

than the clothes on their backs. But all they needed was hope and opportunity."

Mr. Fugazy added, "It doesn't matter how you got here or if you already were here. Ellis Island is a symbol of the freedom, diversity and opportunity—ingredients inherent in the fabric of this nation. Although many recipients have no familial ties to Ellis Island, their ancestors share similar histories of struggle and hope for a better life here."

One of the emotional high points of the day came when the words spoken at the 1990 event by the late Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, one of the first African-Americans to accept the Ellis Island medal, were replayed over the public address system after this year's ceremony was dedicated to her memory. Mr. Fugazy recalled how the ailing Jordan flew to New York, dramatically arriving in a wheelchair with a team of medical personnel.

Established in 1986 by NECO, the Ellis Island Medals of Honor pay tribute to the ancestry groups that comprise America's unique cultural mosaic. To date, some 500 ethnic American citizens and native Americans have received medals.

NECO is the largest organization of its kind in the U.S., serving as an umbrella group for 75 ethnic organizations and whose mandate is to preserve ethnic diversity, promote ethnic and religious equality, tolerance and harmony, and combat injustice, hatred and bigotry.

Ellis Island Medal of Honor recipients are selected each year through a national nomination process. Screening committees from NECO's member organizations select the final nominees, who are then considered by the Board of Directors.

Among this year's recipients were Michigan Senator Spencer Abraham; members of the U.S. Congress Thomas Manton, Benjamin Gilman, Danny L. Burton, and Ray Lahood; Justices Anthony Celebrezze and Damon J. Keith; Sam DiPiazza (Vice Chairman, Coopers & Lybrand); Rabbi Marc Schneier; ASPCA President Roger Caras; WCBS News executive Jerry Nachman; Christopher Komisarjevsky (Burson-Marsteller USA President); Air Force Major General Marcelite J. Harris, and Air Force Lieutenant Colonel William Gregory (astronaut); and former New York Mets Manager Jeff Torborg. (Please refer to media kit insert for a complete list of 1996 honorees and previous recipients.)

Past Ellis Island Medal of Honor recipients have included several U.S. Presidents, entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs, religious leaders and business executive such as Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford, George Bush, Richard Nixon, Mario Cuomo, Christine Todd Whitman, Bob Hope, Frank Sinatra, Michael Douglas, Gloria Estefan, Coretta Scott King, Rosa Parks, Elie Wiesel, Muhammad Ali, Mickey Mantle, General Norman Schwarzkopf, Barbara Walters, Terry Anderson and Dr. Michael DeBaakey.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 1996 ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

Hon. Spencer Abraham, Lebanese, United States Senator; Sarkis Acopian, Armenian, Conservationist; Hon. Wendell R. Anderson, Swedish, Community Leader; Peter Angelos, Esq., Hellenic, Attorney; Robert Annunziata, Italian, Business Leader; Nicola M. Antaki, Syrian, Business Leader; Carl J. Bazarian, Armenian, Community Leader; Martin S. Begun, Russian, Educator/Community Leader; Bruce Bendell, Eastern European, Business Leader; James M. Benson, Swe/Eng/Ire/Scot/Ger/Fr, Business Leader; Kenneth Berg, Russian, Business Leader; A. Steve Betzelos, Hellenic, Business/Community Leader; Lena Biorck Kaplan, Swedish, Com-

munity Leader; W. Paul Brogowski, Polish, Business Leader; Hon. Dan Burton, Welch, Member of Congress; John J. Cali, Italian, Business Leader; Roger A. Caras, Eastern European, Author; John A. Cavanagh, Irish, Business Leader; Hon. Anthony Celebrezze, Italian, U.S. Circuit Court Judge; Andreas D. Comodromos, Cypriot, Business/Community Leader; Anthony D. Dalesandro, Italian, Business Leader; Tarik S. Daoud, Arabic, Business/Community Leader; Ruda B. Dauphin, Polish, Media Director; Bettie Dawood, Lebanese, Business/Community Leader; Countess Nadia de Navarro-Farber, Bulgarina, Real Estate Developer; Jean-Jacques de Saint Andrieu, French, Business Leader; Hon. Dennis DeConcini, Italian/English, United States Senator (Ret); Ramon Abi-Rashed DeSage, Lebanese, Industry Leader; Fernando M. DeSousa, Portuguese, Community Leader; Frederick W. Devine, Irish, Labor Leader; Richard "Bo" Dietl, German/Italian, Business Leader/Author; Nicholas P. DiPaolo, Italian, Business Leader.

