

the right to be someone, not something. We all have a part in completing the puzzle.

An American by the name of Charles Lindbergh heard this call. As a boy, he enjoyed the art of flight. After two years at the University of Wisconsin, Charles withdrew and followed his dream. He attended a flying school. Little did he know that five years later, he would be the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. After the thirty-three and a half hour flight, it is no wonder why Lindbergh was greeted as a hero. He sought out his dream. He found enough courage, love and strength to make his dream a reality.

Often, opportunity helps propel a dream. When Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, Europeans had the opportunity to start a new life. Many of them were poor and felt life's course was beyond them. Many realized the risk, but could see the vast opportunity. Those that came to America pursued their chance. They found enough courage, love and strength to take their dream, and make it their reality.

This is the call of America. Fulfill your dream to be a leader. Fulfill your dream to start a family. Fulfill your dream! I'm going to fulfill mine. I often blame my failure on time and frustration. I accuse the course of life of stealing my dreams. But I am accusing the wrong person. I am the guilty suspect. I must listen to America's call. Only one person can create my dream, destroy my dream and transform my dream into my reality. Myself.

This call is telling America to go out. Don't look on the outside for courage, look within yourself. Your dream might not be to fly across the Atlantic, or to start a new life. Your dream might be small. But every single piece of the puzzle is small. Every time a piece is fit, it had an impact on the big picture. As author Wayne Dyer writes in his novel "The Sky Is The Limit;"—"Your ability to be a No-Limit person, and to go beyond even your most imaginative expectations for yourself, is right in your own hands." The only limit is the one you create. Focus your dream, and strive for its achievement.

Answer America's call—your dream is waiting on the other line.

CHILDREN ARE THE ONES WHO PAY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the David Mannweiler column from the Indianapolis News edition of July 23, 1996.

The column is, of course, disturbing to any citizen of conscience. It is also somewhat ironic with regard to my experience with Congress.

In 1962 when I first ran for the Congress, Mr. Mannweiler's predecessor, Bill Wildhack suggested a pledge that I should make in my campaign, to wit:

I'll never vote to send a child to bed hungry.

I hope that an analysis of the votes I have cast on behalf of Indianapolis in the Congress over this third of a century will show that I have kept that pledge.

[From the Indianapolis News, July 23, 1996]

CHILDREN ARE THE ONES WHO PAY

(By David Mannweiler)

On my plane trip home Saturday, I read the New York Times.

Maybe it was that thin air they pump inside planes these days, but I found myself wondering if there could be a link someday between two stories I read.

One story was about the Senate's vote Friday to give states a lump sum to run their own welfare and work programs. That idea was approved.

What wasn't approved was a proposal requiring the secretary of Health and Human Services to study whether the legislation, if passed, causes an increase in poverty among children in the next two years.

Also rejected was a proposal requiring states to provide vouchers to meet "the basic subsistence needs" of children in families that would be removed from the dole if mom or dad didn't have a job after two years on welfare.

Republicans said vouchers would undermine the five-year limit by allowing children to receive aid for much longer.

Hey, no undermining. Clearly, children should be punished for their parents' shortcomings. And no whining about the world's richest country no longer guaranteeing poor kids will eat. A line must be drawn somewhere.

IT'D BE A GRATE-FULL NATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., whined, of course. He said if the six-decade-old federal guarantee to feed poor children is ended, "we will be making cruelty to children an instrument of social policy. We will have children sleeping on grates."

He said a million additional children would be thrown into poverty—we have 9 million already—and "there will be an urban crisis unlike anything we have known since the 1960s."

The second story I found interesting concerned Mexican peasants reacting to the wide disparity between the rich and the poor in their country.

The Mexican government says 22 million Mexicans are living in "extreme poverty," an increase of 5 million in the last 15 months. United Nations figures show the army of children living and working on the streets of Mexico City has doubled in three years.

WHEN IT TRAINS, IT POURS

Recently, the story said, residents of a shanty town on the outskirts of the wealthy city of Monterrey stopped a freight train at night and removed—OK, stole—grain to make tamales and tortillas.

A former mayor of Mexico City said a recent poll showed 22 percent of the capital's residents believe violence is justified to correct social imbalances. That's the highest figure in a decade.

