

INTRODUCTION OF 50/50 WAIVER FOR THE WELLNESS PLAN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues from Michigan in sponsoring legislation which will provide an opportunity for The Wellness Plan, a well-established HMO headquartered in Detroit, to enroll Medicare beneficiaries. This plan inadvertently has been frozen out of enrolling Medicare beneficiaries since January 1996 through a health care prepayment plan contract because of a technical change in the Social Security and Technical Corrections Act of 1994.

State-licensed as a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit HMO since 1975, and federally qualified since 1979, The Wellness Plan has been recognized as a model quality Medicaid managed care plan by national leaders, including President Bush and two former secretaries of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Wellness Plan is a model of the type of HMO into which our Government would like Medicare beneficiaries enrolled because it has a proven record with both the Medicaid and Medicare Programs. I urge that the House leadership advance this bill in this Congress so that we do not delay any further the enrollment beneficiaries into this plan.

THE GAMES WOMEN WIN

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have been watching the 1996 Summer Olympics with a great deal of pride and admiration. I might even say that I have swelled with pride at the marvelous athletic ability demonstrated by all the athletes from the United States. I have almost burst with pride for the women athletes who have risen to the rolls of honor among athletes. We are a little over halfway through the events for these 1996 Summer Olympics and I would like to read the names of the medal-winning women athletes representing the United States through July 30, 1996:

Angel Martino, 2 bronzes; Allison Wagner, silver; Amanda Beard, 2 silvers; Beth Botsford, gold; Whitney Hedgepeth, 2 silvers; Kim Rhode, 2 golds; Amy Van Dyken, 2 golds; Brooke Bennett, gold; Dana Chladek, silver; Mary Ellen Clark, bronze; Gail Devers, gold; Gwen Torrence, bronze; Amy Chow, silver; Shannon Miller, gold; and Dominique Dawes, bronze.

U.S. women's team—swimming: 400-meter freestyle relay, gold; 400-meter medley relay, gold; and 800-meter freestyle relay, gold.

U.S. women's gymnastics team, gold.

U.S. equestrian team—women: Team 3-day event, silver.

Team dressage, bronze.

U.S. women's rowing team—four without coxswain, silver.

Lightweight double sculls, silver.

These medal winners are representative of the women athletes that make up 42.4 percent

of the U.S. competitors at the 1996 Summer Olympics. Imagine 42.4 percent, almost as many women as men competing in the Olympics on U.S. soil. Many of us know that there were fewer events available in which women could participate during most of Olympic history. In fact, until the passage of title IX in 1972, there were fewer women athletes to compete. These 1996 Summer Olympics are a tribute to all the dreams, sweat, and tears of all athletes, their parents, partners, and coaches. I stand today to honor all that these medals represent.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 123) to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong opposition to H.R. 123, the English Language Empowerment Act. I am deeply concerned with the impact that this bill would have on the cultural fabric of our Nation.

Mr. Chairman, this bill contains provisions which would not only require Federal documents to be written in English only, but also repeals the current requirement that bilingual ballots be provided in areas with large numbers of non-English-speaking voters. By including this provision, my Republican colleagues are making blatant intrusion into the constitutionally given right to vote.

Mr. Chairman, the proceedings of our legislatures, our courts, our city councils, and the majority of our day-to-day business is conducted in English. Therefore the value of fluency in English is indisputable. Both immigrants and nonimmigrants alike acknowledge the importance of learning the English language. The long waiting lists for English classes at community colleges and adult schools are a testament to this.

Mr. Chairman, instead of isolating immigrants and impeding their integration into society by declaring English as a official language, we should devote our efforts to teaching people English in order for them to become fully participatory members of society. Unfortunately, this bill does nothing to improve immigrants' ability to be educated in the English language. In fact, as Congress pushes to pass this law, it also has slashed essential funding for bilingual education.

Mr. Chairman, the United States has always been a nation which is rich in its blend of cultural and ethnic backgrounds. This bill which seeks to mandate English as an official language misrepresents our Nation's multicultural history by implying that this Nation has always been unilingual in character. Moreover, this legislation fails to recognize the varied needs of our changing population.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 123 and support giving immigrants the freedom to communicate in their native language.

RESTORING FAIRNESS TO BARLEY PRODUCERS

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce necessary legislation to correct a grave error in the 1996 farm bill. The bill I am introducing today will make good on the promises made to barley producers during the farm bill debate earlier this year. North Dakota barley growers were promised a transition payment of 46 cents per bushel under the production flexibility contracts. From November until April this estimate stood as the payment barley producers expected from participation in the new program. Many made financial and planting plans based on this figure.