Samuel A. DiPiazza, Jr., Italian, Business Leader; Hazel N. Dukes, African, Community Leader; Most Rev. John A. Elya, Lebanese, Religious Leader; Hon. Albert J. Emanuel, Italian, Justice, New York State; Michael D. Francis, Esq., Austrian/Russian, Business Leader; Mario J. Gabelli, Italian, Business Leader; Hon. Benjamin Gilman, Member of Congress; Joseph J. Grano, Jr., Italian, Business Leader; George L. Graziadio, Italian, Business Leader; Lt. Col. William Gregory Albanian, Astronaut; Eugene P. Grisanti, Polish/Italian, Business Leader; Nahum Guzik, Russian, Business Leader; John Kaare Hagen, Norwegian, Business Leader; Antoine C. Harovas, M.D., Hellenic, Physician; Maj. Gen. Marcelite J. Harris, African, Government Leader (Military); John E. Herzog, Hungarian, Business Leader; Arthur E. Imperatore, Italian, Business Leader; Joseph P. Jarjura, Lebanese, Business/Community Leader; Norman Katz, German, Business Leader; Joseph Kazickas, Lithuanian, Business Leader; Hon. Damon J. Keith, African, Circuit Judge; John J. Kelly, Irish, Business Leader; Christopher Komisarjevsky, Russian, Business Leader; Murray Koppelman, Polish/Russian, Community Leader; Leo Paul Koulos, Hellenic, Business Leader; Hon. Ray Lahood, Lebanese, Member of Congress; Carmella La Spada, Italian, Humanitarian; Bennett S. LeBow, Eastern European, Business Leader; Daok Lee, Korean, Educator/Community Leader; Anthony Lomagino, Italian, Business Leader; Hon. Thomas J. Manton, Irish, Member of Congress; Scrafin U. Mariel, Puerto Rican, Business/Community Leader.

Charles H. McCabe, Jr., Irish, Business Leader; Paschal McGuinness, Irish, Labor Leader; Brian McLauhlin, Irish, Labor Community Leader; Dennis McSpedon, Irish, Labor Leader; Haroutine Mekhjian, M.D., Armenian, Cardiac Surgeon/Community Leader; Spiros Milonas, Hellenic, Business Leader; Luis A. Miranda, Jr., Puerto Rican/Latino, Educator/Community Leader; Hugo M. Morales, M.D., Hispanic, Educator/Community Leader; Thomas J. Moran, Irish/Italian, Business Leader; Bruce A. Morrison, Irish, Government/Community Leader; James H. Moshovitis, Hellenic, Business Leader; Jerome A. Nachman, Rumanian/Russian, Journalist; Dr. Julius R. Nasso, Italian, Business Leader; Ricahrd T. Nasti, Italian, Business Leader; Vincent Natrella, Italian, Community/Political Leader; Paul Nussbaum, German, Business/Community Leader; Harry L. Pappas, Hellenic, Business Leader; Hon. George E. Pataki, Hungarian/Irish/Italian, Governor—State of New York; Ludovik Pavlo, M.D., Slovak, Physician/Community Leader; John A. Payiavlas, Hellenic, Busi-

ness Leader; Maryanne K. Peneachio, Polish, Hoeaker; Fammioe Petallides-Holiday, Cypriot, Business/Community Leader; Joseph, M. Pizza, Italian, Business Leader; William F. Plunkett, Jr., Esq., Irish, Attorney; Hon. Charles B. Ragnel, African, Member of Congress; Kiewoong Walter Rhee, Korean, Community Leader; Nicholas L. Ribis, Italian, Business Leader; Joe E. Rodriguez, Puerto Rican, Business Leader; Mauro C. Romita, Italian, Business Leader; Jack Rosen, Easter European, Business Leader.

