

The abuse of power and invasion of privacy wreaks of Big Brother. It is a blatant violation of the right to privacy the Constitution guarantees each and every American. Equally outrageous is the fact that the president invoked "Executive privilege" to prevent release of documents in which the request for FBI files was discovered.

The Clinton administration is caught red-handed this time in what seems to be a reoccurring denial of responsibility, they explain it as just another goof by unknown bureaucrats—was the goof the fact that the documents were requested or the fact that the document requests were discovered? Further, we must also question who at the White House knew the files had been gathered and why were they kept at the White House rather than returned to the FBI after the error was discovered in 1994?

The changing and conflicting stories put forth by the Clinton administration are not acceptable. The American people deserve one story—the truth.

HONORING THE DAVIDSON COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Davidson County Rescue Squad. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that should disaster strike, we know that our friends and neighbors are there to help.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a member of the rescue squad. Rescue squad members undergo a training series over a 4- to 6-month period which includes instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR], vehicle extrication, emergency driving, and rescue orientation. In addition to this training, rescue squad members also meet monthly to address business concerns as well as hear guest speakers.

Rescue squad members are volunteers. They receive no pay for what they do. What also makes their service especially outstanding is that the organizations themselves receive no funding. They receive no funding from the city, the county, or the Federal Government.

Rescue squads are funded in the same spirit of community volunteerism which moves them to serve. Family, friends, and neighbors pitch in at bake sales, road blocks, and fish fries to help those who sacrifice their time for the benefit of the whole community.

Committing such an amount of spare time and energy to a job so emotionally and physically taxing requires a sense of devotion and duty for which we are all grateful.

TRIBUTE TO BENNY CARTER, BUDDY COLLETTE, AND GERALD WILSON—THREE GREAT ARTISTS

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Library of Congress in honoring Benny Carter, Buddy Collette, and Gerald Wilson—three of America's most talented jazz musicians. Last week the Library of Congress honored these wonderful, Los Angeles-based artists by sponsoring three concerts featuring their music.

BENNY CARTER

Bennett Lester "Benny" Carter was born in New York, in 1907 and studied piano as well as trumpet and saxophone with his mother and sister in Manhattan. Although his parents sent him to Wilberforce University in Ohio to study theology, jazz gradually became more important to him. One summer he joined a jazz band led by Horace Henderson, brother of bandleader Fletcher Henderson, and never looked back. While perfecting his craft, Carter studied under the likes of Duke Ellington, the Charlie Johnson Band, Fletcher Henderson, Chick Webb, and McKinney's Cotton Pickers. He was given the nickname "gentleman of jazz" for his gracious manner and reverence for jazz.

In 1933 Benny Carter began leading his own groups, and in 1935 he went to Europe to tour and arrange for the BBC dance band. During this time he also worked with Coleman Hawkins and Django Reinhardt. Carter returned to the States in 1938 and led various bands throughout the early 1940's which gave exposure to a number of talented artists, including Miles Davis and Max Roach. In 1943, he began to concentrate on film scoring and produced brilliant work for a number of films over the years, including "Buck and the Preacher," "A Man Called Adam," and "The Hangman." Carter also composed music for the television show "M-Squad." Carter's greatest works include "Blues in My Heart," "Blue Star," and "When Lights are Low."

Still going strong at nearly 90 years of age, you'll find the gentleman of jazz performing at concerts and festivals all over the world and helping younger musicians through his jazz workshops. Carter has received numerous honors, including an honorary doctorate from Princeton in 1974 and designation as an "American Jazz Master" by the National Endowment for the Arts.

BUDDY COLLETTE

The great flutist and composer William "Buddy" Collette was born in South Central Los Angeles and grew up as a childhood friend of the magnificent bassist Charles Mingus. As teens, Collette and Mingus would play for tips as they rode the Red Line Trolley cars.

He first gained national prominence in the 1950's, playing flute with drummer Chico Hamilton's Quintet. Collette was also the first African-American artist to play in a TV studio orchestra and helped to integrate the all-black Musicians Union Local 767 into the previously all-white Local 47. Buddy has played with many other jazz greats, including Ella Fitzgerald, Duke Ellington, Frank Sinatra, Benny

Carter, Gerald Wilson, and Quincy Jones. Buddy's works such as "Blue Sands" have become jazz standards.

