

CONGRATULATIONS STEWARDSON-STRASBURG HIGH SCHOOL COMETS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Stewardson-Strasburg High School Comets on their outstanding basketball season. Lead by head coach Monte Nohren, and assistant coach John Giesler the Comets tipped off this season and never looked back.

Throughout the 1994-95 varsity season the Comets were determined to make it to the State tournament in Champaign. With hard work and dedication the Comets blazed into assembly hall this March as part of the "elite eight."

The Comets players: Ryan Moomaw, Ryan Cox, Mark Giertz, Christian Merriman, Craig Ogle, Eric Roley, Phil Manhart, Bock Frieze, Patrick Merriman, Scott Meers, Dustin Rothrock, and Derrick York are to be especially congratulated for their performance this season. These fine young men exemplify the concept of good sportsmanship, and understand that while they did not take home the state trophy, they are still champions.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent this excellent team in Congress and I look forward to next season when the Comets once again set their sights on Champaign.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S ISLAND ACT OF 1995

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, at the request of the District of Columbia, I am introducing the National Children's Island Act of 1995, which will transfer the national park service land on Heritage and Kingman Islands in the Anacostia River to the District of Columbia. These lands will then be developed by National Children's Island, a nonprofit organization, as a year round recreational and educational park and playground free to the public. National Children's Island is a fully private enterprise project in the District of Columbia.

The District estimates that the park will mean not only recreational and educational facilities for residents and tourists, but also over 1,500 full- and part-time jobs, with at least 51 percent of such jobs going to District residents. The park will bring revenue to the District projected at \$12 million. A share of the park profits and revenues will be earmarked for educational grants, scholarships, and other programs. The park also will have educational pavilions that will feature a number of the sciences, especially computers, medicine, and the environment.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR ALAN H. JEPSON

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, April 12, the Milford District of the Quinnipiac Council of the Boy Scouts of America gathers to honor former Milford Mayor Alan H. Jepson with its annual Good Scout Award. This award is given to those who exhibit the high ideals that the Boy Scouts exemplify. Alan Jepson is such a man, and I would like to join the Milford Boy Scouts in paying tribute to this exceptional public servant who has also been a longtime family friend and personal mentor.

Alan Jepson has devoted his entire life to serving others. Few are more deserving of the Good Scout Award than this gentleman who has lived his entire life by the lessons he learned early as a Boy Scout. Duty, honor and country guided his choices as he enlisted in the Navy at age 17 and then went on to serve his community as mayor and city clerk.

Alan Jepson can still recite the Boy Scout oath from memory and has made those words the guiding force of his lifetime of service. The Boy Scouts helped prepare him for the rigors of World War II as he entered the Navy in service of our Nation. As with so many of the men and women who served our country during those trying times, Al Jepson was willing to make sacrifices on behalf of those who served with him.

The early lessons learned from scouting and the hard lessons learned during his time in the service helped prepare Al to become one of our most respected community leaders. He served three terms as mayor of the city of Milford in the 1960's. His energetic and compassionate style earned him the respect of the entire community. His creative initiatives, like civic day, which he founded, continues to allow Milford's young people to learn about city government and its important role in their lives. The legacy of this program has inspired generations since then and will forever enhance the city of Milford.

As the Milford Boy Scouts honor Alan H. Jepson, I am pleased to congratulate him, and to express my deep appreciation for all he has given us. He has earned a special place in the hearts of all of us whom he has touched and enriched through his leadership and guidance. Alan Jepson is well-deserving of the Good Scout Award, and I commend him for his many years of service.

THE ACCESS TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1995 AND THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH EQUITY ACT OF 1995

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Access to Children's Health Care Act of 1995 and the Children's Health Equity Act of 1995.

The first bill will allow children's hospitals to qualify as federally qualified health centers

[FQHC], Thus strengthening the vital safety net of services for low-income and underserved children with special health care needs.

As the number of children in poverty has grown and private coverage of dependents has declined, children's hospitals have increasingly become the primary care pediatrician and pediatric specialist for children. In addition, children's hospitals accept all children regardless of their ability to pay and substantially underwrite outpatient care. By allowing children's hospitals to qualify as FQHC's, the hospitals will receive reimbursement based on reasonable costs as defined by Medicaid.

The second bill, The Children's Health Equity Act of 1995, will require States that establish Medicaid managed care programs to continue enrolling children with special health care needs in traditional fee-for-service plans.

Today, more and more States are moving to Medicaid managed care plans, which can potentially present problems for very sick or disabled children. Specifically, HMO-type plans can systematically deny care to very sick children by not having enough or any pediatric specialists on contract.