Rustum Roy, Asian Indian (East), Educator/Researcher/Author; Hon. Howard Safer, Russian, New York City Police Commissioner; Louis P. Salvatore, Italian, Business leader; S. Gary Schiller, Austrian/German, Community Leader; Rabbi Marc Schneier, Viennese, Religious/Community Leader; Martin E. Segal, Russian, Business Leader/Patron of the Arts; John T. Sharkey, Irish, Business Leader; Steven H. Shepsman, Eastern European, Business Leader; Rolland G. Smith, English/Irish, Journalist; John L. Soldini, Italian/Irish, Educator/Labor Leader; Hon. Nicholas A. Spano, Italian, New York State Senator; Sonja B. Stefanadis, Hellenic, Community Leader; Robert M. Stutman, Russian Business Leader; Philip Suarez, Puerto Rican, Business Leader; Lou Switzer, African, Business Leader; Rosemarie Taglione, Danish/Italian, Business Leader; Joseph H. Talfour, Sr., Slovak, Attorney, Business/Community Leader; Marilyn Jordan Taylor, Scottish, Architect; Raymond C. Teatum, Irish, Public Official; Fred S. Teng, Chinese, Business/Community Leader; Dr. Nick John Topetztes, Hellenic, Educator/Community Leader; Jeffrey A. Torborg, Swedish/German/English, Major League Baseball Player, Coach, Manager, Broadcaster; Arthur Tracy, Russian, Entertainer "The Street Singer"; Pauline Trigere, French, Business Leader; Jerry Vale, Italian, Singer/Entertainer; Dennis R. Washington, Norwegian, Business Leader; John S. Wilcha, Czechoslovakian, Business Leader; Dr. John D. Young, Chinese, Business Leader; Brad Jackson, Rumanian/Russian, Business Leader.

STATECRAFT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, on April 11, 1996, Secretary of State Warren Christopher delivered a major policy address at Stanford University regarding efforts to couple environmental objectives with our Nation's diplomatic efforts and set forth our priorities for the future.

During the House of Representatives recent debates on bills providing funds for environmental protection, I was reminded of Secretary Christopher's timely message that in order to defend our Nation, we must protect and defend our collective environment. As the United States seeks to be a global leader in promoting peace and prosperity, as Secretary Christopher points out, " * * * we must also lead in safeguarding the global environment on which that prosperity and peace ultimately depend."

The United States has a responsibility to address global environmental concerns because pollution respects no boundaries. The greenhouse gases emitted by our powerplants and automobiles affect the health and climate of

billions of people around the world. We are affected by the actions of other countries that create ozone depleting substances, overfish and dump low-level radioactive waste in the world's oceans, deplete our world's rainforests, and stress our Earth's ecosystem through overpopulation.

Secretary Christopher pointed out that the needs of the American people are not well served if our foreign policy does not address these global concerns—we may be "Americans," but we live on a planet that does not recognize geopolitical boundaries.

In his speech, Secretary Christopher pointed out that environmental forces not only "transcend borders and oceans to threaten directly the health, prosperity and jobs of American citizens," but that "addressing natural resource issues is frequently critical to achieving political and economic stability and to pursuing our strategic goals around the world." He then outlined a series of initiatives the State Department will undertake to advance America's global environmental goals.

Through the State Department and Secretary Christopher's leadership, the United States is working to reform and strengthen the U.N.'s key environmental and sustainable development programs. We have joined forces with the World Bank to incorporate sound environmental policies in lending programs, and to fund projects through the global environmental facility that directly benefit our health and prosperity. In addition, we are striving through the new World Trade Organization to reconcile the complex tensions between promoting trade and protecting the environment.

We can look forward to a cleaner and healthier global environment in 1997. The State Department has begun negotiating global agreements to make further cuts in greenhouse gases, to address problems caused by migrating toxic chemicals, to promote sustainable management of our world's forests, to preserve biodiversity, and to safeguard ocean resources. The State Department is also taking steps to address scarce resource and overpopulation issues that are putting further stress on our environment and the environment our children will inherit.

Through the State Department the United States is recognizing the importance of working bilaterally with key private, government, and nongovernment partners around the world to jointly address environmental concerns. In India, we are investing in environmental technologies and controlling pesticides. In Brazil, we are working to improve the management of forest resources. In Russia, we are promoting the safe operation of nuclear reactors and safe storage of nuclear waste. In fact, we are even using satellite imagery once used to spot missiles and tanks to help clean up military bases and track ocean pollution.

As Secretary Christopher so eloquently stated:

Our strength as a nation has always been to harness our democracy to meet new threats to our security and prosperity. Our creed as a people has always been to make tomorrow better for ourselves and for our children.

For the sake of future generations, we must meet the challenge of making global environmental issues a vital part of our foreign policy. By advancing these environmental goals, we have the opportunity to protect our Nation and make it truly free. The policies set forth by

Secretary Christopher are far reaching. They are the necessary mission for the United States to carry forward. I rise in recognition and with deep respect for what Secretary Christopher has set forth. It is environmental statecraft.

THE BARTON CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, H.R. 3519 was introduced to amend the Clean Air Act. Its sponsor characterized his bill as "minor," saying it in no way changes compliance timetables or standards, but "simply provides more flexibility in doing so."