In addition to composing, arranging, and performing, Buddy is committed to touching lives through education. He has devoted a great deal of time to teaching students at all levels about the rich history of jazz and the contributions made by the pioneers of the music. His numerous activities include assembling a volunteer faculty of professional musicians for an afterschool program for at-risk junior high students, and working closely with the Los Angeles Department of Cultural Affairs and the Oral History program at UCLA in preserving and presenting the history of jazz in Los Angeles. Later this year, Collette will join the faculty of California State University, Long Beach, as a professor of jazz performance.

In 1994, Buddy joined other performing arts professionals to found JazzAmerica, a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation to support and serve as an advocacy organization for jazz music and musicians across the country. He formed the corporation because he believes that jazz is the crown jewel of American culture and needs an institutional structure of presenters and performing arts venues. JazzAmerica's programs include a jazz studies course for junior and senior high school music teachers, a series of low-priced Young People's Jazz Concerts at The Music Center of Los Angeles County, and in-school concerts and teaching residencies by master jazz artists.

GERALD WILSON

Gerald Wilson was born in 1918 in Shelby, MS. At age 14 he moved with his family to Detroit and began studying jazz in high school. In Detroit, Wilson was exposed to the great bandleaders Duke Ellington, Don Redman, Erskine Tate, Earl Hines, and Charlie Barnett. From 1939 to 1942 he worked with Jimmie Lunceford's orchestra as a trumpeter, composer, and arranger. He then moved to Los Angeles and performed with Les Hite and Benny Carter. Wilson formed his own orchestra in 1944 and performed regularly on the famous Central Avenue jazz scene. After a brief stint with his own orchestra, he composed music and performed with Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, and Billie Holiday. During the 1950's Wilson wrote for television and movies, appearing in "An American in Paris" with Gene Kelly and "The Outsider" with Tony Curtis.

In 1961 Wilson began working with his orchestra again, naming it the "Gerald Wilson Orchestra for '60s" for the decade in which he was performing. This band, which is remembered for its magnificent performance at the 1963 Monterey Jazz Festival, included saxophonists Harold Land and Teddy Edwards, guitarist Joe Pass, and pianist Jack Wilson. He also wrote for motion pictures and television, and was nominated for two Grammys. Wilson currently conducts his "Orchestra of the '90s," which is made up of Los Angeles-based musicians, including his award-winning son Anthony Wilson and grandson Eric Otis.

It was not enough for Wilson to perfect his own craft; he believed in passing on his knowledge to younger generations. In the past 25 years, he has taught at the California State University campuses of Los Angeles and Northridge, and more recently at UCLA. Students enrolled in Wilson's courses benefit from the unique opportunity to learn from a jazz

master who has played and shared many experiences with other great artists.

Mr. Speaker, Carter, Collette, and Wilson have been colleagues, collaborators, and friends for most of their lives. Together these men have created a legacy of powerful music and a commitment to education of which America and indeed the world can be proud. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting these giants of jazz.

FAST FORWARD TO END HUNGER

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of "Fast Forward to End Hunger," a nonprofit organization dedicated to raise funds to eliminate childhood hunger. The Fast Forward to End Hunger initiative, which was launched on June 1 in nearly 8,000 video stores across the Nation, is expected to raise at least \$2 million by the end of its first fundraising and education campaign on August 31.

Fast Forward to End Hunger is an unprecedented collaboration between the Video Software Dealers Association—the trade association of the \$16 billion home video industry—and End Hunger Network, an organization founded by actor/producer Jeff Bridges that enlists the entertainment industry in efforts to end hunger worldwide. Leading Hollywood celebrities—including Jeff Bridges, Valerie Harper, Paul Newman, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Robin Williams and others—have pledged their support to Fast Forward to End Hunger in order to help cut the number of children who wake up hungry each day.

As part of its educational efforts, Fast Forward to End Hunger will be working to increase awareness about the dimensions of the problem of childhood hunger in our Nation among the 57-million-plus consumers who visit retail video stores:

More than 21 percent of U.S. children under the age of 18, and 24 percent of children under age 6 are poor—twice the child-poverty rate of any other industrial country.

Hunger afflicts more than one in four American children. Some 4 million children under age 12 in the United States are chronically hungry and 9.6 million more are at risk of chronic hunger—in all, more than 29 percent of American children.

Even short periods of undernutrition can affect children's behavior, cognitive development, and future productivity.

Children who are hungry are four times as likely to have difficulty concentrating as other children. And they are more than three times as likely to experience unwanted weight loss and are more likely to have frequent headaches.

