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**BEST WISHES TO TOBIN R. BOENIG
FOR A FULL RECOVERY**

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer best wishes for a full recovery to Tobin R. Boenig, a remarkable young man from Marlin, TX.

I met Toby during the summer of 1994, when he interned in my office. He worked with my staff on numerous projects, including extensive work on agriculture issues. During his brief tenure in my office, Toby earned the respect and admiration of his coworkers through his dedication, responsibility, and hard work.

As a student at Texas A&M University in College Station, TX, Toby involved himself in many campus activities. He participated in the student senate beginning his freshman year, and held the position of academic affairs committee chair, speaker pro tempore, and speaker of the student senate. In addition, Toby served on the College of Agriculture and Life Science student council and was a member of the collegiate FFA. He was also an agri-speaker, speaking throughout the Bryan/College Station area about the importance of agriculture and youth leadership. Toby was awarded the Buck Weirus Spirit Award for his contributions to the Texas A&M student body.

This past academic year, Toby served as the student body president of Texas A&M University, representing over 42,000 students to the Texas A&M administration, former students, and the State and Federal Governments. He graduated cum laude from the College of Agriculture and Life Science in May 1996.

Shortly after graduation, Toby was involved in a tubing accident on the Guadalupe River in Texas, leaving him paralyzed from the neck down. In recent weeks, he has made great progress, regaining some feeling in his arms and legs, and the medical team now hopes for a full recovery through long and intensive physical therapy. During this time, Toby has maintained his positive spirit and enthusiasm for which he is known by family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of this body of legislators, I would like to send best wishes to Tobin R. Boenig for a speedy and full recovery. He is an extraordinary young man and is an inspiration to us all. Good luck, Toby.

TRIBUTE TO DUNCAN H. KESTER

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I rise today to pay special tribute to Duncan H. Kester, the standing chapter 13 trustee for division 5 of the northern district of California—counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey—on his re-

tirement, effective June 30, 1996, after 29 years of service in that capacity.

Mr. Kester served with the U.S. Army Air Force in World War II as a flight officer-navigator, second lieutenant. After the war, he married Marvis Horgan on February 16, 1946. He is the father of four children, two daughters, and twin sons, and is also a grandfather.

In July 1967, Duncan Kester was appointed to serve as the first chapter XIII trustee in the newly created area 2 commercial district of the northern district of California consisting of the counties of Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey by the bankruptcy referees at the direction of the judges of the northern district of California. After the bankruptcy code was adopted in 1978, Mr. Kester became the standing chapter 13 trustee for divisions 3 and 5 of the northern district of California, consisting of the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey. After the implementation of the United States Trustee Program, Mr. Kester continued his chapter 13 trusteeship with his appointment by the new United States trustee for region 17.

Mr. Kester served as a leader holding a number of offices with the National Association of Chapter Thirteen Trustees [NACTT], including serving as president of that organization in 1975–76. He has appeared frequently as a lecturer at educational seminars before creditors, attorneys, business education students, and commercial associations.

During his long and illustrious tenure as a trustee, Mr. Kester has administered approximately 100,000 cases through which roughly one-half billion dollars was paid by debtors to creditors. Through his office, thousands of debtors have been able to save their homes and property by restructuring their finances in chapter 13 plans. In addition, thousands of small business men and women have been able to continue operating their restructured companies and maintain the employment of their workers by filing chapter 13 plans.

Mr. Kester, known as "Duke" and "Mr. K," to his friends and colleagues, has earned the respect and affection of debtors, creditors, attorneys, and judges, and his employees.

I am proud to have the honor to offer Duncan H. Kester my sincere thanks and gratitude for his many years of exemplary service to our community and ask that my colleagues join me in wishing him a happy retirement.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT
TIMBER CONTRACT EXTENSION
ACT**

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill to extend by 15 years the only remaining long-term contract for timber on the Tongass National Forest. The extension was requested by the both Houses of the Alaska State Legislature. It is supported by Alaska's Governor. Democrats and Republicans in Alaska are behind the 15 year extension.

Some may remember that there were two long-term timber contracts when this House

last passed the Tongass Timber Reform Act. There should be two contracts, but at the urging of environmental extremists, the Clinton administration breached one and canceled it in 1994.

This bill is not the ultimate answer to the problems of the Tongass, problems with which this body has dealt too often.

Many may know that I introduced a bill last year that could give power and control over the Tongass to the State of Alaska, but the bill I introduce today is no substitute for H.R. 2413. Ultimately, the Federal political process, Federal bureaucrats, and Federal actions are no way to guide the management of treasures like the Tongass.