Once the new farm bill was signed into law, however, barley producers discovered an error had been made in estimating the payments. Barley producers found they would now be eligible for a 32-cent payment, over a 30-percent decrease from the promised amount, and a much steeper decrease from the estimates promised to producers of other commodities. In my State of North Dakota, the Nation's leading barley producing State, this error will cost farmers \$13 million. Nationwide, this error amounts to over \$30 million in lost income to barley producers.

The bill I am introducing today along with Representatives JOHNSON of South Dakota and WILLIAMS of Montana will increase the amount allotted for barley contract payments by \$35 million. This is the amount necessary to fulfill the promises made and restore equity to barley producers. We do not reduce the amounts available to other commodities through this action. We only increase the amount available to our Nation's barley putting them on even footing with their counterparts who grow other commodities.

The new farm bill promised 7 years of payments in exchange for the elimination of the historical safety net. We are beginning to find out now what those promises were worth. I urge my colleagues to support this measure which forces Congress to make good on its promises to the American barley grower.

EXPLOSIVES FINGERPRINTING ACT

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my sadness and outrage over the bombing at the Centennial Park in Atlanta. My thoughts and prayers are with the families and friends of those injured or killed in the blast.

Living in fear of random acts of terrorism is relatively new for Americans, but sadly, it has become a reality. After a series of terrorist attacks, we can no longer presume our safety is guaranteed.

Mr. Speaker, while comprehensive terrorism legislation has passed Congress and been signed into law by President Clinton, we must take additional steps to prevent future terrorist acts from occurring. In 1993, I introduced the

Explosives Fingerprinting Act in response to the World Trade Center bombing. This bill would require that explosive manufacturers introduce high-technology additives into explosives that will give them identifying "signatures" which would tell our law enforcement officials when and where they were made. President Clinton has expressed his support for the use of these chemical taggants in explosive material.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are being murdered. Our citizenry is at risk. We must not let the gun lobby or any other special interest groups deny our law enforcement agents powerful antiterrorism tools.

[From the Daily News, July 30, 1996]

TRACING GUNPOWDER BOMBS WITH GOP POLS
(By Jim Dwyer)

You may not realize the sacred status of the black gunpowder that was stuffed into pipes and exploded in front of the world this weekend. But black powder is holy stuff, by decree of Congress.

Even though it is possible to put chemical "tags" into black powder so it can be traced back to the seller, it is against the law for the government to even study using those tags.

That makes the average pipe bomb into an American sacrament.

And if you thought one bomb in Atlanta might change that, check out yesterday's White House meeting on terrorism.

Minutes after the TV cameras were turned off, it became clear that the Republican leadership—Newt Gingrich, Trent Lott and elder statesman Orrin Hatch—would not yield an inch on tags for black powder, a source at the meeting said.

I have to go back to the members who didn't want tags before, said Gingrich, who lives in Georgia, home of the world's most famous pipe bomb.

The tags may not be safe, said Lott, the Senate majority leader.

Meanwhile, Hatch, from Utah but apparently lost in space, thought the key to stopping terrorism was not tracing explosives, but cutting back a defendant's right to an attorney during questioning.

Here are the facts.

For nearly two decades, it has been possible to place tiny chemical tags, known as taggants, into explosive materials as they are being manufactured. The tags are like the lot numbers on a package of aspirin. They show the name of the company that made them, and what batch they came from.

The chemical tags are not destroyed by the explosion, so investigators could use them to trace the bomb material to the place where it was sold.

A few months ago, a major anti-terrorism law was passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton. It included money to study the chemical tags used in identifying some explosives—like TNT and plastic.

But the far right of the Republican Party flat-out refused to permit the study of tagging black powder. Why? The National Rifle Association is absolutely opposed to tagging black powder because it is used by sports shooters to pack their own shotgun shells. For the NRA, tagging powder is a half-step away from bullet control, and then we would hurtle down the slippery slope to more gun control.

The NRA has a freshman congressman named Robert Barr of Georgia to defend it on every issue.

For months, Barr wrestled with Henry Hyde, a veteran and very conservative Republican congressman, on the issue of tags. At one point, Hyde blurted out that tags were being blocked by "arch-conservatives

... who seemed insensitive to the advances [of terrorists] and are unwilling to let our law enforcement people catch up to them.

"I want my party to be the party of law and order, as it always has been, and not the party of the militias."

In the end, Hyde was defeated on a study of tags for black powder.

Right now, black powder is the explosive material in more than half of the bombs investigated by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. So refusing even to study tags for black powder is a big victory for dangerous psychos. But it is also a win for the militia-type extremists who view ATF agents as jackbooted thugs bent on destroying the constitutional right to bear arms.