Eighty-four percent of Americans believe the Government should increase spending for food assistance programs, or at least continue them in 1995 levels.

Some Americans polled felt that alleviating hunger and poverty is an important issue in the 1996 election year, according to a recent Nielsen poll.

These statistics paint a sobering picture of the tremendous challenge we face, and I am

pleased to welcome Fast Forward to End Hunger as an ally in our efforts to help Americans in battling childhood hunger in their communities.

The Video Software Dealers Association and the End Hunger Network deserve praise for their ambitious efforts to eliminate childhood hunger, and I hope my colleagues will join me by becoming involved in the efforts of Fast Forward to End Hunger in their local communities.

CAN DO CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an economic and community development organization in my Congressional District in Pennsylvania, the Community Area New Development Corporation of Hazleton. CAN DO, as it is generally known, will celebrate its 40th anniversary next week, and I am pleased to be able to participate in this event.

In 1956, Dr. Edgar L. Dessen led a group of civic leaders who were determined to reverse the economic decline brought about by the demise of Northeastern Pennsylvania's coal mining industry. These officials believed that the economy of the area could only survive if new jobs were created through planned industrial development.

Under Dr. Dessen's leadership, the original group oversaw a massive fund-raising effort to help finance Greater Hazleton's renaissance. The organization set a goal of raising one half a million dollars, but succeeding in raising \$750,000 for generating economic development. The group used the funds to purchase land to create an industrial park on the outskirts of Hazleton. A year later, Valmont Industrial Park was opened, and the General Foam Company became the park's first tenant. The company brought over one hundred new jobs to Hazleton launching the area's economic revitalization. Valmont Industrial Park was quickly filled and CAN DO began to expand its mission.

Having experienced tremendous success in bringing new industries to the Valmont Industrial Park, CAN DO began drafting plans for a second industrial park. In 1972, CAN DO opened the Humboldt Industrial Park and quickly attracted new industries. A state-of-the-art operation was established in the park by Cadbury-Schweppes, Ltd. which was the largest candy manufacturer in the world at that time. The facility is now home to Hershey Chocolate.

During the 1980's CAN DO officials turned their attention toward the age of high technology which they anticipated would drive the future economy. CAN DO's drawing board was filled with plans to keep the company of the Hazleton area strong well into the 21st Century through the attraction of high tech businesses. Numerous economic development projects were realized from this innovative planning.

Paramount among these projects is the CAN DO Corporate Center. This ultra-modern business park features a unique environmentally sensitive design known as the Terrar-

ium Concept which preserves the ecological beauty of the park. This strategy was so well received, CAN DO was awarded the 1993 Environmental Excellence in Economic Development Award from the Arthur D. Little organization. Only minutes from the interstate highway system, the CAN DO Corporate Center is equipped with the latest business and industrial technologies and a well structured and reliable infrastructure.

Currently, CAN DO is involved in the expansion of the Humboldt Industrial Park Southwest which will result in 300 additional acres being made available for industrial development in the Hazleton area. CAN DO is also working with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company to develop the Green Mountain Major Manufacturing Site adjacent to the Humboldt Southwest facility.

Mr. Speaker, during its forty year existence, CAN DO has been responsible for 14,000 new jobs, 200 development projects, over \$1 billion in private investment in the Greater Hazleton Area, and more than \$4 million in tax revenue. The long-term vision for economic development that CAN DO drafted has contributed significantly to the economic revitalization of the Greater Hazleton Area. CAN DO has truly earned its many national awards and recognition.

Mr. Speaker, during my tenure in the Congress, I have had the distinct pleasure of working closely with the innovative and visionary men and women of CAN DO. It is with pleasure that I am able to highlight the outstanding achievements of this distinguished economic development organization before my colleagues. I am proud to congratulate CAN DO on its 40th Anniversary and I wish the organization continued prosperity in all its community and economic development efforts.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my support for amendments adopted by the House last week to H.R. 3540, the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

In the early years of this century, the Armenian people suffered horrible atrocities at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. The diplomatic record, from our own diplomats and from those of other countries, shows an orchestrated effort to rid Turkey of Armenians. It is time that the Turkish Government recognize the Armenian genocide and honor the victims in an appropriate manner.

The House has spoken twice this past week on Armenian issues. The first time was to amend the Humanitarian Corridors Act to remove the President's authority to waive the