In the name of saving money and ending welfare as we know it, children may go hungry in this country. In an effort to feed their children, most parents would break the law, I believe.

It might come to that here, too.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 191, honoring the Filipino veterans of World War II, which the House approved yesterday. A number of my Filipino constitu-

ents are veterans from the Second World War, and served bravely in defense of our Nation. I can personally attest to their courage, strength of character, and love of country.

However, I cannot help but express my concern that the House has yet to act on an important bill to help Filipino veterans: the Filipino Veterans Equity Act, which would provide all Filipino veterans full and equal benefits available to other veterans of the Second World War.

Few people realize that thousands of Filipinos who served in World War II are not considered to have been in "active service", and are thus ineligible for full veterans benefits. Many of these same veterans served during the battle of Bataan, and were later subject to the horrors of the Bataan Death March. They also fought against the Japanese during their occupation of the Philippines.

The Filipino Veterans Equity Act would end this unfair discrimination and allow Filipino veterans the same benefits as others who served during World War II. I and 70 of my colleagues in the House have cosponsored this important legislation; yet, after nearly eighteen months of consideration, the bill has yet to be enacted.

Thousands of Filipinos risked their lives during World War II for freedom and democracy. We owe them the same benefits and privileges as other veterans who did the same. Let's enact real rights and recognition for Filipino veterans.

SUPPORTING A RESOLUTION OF THE CRISIS IN KOSOVA

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 155, I rise today to strongly urge its immediate passage.

Kosovo, known as Kosova to ethnic Albanians, is the region in southern Serbia which has been the focal point of bitter struggles between Serbs and Albanians for centuries. Albanians make up over 90 percent of the current population of the area. In 1989 and 1990, the Serbian parliament passed amendments to the Serbian Constitution that eliminated the wide-ranging autonomy Kosova had enjoyed under the 1974 Constitution. As a result, turmoil erupted in the country and dozens of innocent lives were lost in violent protests and riots. Over 100,000 ethnic Albanians have been fired from their employment and replaced by Serbs. Hundreds of ethnic Albanians have been arrested and beaten by Serbian police for allegedly engaging in nationalist activities. According to the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights for 1995, "police repression continued at a high level against the ethnic Albanians of Kosova * * * and reflected a general campaign to keep [those] who are not ethnic Serbs intimidated and unable to exercise basic human and civil rights."

Mr. Speaker, we are still trying to cope with the unconscionable acts that occurred in Bosnia. I doubt that the men, women, and children, who were forced to live their lives for

over 3 years under the constant stress of this violent conflict will ever fully recover from the terrifying experience. Many experts warn that Kosovo could become the next major battleground in the former Yugoslavia, possibly drawing neighboring countries into a regional war, presenting a very real danger to regional stability. Mr. Speaker, we must do everything possible to prevent this tragedy from occurring.

This resolution aims to bring peace and stability to Kosovo by insisting that the situation in Kosovo must be resolved before the outer wall of sanctions against Serbia is lifted and that country is able to return to the international community. Furthermore, this resolution insists that the human rights of the people of Kosovo must be restored to levels guaranteed by international law.

Just this past month, we witnessed what I believe is a positive sign that peace and prosperity lie ahead for the people of Kosovo. After much urging, the United States Information Agency finally opened an office in Kosovo. This is a very encouraging step, and I hope that the State Department continues to make Kosovo a priority by appointing a special envoy to aid in negotiating a resolution to the crisis in Kosovo.

I thank my colleague Mr. ENGEL for bringing the situation in Kosovo to the attention of Congress, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support the passage of this resolution which will help to bring resolution of the crisis in Kosovo.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

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. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes,

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by commending my colleague, Congressman DEUTSCH, on the exemplary work he has done on behalf of public safety officers nationwide.

I understand that the impetus for the gentleman's efforts came about when two police officers in his district were critically injured in an attempt to defuse a highly volatile hostage situation. After being severely burned and prevented from returning to duty as a result of their injuries, Officers Alu and O'Hara were threatened with the termination of their health care policies.

I find it unconscionable that we would reward public safety officers for making our lives safer and more secure by terminating their insurance policies and leaving their families vulnerable to financial destitution. Apparently the State of Florida agrees. In response to the situation in which Officers Alu and O'Hara found themselves, the Florida State Legislature promptly passed legislation guaranteeing

health care coverage for public safety officers injured in the line of duty and unable to return to work.

