

The Legal Services Corporation has been under assault by conservatives for many years. They argue that the LSC has been a front to advance and lobby for progressive policies. Nothing can be further from the truth. The LSC, begun in 1974 and supported by President Nixon, is a bipartisan program. It has served millions of people, including helping nearly 5 million people in 1995, most of whom were poor children. Further, in 1995, 1 out of every 3 legal services cases concerned family law, which included 59,000 cases involving protecting clients from abusive spouses, and more than 9,300 cases involving neglected, abused, and dependent juveniles.

Restrictions have been placed on the operations of the programs of the LSC, and funding and staff levels have been severely cut. In 1994-95, the Maryland Legal Aid Bureau had a total of 143 lawyers and 80 legal assistants. As a result of the fiscal year 1996 cut, Maryland's Legal Aid Bureau lost \$1.4 million and reduced its lawyers to 92 and 57 legal assistants. Under the fiscal year 1997 Republican funding bill, Maryland stood to lose \$1.5 million more, which would result in further staff cuts and leave thousands of Maryland residents without adequate legal representation.

Last year's funding bill for legal services *quieted* the voices of the needy, this year's bill attempted to *silence* those voices. The \$141 million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee is a cut of nearly 50 percent from the current fiscal year 1996 budget of \$278 million for the Legal Services Corporation. Fortunately, an amendment offered by Representatives MOLLAHAN and FOX, which I supported, increased the funding for the Legal Services Corporation from \$141 to \$250 million.

As a lawyer, I was one of 130,000 volunteer lawyers registered to participate in pro bono legal services, encouraged by the LSC. The one hard fact that I witnessed throughout my years of practice is that our system of justice belongs to the wealthy and privileged. Rare is the day when indigents or poor citizens receive equitable treatment in their representation and receive equal justice under law.

I believe that ours is the best judicial system in the world. But every day across this country, citizens with meager resources have little or no voice in that process. I hope the Senate will follow our lead in the House and ensure that low-income individuals and families will be able to receive legal help.

#### THE WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I announce to my colleagues the unanimous passage Of H.R. 1281, the War Crimes Disclosure Act, from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

As the sponsor of H.R. 1281, I am pleased that this bill is quickly making its way through the legislative process, and I am hopeful that it will soon be passed by the House. A companion bill will be introduced by New York Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO, and I am confident that this measure has a solid chance

of becoming law during this session of Congress.

I introduced H.R. 1281 to close what I perceive is a tremendous loophole in the Freedom of Information Act. Under current law, the FOIA allows Government agencies to block the release of information for a wide variety of reasons, including outdated "national security" arguments that are no longer valid in the post-cold-war era.

Because of this circumstance, researchers investigating Nazi war criminals like Kurt Waldheim are denied information that is sitting in U.S. Government files. I'm indebted to A.M. Rosenthal, the New York Times columnist, for his series of articles which brought this problem to light.

The Waldheim case is the most celebrated example. For years, the CIA was keeping its information on Waldheim a secret, even as other Government agencies, namely the Department of Justice, were placing Waldheim on the Watch List of individuals forbidden to enter our country. Waldheim was given the dubious distinction because of his direct involvement in the deportation and murder of Jews and others during World War II.

It is not difficult to imagine how history might have been changed if Waldheim's secret past had become public. Most notably, Waldheim would probably not have been elected to the post of Secretary General of the United Nations, one of the most shameful events in the history of that world body.

And Mr. Waldheim's shameful story continues. Just recently, we learned that in his brand new autobiography, "The Answer", he whitewashes his Nazi past, and blames the American Jewish community for his banishment from the United States.

Waldheim's book is a dishonest answer to the overwhelmingly credible charges that he persecuted and facilitated the murder of Jews, Italians, Serbs, and others in World War II. It is almost incomprehensible that he calls himself a victim, when it was his murderous activity that helped make victims of so many innocent people.

I drafted H.R. 1281 to ensure that the entire Waldheim file is finally disclosed. It is also my hope that the enactment of this bill would help those who research the horrors of the Holocaust ensure that cases like Waldheim do not occur in the future.

My bill is narrowly drawn. It would exclude from disclosure requirements any material that is strictly private and personal. Similarly, information pertaining to current or future intelligence, national security, and foreign relations issues could remain secret if there is clear and convincing evidence that disclosing the files could cause substantial harm to our national interests.