In the last hours of the debate on the terrorism bill, Rep. Charles Schumer, a Brooklyn Democrat, was able to include language that permitted a study of tagging other explosives—like dynamite and plastics.

The Republicans went along with the idea of a study, as long as it excluded black powder—although they provided a total of zero (\$00.00) dollars for the study in the federal budget.

Yesterday, the NRA and the Republican leadership stuck with their line that tags in black powder might make them unsafe. "We do not believe you're going to achieve public safety by introducing a safety hazard into millions of U.S. homes," said NRA spokesman Tom Wyld.

"There isn't a reliable piece of evidence that shows the taggants are unsafe," said Richard Livesay, their inventor.

"If the tags aren't safe, a study will show that," said Schumer. "But when the right-wing rabid forces don't want something in, this Congress just bows and scrapes and goes along."

This is not only catching bomb nuts—it's about making it just a little more difficult for them.

"If taggants applied to black powder, it would have been a real deterrent to those who set off this pipe bomb in Atlanta," said Schumer.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 31, 1996]

TRACING EXPLOSIVES THROUGH TAGGANTS
DRAWS HEAVY FIRE FROM GUN LOBBIES

(By John J. Fialka)

WASHINGTON.—The nation's gun lobbies are blazing away at one of President Clinton's new antiterrorist proposals—to put tiny plastic markers called taggants in explosives and gunpowder.

Taggants are color-coded identifiers that allow authorities to trace explosives back to the retailer, which could ultimately lead to the buyer. Originally developed in the U.S., taggants have been used for 11 years in Switzerland. According to Microtrace Inc. of Minneapolis, Minn., which manufactures them, Swiss police have used the microscopic markers to trace the source of explosives in more than 500 cases of bombing or illegal possession of explosives.

The gun lobbies, however, consider taggants an invasion of privacy as well as a potential safety hazard.

"We need to be registering politicians, not citizens," asserts Larry Pratt, executive director of 150,000-member Gun Owners of America. He claims the use of the markers is a hidden form of gun registration that won't thwart terrorists.

"I don't believe you achieve safety by introducing hazards into the homes of millions of Americans," argues Tom Wyld, a spokesman for the National Rifle Association, which claims three million members.

The gun owners' chief concern is putting taggants into two types of gunpowder,

smokeless and black powder, which are used by some three million hunters and marksmen who buy powder in bulk to load their own ammunition. There are also a small group of hunters and war re-enactors who use black powder in antique rifles. As in last weekend's terrorist incident at the Olympics in Atlanta, which killed one person and injured more than a hundred, gunpowder can also be used to make crude pipe bombs.

According to Mr. Wyld of the NRA powder containing the taggants could cause a "catastrophic failure" in some guns, causing bullets not to explode properly. But Charles Faulkner, general counsel of privately held Microtrace, said: "We don't know of any case where a premature explosion was caused by taggants."

The NRA, one of the strongest and most free-spending lobbies in Congress, wants an independent study of taggants before any commitment is made. Taggants have been under consideration since the late 1970s.

On Monday, President Clinton proposed a \$25 million, six-month Treasury Department study of the taggants, which are designed to survive an explosion. If found to be safe, the Treasury would order manufacturers to put them in all explosives, including black and smokeless powder. Mr. Clinton said yesterday, however, that if lawmakers can't agree on the taggant issue, he would be willing to put it aside for now.

Taggants, which are also opposed by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, were tested by Congress' former Office of Technology Assessment in 1980 and found to be "compatible" with most explosives. The OTA, however, found they could cause "increased reactivity" with at least one form of smokeless powder.

The markers were also studied by Aerospace Corp., an Air Force-funded research company, which found they caused no hazard to explosives or gunpowder. Referring to the explosive manufacturers' opposition, Gerald H. Fuller, a physicist who worked on the Aerospace study, called it "pure bunk, pure smoke screen." He asserted that the real reason companies that make and use explosives oppose taggants is the legal liability they could incur if explosives are traced back to them.

"If their products are stolen and used in bombings and can be traced back, they're going to be subject to lawsuits, and this bugs them," he said.

J. Christopher Ronay, president of the Institute of Makers of Explosives, couldn't be reached for comment. Mr. Ronay, who formerly headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation's bomb laboratory, has claimed that the industry is opposed to the addition of taggants because it will drive up manufacturing costs and amount to a "hidden tax" of \$700 million a year on the products of mining and quarrying industries—the primary users of explosives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I request that you please record my vote for final passage of H.R. 123, during the markup of the Language of Government Act on Wednesday, July 24, 1996. I was unavoidably detained at a prior commitment, and when I returned, the final vote had been taken.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on final passage.