Indeed, the fact that I even need to introduce a bill to again attempt a Federal solution for the Tongass—just 5 years after the last Federal legislative solution—is evidence that the State of Alaska by its laws and policies should own and manage the Tongass.

I want to be clear. This bill has nothing to do with expanding clearcutting on the Tongass. The only lands subject to harvesting are those left in the timber base after the past wilderness withdrawals from past acts of Congress. This has nothing to do with the public financing of environmental improvements. The company will finance the improvements itself based on the extended contract. This contract extension is corporate workfare with a fair return to the taxpayers.

The bill I introduce today is needed because the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act, which was passed and signed over my objection, has failed. It failed because 42 percent of the timber economy that was not supposed to diminish after the 1990 act is gone from the Tongass. The remainder of the timber economy—at one time over 4,000 strong—is just hanging on.

With its command and control approach to Federal land management decisions, Washington, DC, has failed Alaskans and those in other States. It has failed because the promise of the land base to support timber has been eroded by administrative action, laws, and lawsuits. The latest administrative proposal is to withdraw an additional 600,000 acres from the land available for timber harvesting. That means more land withdrawn by that single administrative action than has been harvested in the Tongass since 1909. There have been so many failures by the Federal Government regarding laws and decisions on the Tongass and the 75,000 people who live there are tired of it.

One of the most grave Federal failures resulted from the unilateral timber contract modifications—over the objections of contract holders—ordered by the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. While there is a deep history attached to the long-term contracts in the Tongass, overnight the Federal Government just changed the contract at its whim. It was not because of any environmental or ecological reason. It was with arrogance and the design to stop the very small amount of timber harvesting in the largest national forest.

That was one of several decisions forced onto the Federal Forest Service and is a primary reason that the Alaska Pulp Corp. wanted to begin retooling its facility in Sitka. After they began doing so, their long-term contract was canceled under orders from the Department. It was a blatantly political decision and will end up costing the Federal Government millions of dollars.

The other long-term contract holder, the Ketchikan Pulp Corp. now barely survives with the unfair changes unilaterally inserted into its contract by the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. The company has about 8 years remaining on its contract, but is facing several business options. The company has indicated a willingness to invest substantial resources—upwards of \$200 million—to install environmental improvements to the plant and make it more energy efficient. Amortizing that investment requires a 15-year extension to their existing contract.

The 15-year extension is the first feature of my bill. The remaining parts of the bill attempt to improve the fairness of the contract provisions that were unilaterally changed under the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. One provision requires a harvest plan which details the volume of timber and its location. Another provision requires normal independent appraisals and competitive rates for timber. Another provision concerns proportionality of harvests and includes a new criteria—acreage—by which proportionality is measured. Other provisions remove the termination clause and specifically allow conversion or replacement of the pulp mill with a similar facility. A final provision says that future modifications of the contract must be by mutual agreement.

I remind critics of logging on the Tongass that this bill has nothing to do with changing wilderness or LUD II designations. This bill has nothing to do with removing stream buffer protection. This bill has nothing to do with restoring the Tongass timber supply fund. This bill has nothing to do with any other part of the Tongass Timber Reform Act. Some may wish it did change those parts of the unfair law, but it does not.

This bill concerns fairness. It concerns restoring a viable long-term contract and extending its term. Before passage of the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act, nearly every environmental interest emphasized that timber harvesting and timber employment would not be affected if the Tongass law was reformed. I regret to say that those who made the representations have forgotten that they promised peace in the valley. The bill I introduce today does the least possible to address one issue that might make peace in the valley.

The timber economy has faltered in the Tongass. Not because it is inefficient, but because the law agreed to by powers in Washington, DC, doomed the timber economy. Passage of this bill means hope to those in Ketchikan and throughout Southeast. It means hope because an extended, viable timber contract will result in a clearer chlorine-free mill with improved energy efficiency. It means hope because it means jobs. Jobs and a cleaner environment means a good future for the timber resource industry in the Tongass.

An additional point is worth mentioning. There were allegations of timber theft by the company holding the long-term contract on the Tongass. My staff checked this report. They were told by the FBI that there is no planned or existing investigation of the company for timber theft. Nothing, according to the FBI after having visited the Tongass, has prompted the Bureau to even initiate a preliminary or full-fledged investigation of criminal timber.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the House Agriculture Committee to advance this piece of legislation.