However, while Florida responded swiftly and humanely to this egregious loophole in the law, public safety officers in many other States remain vulnerable to this blatantly unjust consequence of their jobs. For that reason, Congressman DEUTSCH introduced H.R. 2912, the Alu-O'Hara Public Safety Officers Health Benefits Act, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor. H.R. 2912, which is now being offered as an amendment to the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations for fiscal year 1997, gives incentives to States to ensure that they provide security for their public safety officers. While this amendment would not require that public safety officers receive additional benefits, it would ensure that they, and their families, would continue to receive the benefits they would have received had they not been injured on the job.

Let Florida be an example to us all. Pass this amendment and provide protection for those who protect us.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION WITH
RESPECT TO LAND CLAIMS OF
ISLETA PUEBLO

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity today to offer my thoughts and comments on H.R. 740, the Pueblo of Isleta Indian Land Claims Act, which would permit the Pueblo of Isleta to file claims for the taking of aboriginal lands under the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1951.

Identical legislation unanimously passed the House in the 102d Congress but was not acted on in the Senate. Interestingly then, in the 103d Congress, the Senate unanimously passed identical legislation but it was never acted on by the House. I am hopeful that we will finally see this legislation passed by both Chambers in the same session of Congress.

In 1978, another New Mexican Indian tribe sought passage of similar legislation. That year, the Congress granted the Zuni tribe an extension of the statute of limitations under the Indian Claims Commission Act so that they could file their claim in court. This is all I seek for the Pueblo of Isleta.

There is further substantial precedent for this legislation beyond the Zuni case mentioned. Also in 1978, legislation was passed into law that authorized the Wichita Indian tribe of Oklahoma to file with the Indian claims commission. In more recent times, Congress passed special legislation allowing the Cow Creek band in Oregon, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Sioux tribes, and the Black-foot tribes to file claims with the Indian Claims Commission.

In the Zuni and Isleta cases, the pueblos failed to act under the Indian Claims Commission Act because of erroneous advice received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pueblo officials were not informed that a claim under the act could be made based on aboriginal use and occupancy.

The Isleta Pueblo has previously filed a very limited claim under this act. However, their

claim was not based on aboriginal use and occupancy. It has been the aboriginal use and occupancy issue which has been the basis for a majority of the Indian tribal claims under the Indian Claims Commission Act. None has been based on a claim founded on specific documentary evidence.

In addition, this legislation contains a provision for the payment of interest, consistent with previously passed legislation. However, it is not automatic; it provides that interest may be awarded at the court's discretion. It seems to me that the payment of interest is an equitable way to compensate the pueblo in lieu of the beneficial use of the land by the pueblo since the land was taken by the Government. If the United States acts as a supreme sovereign and confiscates land, it necessarily violates its fiduciary duty.

I would like to state that this bill does not support the merits of the pueblo's claim which it would lodge in the claims court; it merely grants the opportunity for the pueblo to present the merits of its case in the appropriate judicial forum.

Again, I urge your support of this legislation as we finally try to correct this longstanding injustice.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE
FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of several measures that will benefit veterans in my district and around the Nation. Today, the House considers veterans health care eligibility reform, the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act, and the honoring of Filipino veterans who served during World War II.

The Veterans Employment Opportunities Act will strengthen veterans' preference and increase employment opportunities for veterans with the Federal Government. I am pleased to have supported this bill when it came through the committee on which I sit, the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

I believe in the importance of preventing Federal agencies from unfairly stripping veterans of their preference rights during a reduction in force. By ensuring that veterans have the right to take their cases to Federal court when their other legal avenues have been exhausted, this bill is a step forward for America's veterans.

Another bill that I am happy to see come to the House floor is a bill to reform veteran's health care eligibility. After veterans have put their lives on the line for America, we need to do everything we can to provide the health care veterans need.

The eligibility reform measure will change the way veterans health care is provided in the future. The new system will include a clinically appropriate "need for care" test to ensure that medical judgment is the fundamental criteria in determining the level and amount of care to be provided. However, although I agree that the eligibility rules must change to accommodate our veterans, we also need to