This bill seeks to protect children with special health care needs by requiring States who adopt Medicaid managed care programs to keep such children enrolled in traditional fee-for-service programs. Most often, traditional Medicaid fee-for-service plans provide necessary access to pediatric specialists for children with special health care needs.

I believe mainstreaming the Medicaid population holds many advantages for those enrolled in Medicaid. But we cannot put the children in the greatest need of access to specialty health care at additional risk of being denied necessary services.

I urge my colleagues to take a serious look at these important bills to guarantee appropriate health care for the children in their districts with special health needs.

FRANK R. BARNETT: A FIGHTER AGAINST TYRANNY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Frank R. Barnett, a former member, cofounder and director of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Law and National Security.

As a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, I, like Frank Barnett, have been outspoken in our opposition to human rights violations throughout the world. Frank Barnett not only opposed tyranny throughout the world, but he was a strong advocate in promoting freedom and democracy around the globe.

Mr. R. Daniel McMichael, of the Scaife Foundation in Pittsburgh, who joined in helping Frank Barnett create the Standing Committee on Law and National Security, provided a fitting tribute last year to Frank Barnett, which was printed in the January 1995 American Bar Association National Security Law Report. I am pleased to submit for my colleagues the

story of Frank Barnett's struggle against tyranny and repression around the world, as well as his efforts in creating the Standing Committee on Law and National Security. I urge my colleagues to read this fitting tribute.

[From the American Bar Association National Security Law Report, January 1995] DAN MCMICHAEL SALUTES FRANK BARNETT AT CONFERENCE DINNER

Simply put, Frank Rockwell Barnett hated tyranny. As unusually modest and low key as he was about himself and in his work with other people, whenever the subject of brutality came up, his voice would take a steely edge and his eyes would grow cold with a controlled kind of fury.

This was the dynamic that drove him through most of his professional life, that gave him the tireless energy and unflinching will to help shape and build in this country new institutions and new cadres of young people who understood and were able to articulate the emerging role of the United States in a troubled and turbulent world.

He did not come by this naturally. Such awareness of tyranny and all that it stands for doesn't come naturally to an of us (would that it did). We have to learn it either directly or vicariously, and Frank learned it in a fairly direct manner.

As an Elizabethan scholar and teacher-turned-machine-gunner for the 69th Infantry Division that swept through Europe in 1945, Frank saw the dying embers—the legacy, if you will—of fascism, a pretty good lesson in itself as regards tyranny. But when his unit became the first to link up with the Red Army at the Elbe River—where Frank served as the interpreter between the forces and became involved in subsequent logistical matters—an even more stark lesson in tyranny emerged.

To quote The London Daily Telegraph of August 23 of last year [1993]:

"There [at the Elba River, Barnett] witnessed the negotiations over the repatriation of Red Army POWs captured by the Nazis, and was shocked to see weeping Russians hug the ground and beg to remain with the Americans. Barnett's worse fears were confirmed when the repatriated men were immediately placed before a firing squad. The experience marked him for life."

Indeed it did. Shakespeare became a hobby—beloved, but hobby all the same. Following the war there was, first, serving on the staff of General Lucius Clay in the Military Government of Berlin, and then off to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar to read philosophy, politics, geopolitics and economics. Then back to Wabash College for a brief time—and with the specter of weeping Russian soldiers still hovering over him, Frank Barnett joined forces with former OSS Director "Wild Bill" Donovan and William J. Casey in a committee to assist anti-communist Russian escapees from Berlin and Vienna.

It was also then that Mr. Smith Richardson, Sr., found Frank and asked him to direct the programs of the then Richardson Foundation, which enabled Frank to begin the process of institutionalizing means to help raise the literacy rate of lay, political and intellectual leaders of the nation to understand better not only the issues of the Cold War, but to become more familiar with the imperatives for strong, consistent and rational leadership that had fallen upon the United States in the aftermath of World War II.

This was not an easy task, I can tell you, during the 1950's especially—given the McCarthy hearings and other too-shrill voices that overreached in their zeal to "protect America." Not that they weren't—most of them—sincere. They were for the most

part. But they didn't have the hang of things, and more harm was being done than good. Polarization was occurring when consensus should have been taking place between Democrats, Republicans, liberals and conservatives about the realities of tyranny and oppression and how the United States should handle itself globally with its vital interests.