AMEND THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that families of police and fire chaplains killed in the line of duty will receive well-deserved death benefits. I introduced this legislation in the previous Congress. It passed the House as an amendment to the omnibus crime bill but was taken out during the conference between the House and Senate negotiators. Thankfully, it is a rare occurrence when a fire of police chaplain loses his life in the line of duty. However, if such a tragedy does occur, the families of these courageous men and women will not be left out in the cold. These unsung heroes will have the assurance of knowing that their loved ones will be taken care of.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, a rare occurrence did take place on June 18, 1994, when Los Angeles County Police Chaplain Bruce Michael Bryan was killed. Chaplain Bryan was an officially recognized and trained police chaplain. The night he was killed, he accompanied a sheriff's deputy on a routine call to a bar. The deputy first detained and subsequently drove home an intoxicated individual. Apparently, the individual believed he was under arrest, panicked and wrestled the deputy's gun free. The detained shot the deputy, did not kill him, and proceeded to chase Chaplain Bryan before shooting him three times in the head execution style.

Chaplain Bryan was a volunteer chaplain based out at the Carson Sheriff's substation. He was certified as their official chaplain and would hold Sunday morning services for the other officers. Yet, his record of public service was not only that of a police chaplain. He was very involved in his local church and also established and operated New Heart Ministries which offers continuing help and rehabilitation to former criminals starting new lives outside incarceration.

It is on behalf of all police and fire chaplain that I introduce this legislation today. In the memory and honor of Chaplain Bryan, I have titled the legislation the "Bruce M. Bryan Police and Fire Chaplain Public Safety Officers's Benefit Act of 1996". It is my sincere hope that Congress will pass this important and necessary piece of legislation.

Police and fire chaplains are often called upon to confront dangerous circumstances. For example, they may be counted upon to participate in situations where criminals are holding hostages, drive an ambulance if needed, or even pick-up a fire ax to combat a deadly fire. These men and women to to work every day and perform their duties diligently and quietly, responding to the same crime and fire scenes that their colleagues do.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask my colleagues that they join me in cosponsoring this legislation which would compensate the families of police and fire chaplains who, while in the line of duty, could pay the ultimate price possible for doing their job. This bill amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe

Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that police and fire chaplains killed in the line of duty receive federal death benefits.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter from Fateher William Wentink, police chaplain for the Rockford, IL, Police Department and the Illinois State Police, be inserted here as part of the RECORD.

ROCKFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT,
SAINT ANTHONY MEDICAL CENTER,

Rockford, IL, May 17, 1996.

Congressman DONALD A. MANZULLO,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANZULLO, for over a quarter of a century I have served as Chaplain for the Rockford Police Department. I am also Chaplain for the Illinois State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The City of Rockford Police Department has approximately 30 Police Chaplains. There is a Chaplain on duty 24 hours a day every day of the year. These are all volunteer positions. Our Chaplains are involved in many areas of Police work. This includes helping people who need a place to stay, food or medicine. We also talk with people who might be lonely or suicidal. We are also involved in death situations. Our Chaplains are on the scenes of major disturbances and incidents in our city.

More and more Law Enforcement Agencies are utilizing the expertise and professionalism of Police Chaplains. Estimates are that between 25% and 50% of the 17,000 Law Enforcement agencies in our Country have Police Chaplains on staff. Approximately 1,200 of these Police Chaplains belong to the International Conference of Police Chaplains. Of these 1,200 Police Chaplains over 93% are volunteer. They offer their time, talents, and service to the citizens of their communities.

In the United States there are over 100 Police Officers killed in the line of duty each year. There is a Federal death benefit of over \$100,000.00 that goes to the estate of a Police Officer whose life is taken in the performance of duty. I am asking if it would be possible to include Police Chaplains in this benefit. Although most are volunteer, they are officially appointed to their Departments and carry out their obligations and duties under the command and direction of the head of the agency.

Thank you for your consideration and efforts in this important matter.

Very truly yours,

REV. WILLIAM R. WENTINK,
Chaplain.

CITY OF GARDEN GROVE'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the beautiful city of Garden Grove, my home town, for celebrating its 40th anniversary on June 18.

Dr. Alonzo Cook, who is recognized as Garden Grove's founding father, would be so proud of the beauty and growth of this unique, southern California city. Since its incorporation on June 18, 1956, when services were formally coordinated to accommodate the booming population, Cook's pioneer spirit continues to be a part of life for Garden Grove and its citizens.

Originally a land of dry desert and no vegetation, Alonzo Cook had a vision to create a