I disagree. In short, the bill repeals the most fundamental aspect of Federal clean air standards—protection of public health. This bill is a polluter's dream.

The congressional majority's vision statement for the 104th Congress states that Republicans support air and water that is clean and safe. But if you read the fine print, the majority's agenda says that they support clean water and clean air as long as achieving it can be accomplished cheaply.

Everyone supports the bill's emphasis on the use of innovative technologies to achieve clean air standards. The problem with H.R. 3519 is that it eliminates pollution monitoring and turns off pollution controls except when the air is at its dirtiest.

Under H.R. 3519, major sources of pollution would no longer be subject to regulation. The Federal Government would no longer enforce healthy air requirements for States and localities. In addition, the bill would give polluters 10 years to clean up pollution that is causing health hazards, including cancer, today.

The fact is that this bill substantially repeals key provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments signed by President Bush, and the fundamental principles of the original Clean Air Act signed by President Nixon.

The American public believes that the air should be clean enough to breathe safely. The American public also believes that the Government has a responsibility to set clean air standard which guarantee health protection. And the American public does not believe that the science of health should be compromised by cost alone.

For 25 years, clean air health standards have been based solely on the best scientific evidence available as to the impact of air pollution on the health of people. Congress has provided that cost considerations are appropriate when determining how quickly those standards should be achieved.

But now H.R. 3519 says that the health of people should no longer be the driving force behind our clean air programs. If the air is unhealthy but there is a cost of clean up, the health standards—not the pollution levels—should be modified.

For 25 years, no serious legislation proposed compromised health science on the basis of economics. For 25 years, no legislation proposed that basic scientific data on health effects be ignored. Yet this Congress is likely to vote on a bill that changes the rules so polluters won't have to protect health.

Americans need to send Congress the message that their health is not for sale to special interest groups. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Texas Observer article "It's the Environment, Stupid," be printed in the RECORD so Americans know how important their response to this bill is to protect their environment and health. Thank you.

[From the Texas Observer, June 14 1996]

IT'S THE ENVIRONMENT, STUPID

(By Louis DuBose)

Phil Gramm got the message in January when his pollster advised him that Republican voters don't trust their own party on environmental issues. Pollsters now trying to determine what will drive November's elections are discovering that environmental issues are a real public concern. Even Newt Gingrich is beginning to get it. The Speaker crossed the Potomac to salute environmental corps kid volunteers working on Roosevelt Island, and traveled to New York to embrace a panic-stricken wild pig on the "Tonight Show." All of this to convince the public that Republicans are not enemies of the environment. And in Congress, the party is backing away from its assault on environmental protections—at least until after November's elections.

But Congressman Joe Barton—two years ago Phil Gramm's choice to replace Texas Republican Party Chair Fred Meyer, after fundamentalist Christians declared Meyer unworthy—is an exception. Barton recently filed the "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1996," perhaps thinking that a bill filed so late in the session would not attract too much attention. He got caught. Frank O'Donnell of the Clean Air Trust got wind of Barton's bad air bill and began faxing it to media outlets around the country. "It is very unlikely that the bill will get anywhere this late in the session," O'Donnell said. He added that he suspects that Barton is staking out a position for 1997, when the law will be reauthorized. But even O'Donnell admits he is surprised by Barton's timing, which could create problems for Republicans in November.

Perhaps Barton is determined, O'Donnell said, "to complete the 'Texas Toxic Trilogy.'" First congressman Tom DeLay proposed repealing the entire 1990 clean air law. Then Congressman Steve Stockman tried to pretend dirty air doesn't exist. And now Congressman Barton wants to repeal the heart of the 1970 Clean Air Act."

Barton's legislation is aimed right at the heart of the 1970 law, a milestone in environmental legislation that established clean air "standards" that states are required to meet. Barton's bill replaces specific standards with vague "goals"—a small semantic change that completely undermines the philosophy of the country's most basic clean air law.

But this is not merely an ideologue's philosophical assault on a law that passed with broad public and congressional consensus—after protracted negotiations that included environmentalists and representatives of industry. Barton has put together a technical bill, loaded with the same minutiae lobbyists wrote into Tom DeLay's bills—while they set up shop in his House office at the beginning of this congressional session.

Consider, for example, the following verbiage:

"If, based on photochemical grid modeling demonstrations of any other analytical method determined by the Administrator to be as effective, the Administrator determines that the area is a down-wind non-attainment area receiving ozone or ozone precursor transport from outside the area and control of ozone concentrations or beyond the ability of the area to control because volatile organic compounds and oxides