

WIZARDS OF WESTWOOD RECLAIM
NATIONAL TITLE**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the new NCAA National Basketball Champion UCLA Bruins.

It was a night for the ages. It was a night for the new to replenish the old, a night to cast-off the shackles of history of the glory of the present, a night for old ghosts to summon new heroes. It was a night for the UCLA Bruins to sustain its magnificent legacy with a performance worthy of its storied past. The Bruins delivered—emphatically.

The game between the UCLA Bruins and defending national champion Arkansas Razorbacks was truly a battle of titans. The Razorbacks were trying to become only the second NCAA basketball champion to repeat in 22 years. The Bruins were trying to win their first championship in 20 years. They did not disappoint. They played with the skill, intensity, and determination that befitted champions, past and present. It was like Ali and Frazier, Secretariat and Affirmed, Magic and Bird. Champions who transcended their sport and brought out the best in each other.

The game was played with Bruins past and present watching from the sidelines. The Wizard of Westwood, John Wooden, was in the stands. Tyus Edney, the Little General, was sitting on the bench with a badly sprained wrist. It was said that the Bruins could not match the Arkansas bench. It was said that Bruins could not match Arkansas size and strength. Finally, it was said that the Bruins simply could not match the skill and resiliency of the defending champions. But the Bruins were more than a match for the Razorbacks.

When the Razorbacks pressed, the Bruins attacked with speed and precision. When the Razorbacks took it to the hole, the Bruins blocked shots, stole passes and held the vaunted Arkansas inside game to season lows in points and rebounds. When the Razorbacks shot the rock from the perimeter, the Bruins held Arkansas sharpshooters to an abysmal 10 of 28. And when the Razorbacks made a final frenzied run, the Bruins kicked out the jams and ran away for a 89-78 victory.

The critics have been silenced. Digger Phelps, Dickie V. and the rest of hoop punditry must now pay the Bruins their due respect as the 11th NCAA National Championship banner is hung from the rafters of Pauly Pavilion.

DAVID LOUIE: A SHINING EXAM-
PLE OF EXCELLENCE IN JOUR-
NALISM**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Mr. David Louie, a two-time Emmy Award winning reporter for KGO-TV in San Francisco, for his long and distinguished career. After 25 years of excellence in broadcasting and a bright future ahead of him,

David is and will continue to be one of the premier television reporters in the Nation.

In the many years that I have known David, he has always been a shining example of integrity and intelligence in broadcast journalism. David has been at KGO-TV since 1972, starting as a general assignment reporter, and now is the business editor and money reporter as well as a contributing reporter on "Marketplace," the station's weekly business program.

Recently, David Louie was elected as chairman of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences [NATAS], a nonprofit organization of 10,000 members committed to enriching the quality of television programming. Elected to the NATAS board in June 1994 and currently serving a 25-year term, David is known nationally for his remarkable contribution to the field of journalism.

David's active involvement in the community and in promoting the advancement of broadcast journalism prompted Mayor Frank Jordan of San Francisco to declare July 19, 1994, as "David Louie Day." Also, David was inducted into the prestigious NATAS Silver Circle, composed of media professionals who have served as broadcasters for 25 years and who have made notable contributions to Northern California television programming.

In 1990, David was elected as national president of the Asian American Journalists Association, an organization encouraging ethnic diversity in our Nation's newsrooms. He has and continues to serve with distinction in this extremely important capacity.

Mr. Speaker, these numerous awards and honors speak volumes about one of our Nation's finest reporters. In friendship and admiration, I extend my most heartfelt congratulations to this extraordinary American.

WELFARE REFORM FOR WESTERN
WATER CHEATS**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, while the House has been rushing to cut child care, school lunches, and a host of other programs for poor people, the Bureau of Reclamation has been quietly writing the last chapter of new rules that will help eliminate one of the most abused subsidy programs in government. If you want to hunt down welfare cheats, look to California's Central Valley, where the Federal Government doles out millions of taxpayer dollars each year in the form of illegal water subsidies to a few selected owners of corporate farm operations. The water subsidy abuses have for years been a huge embarrassment of Presidents of both political parties. But the Clinton administration has published new regulations that will once and for all close the loopholes in the Federal Water Program. The San Diego Union last week published an insightful description of this resource ripoff. I urge my colleagues to closely read the following editorial.

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Mar. 29, 1995]

REDISTRIBUTE STATE'S WATER

LARGE CORPORATE FARMS SHOULD NOT BE
SUBSIDIZED

The future of San Diego County, and all of Southern California, depends on water. In average years, we can supply only 5 percent to 10 percent of our own needs. We have to import the rest from Northern California and the Colorado River.

Teh first thing businesses must know before they can operate in San Diego is whether they will have a guaranteed water supply in the future. Without that, little else matters. As San Diego continues to grow, and as our economic future increasingly depends on attracting new business or expanding existing ones, a guaranteed water supply will become more important than ever.

California has plenty of water for San Diego and everybody else, but for decades it has been locked up in the Central Valley. Agriculture uses about 80 percent of all the water delivered in California, and Central Valley agriculture accounts for most of that.

In the Central Valley, most farmers get water subsidized by taxpayers. Some pay as little as \$10 to \$20 per acre-foot. Contrast that with farmers in San Diego County, who pay the same retail rate as the city—\$550 to \$700 per acre-foot.

The artificially low water rates in the Central Valley, locked in by contracts as long as 40 years, help explain why so much of the state's water never gets south of the Tehachapi Mountains. At such cheap prices, there is no incentive for farmers to conserve. But there is plenty of incentive to waste water by farming marginal land and growing water-intensive crops in a virtual desert.

In recent years, the Central Valley's grip on the state's water supply has begun to loosen. In 1992, President Bush signed the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, which for the first time allowed Central Valley farmers to sell their water to cities.

Now, the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation is moving to undo a decades-old inequity that has allowed huge corporate farms to skirt acreage limits for subsidized water. If the feds are successful, Central Valley farmers will have even more impetus to sell water to cities like San Diego.

Federally subsidized water was only supposed to be for small, family farms. Up until 1982, the limit was 160 acres, although it was almost universally ignored. Then it was raised to 960 acres, but huge farms of thousands of acres continued receiving taxpayer-subsidized water by simply dividing their land into 960-acre trusts in the names of family members. One of the nation's largest corporate farms, J.G. Boswell, sold its acreage to its employees' trust fund. It was all done on paper; nothing changed on the ground.

The Bureau of Reclamation, which for years winked at such practices, now intends to crack down on them. Central Valley farmers will fight back with their substantial political clout. But the Bureau of Reclamation should hang tough.

Taxpayers should not be subsidizing huge corporate farms. But there also must be a free-market redistribution of water resources in California.

California's cities are the industrial and commercial engines that drive the state's economy. To survive and prosper, San Diego and other cities need more Central Valley water. Eliminating taxpayer subsidies for huge corporate farms would free up water for cities. Federal officials should strictly enforce the 960-acre limit for subsidized water.