Nobody understood this dilemma better than Frank. By now it is late 1956—and the two of us had met and had had long talks in Chicago about these matters. By this time, Frank was well along in trying to find ways to build the kind of consensus the Nation needed if it was to upgrade the literacy of its leaders—lay and professional alike—in understanding more clearly the dynamics of geostrategic affairs in an increasingly more complex and dangerous world (a factor which still plagues us today in this post-Cold War era and for which this conference is particularly well tailored).

By the early 1960s, Frank had established an impressive, informed, ad hoc group of talented leaders—of respectable diversity, especially for those days—who shared the same concerns as did he. Among them; a patrician Richmond lawyer, name of Lewis F. Powell, Jr., an up-and-coming Northern Virginia lawyer, name of John O. Marsh, a brusque Navy JAG, name of William Mott, and an indescribably gifted Chicago lawyer, name of Morris I. Leibman.

There were, of course, quite a few others. But for tonight's purpose, I'll just stick with these extraordinary individuals, because they are the genesis of this Standing Committee.

It was Justice-to-be Powell's idea, you see, in answer to the critical question all of us had raised. How can we begin to institutionalize the increasing of geopolitical literacy in the United States in ways that are credible and have high leverage?

The law.

An understanding of the rule of law has to be the cornerstone if we are trying to frame geopolitical issues that delineate tyranny and political freedom.

So—supplied by Frank Barnett's conceptual guidance—Lewis Powell, with Morry at his side, took the matter to the ABA's House of Delegates in 1963, as I remember. And after a bit of spilled blood, what is now known as the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security was founded, with Frank as its first director. Frank subsequently founded the National Strategy Information Center, but he remained active with the Standing Committee until his death last year.

Those of you who follow the Committee's activities are well aware of this continuing impact of its work across the land, from high school classrooms and college campuses to boardrooms and the halls of government—and on distant battlefields. The Committee's leadership and composition have been consistently high in integrity and sense of mission, with people like John Norton, Moore, John Shenefield, Bob Turner and really all members of the Committee.

Frank Barnett was a man of extraordinary courage and vision, so that he was naturally attracted to others of courage and vision and they to him—which is what has given this Committee a life and vitality seldom seen elsewhere in volunteer activities.

And courage and vision are here tonight, not just a reference in paying tribute to Frank Barnett, but in the very people you have selected and the issues they are addressing. You have a tough, no fooling program. You have courageous and highly talented people to lay it out.

It is the kind of fare that Frank Barnett would have relished!

ENSURE TAX FAIRNESS, HELP SMALL BUSINESS AND REDUCE THE DEFICIT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today by my colleague, Congresswoman HELEN CHENOWETH of Idaho, in introducing the Insurance Tax Fairness and Small Insurance Company Economic Growth Act that will amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to close a glaring tax loophole. When passed, this bill will assure fiscal responsibility in our debt management and help ensure tax fairness.

It is an honor to be joined by my colleague in this bipartisan effort and I am certain that, as more Members become familiar with this issue following the upcoming recess, we will have additional cosponsors.

The 104th Congress has seen numerous proposals for tax cuts, budget cuts, rescissions, and deficit reduction. Everyone has his or her own idea about what should be spared and what should be eliminated—and at whose expense. And despite our efforts at deficit reduction, the national debt continues to threaten our economic stability.

Today, we present a proposal to reduce the deficit, help pay for these budget-cutting proposals and, at the same time, help small business. Our proposal requests no new funding, attacks no one's programs, does not increase the Federal deficit and raises no new taxes.

This legislation is designed to do away with section 809 of the Tax Code that both the U.S. Treasury and the General Accounting Office [GAO] have termed as flawed and unworkable, and contrary to what Congress intended.

Our bill would close a \$2 billion dollar loophole—that is \$2 billion per year. Currently, a few giant mutual life insurance companies benefit from this loophole and do not pay their fair share of taxes. Closing this loophole would only require that these companies pay their full share of taxes. All that is required is a technical correction to existing tax laws affecting life insurance companies. At the same time, the Nation's small insurance companies would be helped by our efforts and would receive significant tax relief.

Under the terms of section 809 of the Federal Tax Code, the few giant mutual life insurance companies are able to increase or decrease taxes on their business activities by manipulating the sale of assets. That legislation would repeal section 809 of the Tax Code and place a cap on the amount of dividends that are tax deductible. This action would help achieve the revenue which Congress and the treasury intended for the mutual life insurance industry.

This \$2 billion annual windfall dates back to 1984 when Congress attempted to correct the taxation of mutual life insurance companies. That corrective action was intended to provide income to the U.S. Treasury based on equity among life insurance companies—both stock and mutual. After a short-term increase in taxes received, the revenue actually began