathy has worked tirelessly on behalf of veterans and their families. She joined the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars as a member of Wauseon Auxiliary 7424 in 1981 under the sponsorship of her brother, Franklin

Rardin, who served his country during World War II.

On the district level, Kathy was elected as district guard in 1985 and progressed through the district chairs to serve her first term as district president in 1989–90. Kathy is presently serving her second term as district president, having been elected in June 1994. With her positive attitude, she said, "The second time around will allow me to do a more perfect job."

From the beginning of her career with the V.F.W., Kathy Cole has set high standards for herself. Her record of service is characterized by self-motivation and mission accomplishment. She has served the Department of Ohio Auxiliary as National Home chairman and counts the auxiliary's work through the youth of the organization as some of her favorite.

Mr. Speaker, this is a volunteer organization and sometimes the only compensation you get for the time and efforts put into the programs for the veterans and your communities is the thanks and appreciation you receive from community leaders. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending a special thanks to Kathy Cole and the example she has set for others.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
UAW LOCAL 599 REUTHER  
AWARD RECIPIENTS

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to 14 members of UAW Local 599, who will be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. On Sunday, March 19, 1995, these individuals will be honored at the Walter and May Reuther Twenty Year Award Banquet.

Local 599 has always had a special place in my heart because my father was one of its original members. Over the years, Local 599 has developed a strong and proud tradition of supporting the rights of working people in our community, and improving the quality of life for its membership.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to recognize these special individuals who, for 20 years, have diligently served their union and community. During this time, each one of these UAW members have held various elected positions in the union. And there is no question they have represented their brothers and sisters well.

It is very fitting that these 14 people be recipients of the Walter P. Reuther Distinguished Service Award. Walter Reuther was a man who believed in helping working people, and he believed in human dignity and social justice for all Americans. The recipients of this award have committed themselves to the ideals and principles of Walter Reuther. They are outstanding men and women who come from every part of our community, and they share the common bond of unwavering commitment and service.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the members of the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Robert A. Johnson, Charles Whitten, Kenneth Knauff, Bob Wright, Timothy M. Bank, Earl D. Oram, Daniel C. Neeley, Bryce Stanton, Ron Dodge, Mary Shumpert Coleman, Joseph D. Niedzwiecki, Dan Kiefer,

Butch O.L. Robinson, and Kenneth Kagen. I want to congratulate these fine people for all of the work they have done to make our community a better place to live.

JIM JOHNSON AND FANNIE MAE  
ARE SHOWING AMERICA A NEW  
WAY HOME

### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 1 year anniversary of Fannie Mae's showing America a new way home initiative. One year ago Fannie Mae Chairman and CEO Jim Johnson launched Fannie Mae on a bold journey to help transform the American housing finance system. On March 15, 1994, Fannie Mae pledged to provide \$1 trillion in targeted housing finance by the end of the decade to help 10 million families achieve the American dream of home ownership. Fannie Mae has set an aggressive target and is steadily moving to meet its goal by the year 2000.

This initiative is already making a major impact on the lives of people throughout the nation. In Minnesota, Fannie Mae has sponsored a home buying fair, opened a partnership office, provided several grants to housing and home ownership counseling organizations and formed a community lending roundtable to help identify and remove barriers to home ownership. By working with local partners, Fannie Mae is opening the door to home ownership to many people who thought owning a home of their own was merely a dream.

I commend Fannie Mae and Jim Johnson for their vision and ability to get the job done.

I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the Minnesota media that outlines just one of the many examples of how Fannie Mae is reaching out to communities across the Nation:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, February 18, 1995]

HMONG GET HELP, MAKE PROGRESS IN BUYING HOMES

(By Ann Baker)

The 30,000-strong Hmong community is making strides into home ownership, although the majority have been in the Twin Cities no more than six years.

An agency that started just one year ago to help Hmong families and other Southeast Asians navigate the mortgage market reported Friday that it already has helped 31 families cross the threshold from tenants to homeowners. Another 13 are awaiting mortgage approval.

A handful of the new homeowners are Cambodian, Vietnamese or Laotian, said Lengchy Lor, executive director of the People's Network of Minnesota Inc. But most, he said, are Hmong.

And a survey of nearly 400 Hmong families shows that 30 percent want to become home buyers.

"Home ownership brings stability," Rep. Bruce Vento told a gathering of Hmong people and supporters Friday at a gathering that announced the survey as well as a \$12,000 grant from the Fannie Mae Foundation for People's Network to hire Cambodian and Vietnamese housing counselors.

This marks a departure from most immigrant groups, who have waited a generation or two before buying homes, according to

Rich Thompson, lead housing inspector in St. Paul's city license and permits division.

"This group is becoming owners as quick as they can," he said. "It's a grass-roots movement, and it has triggered a spurt of redevelopment activity by other groups."

One reason may be Hmong family size—too big to squeeze into an average apartment. In a survey of 390 Hmong families, the People's Network reported that the median family size is six. Many families have eight or nine members, and a few have as many as 14.

Another reason many parents gave was wanting to live in a neighborhood where their children would not be exposed to gangs. Many favored neighborhoods on the East Side.

Thirty percent want to buy their own home, and most want a house with four bedrooms, as well as a basement for special events and a back yard for a garden as well as special events.

More than 90 percent also eagerly embrace the idea of forming a Hmong Village, something like San Francisco's Chinatown, as a place for strengthening Hmong culture, business opportunities and community leadership. One task for the village would be to address crime issues in the community.

Ninety percent in the survey also want to develop a Hmong soccer field for youth to develop professional athletic skills.

Most of the 390 families now live in public housing or large private complexes such as Maywood East and Omega Court.

But the survey stressed that it takes a lot of effort—and sometimes a lot of help—for Hmong people to move into home ownership, coming from a culture where banking, loans and check-writing—not to mention credit—were completely foreign.

"In the Hmong community, 'good credit history' means 'cash rather than financing as much as possible,'" states the report. "In the Western country, 'good credit history' means 'paid all bills off and on time.'"

### WHY U.S. INDUSTRY BOUNCED BACK

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to my colleagues the following column by Robert J. Samuelson from the opinion page of yesterday's Washington Post. The subject is the comeback of American manufacturing. Members would do well to consider the conclusions drawn by the author.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 15, 1995]

WHY U.S. INDUSTRY BOUNCED BACK

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Dial back your time machine about a decade. You'll find plenty of newspaper and TV stories warning of "deindustrialization." American manufacturers (it was said) were being pulverized. The Japanese were overwhelming our automakers, repeating their triumph in steel. Computer chip makers were rapidly losing ground. Americans had forgotten how to make things. It was only a matter of time before U.S. manufacturing sank into oblivion and we became a nation of "hamburger flippers."

None of these dire predictions came true; indeed, most were always silly (and this reporter at least said so). Yet the story of the comeback of U.S. manufacturing is still under-told and ill-appreciated, as economists Jerry Jasinowski and Robert Hamrin argue