My bill also takes great care not to impede the important work of the Department of Justice's Nazi hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations. I am a fervent supporter of the OSI. Just last month, for example, I called upon the Lithuanian government to extradite two Nazi war criminals living in the United States that were exposed by OSI's long and painstaking work. I was pleased to work with the OSI to craft the final version of the bill so that it can accomplish its purpose of disclosing Nazi war crimes files without hindering OSI's valuable investigations and prosecutions. The Justice Department firmly supports my bill.

The Clinton administration is moving in the right direction with respect to classifying hid-

den documents. The President's Executive Order of April 20, 1995, will, in 4 years, declassify many documents that are 25 years old. But I believe, when it comes to Nazi war crimes files, we can and should move more swiftly.

On June 14, Chairman STEPHEN HORN and I presided over a hearing of our subcommittee, during which we heard excellent testimony from three witnesses. We heard from Congressman TOM LANTOS, the only Holocaust survivor to be elected to Congress, and a moral mentor to me and to all of our colleagues. Elizabeth Holtzman also testified. As an outstanding Member of this body in the 1970's, Liz was a pioneer in the efforts to expose Nazi war criminals. Finally, we received valuable insights from Robert Herzstein, a distinguished scholar and professor of history at University of South Carolina. His efforts to uncover the secret files of Kurt Waldheim have played an instructive role in the formation of this legislation.

There are a number of organizations which support my bill. These groups include the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Anti-Defamation League, the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, the Orthodox Union, the American Jewish Committee, and the Agudath Israel of America.

Mr. Speaker, the Second World War ended 51 years ago. It's finally time for the entire story of this, the most horrible era in the history of man's inhumanity to man, to emerge. It is time to take a stand against those who insult humanity by denying what took place half a century ago. The great philosopher George Santayana taught us that "those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it." I hope that the passage of the War Crimes Disclosure Act will play a small role in helping us heed Santayana's warning.

HELP EPA; SUPPORT PERFORMANCE-BASED METHODS APPROVAL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with my colleague from California, ZOE LOFGREN, a bill we hope will help move the EPA along faster in reforming the way in which new environmental monitoring technologies enter the marketplace. The EPA has expressed some interest in moving in a positive direction on this issue, but we are concerned that interest does not mean movement. Our bill attempts to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive reappraisal of EPA's methods approval process, and we fully expect to work closely with both EPA and the analytical instruments industry along the way.

The House Committee on Science had an opportunity recently to hear from all interested parties on this issue. On June 20, we heard from Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation of the EPA, David Gardiner, who told our committee there is interest at the EPA in moving more toward a performance-based environmental methods approval process. This is indeed good news, as the current system of mandating specific analytical

instruments through regulation language is untenable to those who invent new technologies that could do the same job better or cheaper. Certainly it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to ensure that the best and cheapest new technologies are used to monitor environmental contamination, wherever it occurs. It is our hope that this bill will serve as the basis for common ground on this reform of the EPA approval process, and that we will be able to address the issue in more detail in the coming months.

To be sure, there are many details yet to be worked out. This bill in no way represents the final word on how EPA should act. We know that further analysis may yield further ideas which will be considered through the normal committee process. But we intend, with this bill, to offer a starting point for discussion on this issue.

We encourage those who agree with our intent to make the EPA a more technology friendly agency to join as cosponsors to this legislation. The results will be good for both the U.S. economy and the health of our collective environment.

#### ENCOURAGING NEW ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 1996*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased in joining my colleague from California [Mr. BAKER], in introducing legislation that will encourage the development of new and innovative environmental monitoring technology.

This legislation will help to improve the Environmental Protection Agency's current prescriptive analytical methods for the approval of new technology that will enable the Federal and State governments to better protect the public health and safety.

I believe we need to focus more closely on good results than process. I realize that this bill is a beginning discussion draft and welcome wide input from all interested parties in perfecting this important legislation.

#### HEALTH CONSCIOUS COMPANIES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 1996*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two area corporations, Fannie Mae of Washington, DC, and Marriott International of Bethesda, recently named by Working Woman magazine as 2 of the top 10 healthiest companies for women.

These companies are leading the way in the fight against rising health costs and against the debilitating effects of physical and mental illnesses. They have found that their employees' good health is good for business. Both Fannie Mae and Marriott received high marks for the quality of their employee health plans that included provisions for family members, for reproductive health care, for mental health care, for preventive care, and for wellness programs.

According to Working Woman, "These corporate leaders believe that what's good for female employees is good for the bottom line." Marriott International was singled out for its Wellness and You! program, which offers exercise classes, massage therapy, and other stress-reducing activities and such on-site services as cholesterol checks and healthy cooking classes.

Fannie Mae has a women's health resource center where employees can check reference materials and use on-line services to get answers to their health-related questions, take evening exercise classes, and enroll in weight-management classes.

These corporations have invested wisely in their employees and in their own futures and serve as role models for our Nation's businesses. Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing these corporations for their commitment to women's health and to their employees.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 24, 1996*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to indicate my strong opposition to the severe cuts this legislation imposes on the Department of Energy and its employees. Congress must continue to ensure, within the Department of Energy appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997, that DOE has the ability to perform its important mission of meeting our present and future energy needs. The bill under consideration by the House today funds many critical programs, yet, I believe it greatly restricts the Department of Energy's ability to perform its mission by reducing departmental administration by approximately 30 percent.

DOE's departmental administration salary and expense budget is reduced under this bill by 20 percent—a reduction of more than \$50 million in fiscal year 1997. Instead of allowing DOE to reallocate their reduced resources as they deem appropriate, it forces DOE to reduce positions by capping FTE totals at 1,029—a reduction of nearly 500 FTE's, or one-third of the departmental administration staff. Further the bill sets specific FTE targets for individual offices with this account.

Last Year, in the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill, Congress asked DOE headquarters personnel and certain programs to make significant cuts. The departmental administration account was reduced by 15 percent, which translates to a reduction of nearly 400 FTE's. DOE managers worked hard to administer this staff reduction without resorting to a reduction-in-force. In order to save jobs, performance awards were eliminated, overtime was reduced by over half, and furloughs were used to address funding shortfalls. Despite these

substantial reductions in operating costs at DOE headquarters, a 2/3 reduction since 1993, this bill sets the general management and program support function of DOE at 47 percent less than last year and 20 percent less than the administration's request. I believe these reductions are too severe and will not allow DOE to continue to perform its mission.

Mr. Speaker, as you are aware this has been a difficult year for Federal employees. They have endured downsizing, RIFs, shutdowns, general uncertainty, and reduced benefits. Federal employees are among the most resilient people I know, but if we as a Government hope to continue to attract the best and the brightest into Government service, we cannot continue the type of policy set by this legislation. This bill goes too far. I do not disagree that we all need to cutback as we work to balance the Federal budget. However, I am strongly opposed to imposing such severe cuts and limiting DOE's ability to manage these cuts by mandating FTE ceilings.

The negative ramifications of this unprecedented cut will severely affect the many important projects funded in this year's energy and water appropriations bill. The bill targets cuts to the environmental management program, nonproliferation and energy efficiency and renewable energy. In addition, the 90 percent cut in DOE's office of policy will leave only 20 employees to perform critical technical and economic analysis and hamper their ability to efficiently respond to Congress, State and local governments, and private citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I regret the inclusion of these deep and draconian cuts to the DOE budget, and the specific FTE targets mandated on the departmental headquarters. It has damaged this important legislation, and I cannot support its passage.

#### CASTRO'S INVOLVEMENT IN DRUGS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 25, 1996*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this morning the south Florida community woke up to new evidence, in addition to the vast amounts which now exist, of the involvement of the Castro regime in drug smuggling into the United States.

The Miami Herald reported that the Drug Enforcement Agency is investigating a link between Castro and a drug shipment of over 5,000 pounds of cocaine which was confiscated in Miami on January 9.

The Miami Herald reports that the drugs were apparently off loaded inside Cuban waters, to speedboats destined to the United States, from a freighter which originated in Colombia, which had previously docked in Havana to off-load cargo. The Herald story adds that United States law enforcement agencies have apparently also found pictures of the individual responsible for smuggling the drugs with Cuban tyrant Fidel Castro.

Mr. Speaker, no longer can the United States turn its back on Castro's aiding and abetting drug traffickers, because the mounting body of evidence connects Castro with drug trafficking. These allegations deserve to be examined and investigated thoroughly by our drug enforcement agencies.