

at Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center, Saudi Arabia, and the involvement of terrorism in the recent explosion at Centennial Olympic Park and, possibly, TWA flight 800.

We remain vulnerable to random, cowardly attacks; and we have a duty to reassure our citizens that we will ensure domestic tranquility and protect every American's civil liberties. The terrorist's goal is to undermine free society, and we must not capitulate by infringing upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of our citizens.

The President met with congressional leaders to discuss initiatives to combat terrorism. President Clinton supported a number of overreaching provisions that would have slowed the progress of its passage in the House. These proposals included increasing the wiretap capability of Federal law enforcement officers and mandating taggants. These proposals were controversial because of concerns about the serious constitutional questions they raised. We were able to delete from the bill the more troublesome suggestions, and we have before us a bill that will receive overwhelming support from the House.

We have already appropriated increased funds and passed an antiterrorism bill in this Congress. However, the President has asked us to pass additional provisions before we go home for the District work period. The House wanted to act before the August recess on the provisions generally agreed upon by a consensus of the House, and the Suspension of the Rules process is the procedure that permits us to achieve this goal. The rule instituting a suspension of the rules procedure is not the best possible situation; but it does require two-thirds majority for passage, it expedites the passage of the bill, and it assures that these important measures will pass the House before our August adjournment.

I am pleased that the bill urges the President to secure multilateral sanctions against international terrorist states, creates a commission to review all aspects of this Nation's terrorism policies, and requires the implementation of past legislation freezing the assets of foreign terrorist organizations and removing aliens convicted of a crime. We also reaffirm our disdain for the misuse of Federal power by including an important provision that increases the penalty for criminal violations of the Privacy Act from a misdemeanor to a felony, increases the minimum penalty for civil violations of the Privacy Act, and increases the punishment for unlawful disclosure of wiretap information from 5 to 10 years.

We can also utilize new products to further protect our airports. To date, the investigation into the recent crash of TWA flight 800 in New York has not yet recovered conclusive evidence that the plane was brought down by an explosive device. However, the incident renewed concerns that this Nation has not elevated its security measures at domestic airports to keep up with advancements in technology. This legislation enables domestic airports to aggressively search for and prevent explosives from causing destruction through enhanced explosive detection procedures and baggage screening.

I support the rule that will bring this bill to the House floor today under suspension of the rules. This is an important bill that has wide bipartisan support, and I support its swift passage.

## IMPACT AID AMENDMENTS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1996, the House passed H.R. 3269, amending the Impact Aid Program to make technical changes and address several issues which have arisen since the program was last modified during the 103d Congress.

The Senate has now amended this legislation and returned it to us for further consideration. Several of the Senate amendments take the approach of the House-passed legislation—they either correct problems with current law or address issues which have arisen since its enactment in the 103d Congress. For example, the bill contains a provision which allows heavily impacted districts to use prior year, rather than current year data when they apply for impact aid benefits. This provision will prevent the long delays—19 to 22 months after funds have been appropriated—such districts currently experience in receiving impact aid dollars.

However, there are other amendments which provide special fixes for individual school districts.

I would like to reiterate the statement I made when H.R. 3269 first passed the House in May. All the special changes we made to impact aid over the years of its existence, in the long run, were harmful to the program. They gave it a bad reputation as a pork program and affected its appropriations. While I will not object to enactment of this legislation because it contains provisions which will benefit a large number of school districts affected by a Federal presence, I do want to go on record indicating that I will be very reluctant to accept such changes in the future.

## THIRD ANNUAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN DAY PARADE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1996, the residents of Connecticut will participate in the third annual African-American Day Parade. The parade is an opportunity to celebrate and dramatize the dynamic history of African-Americans, as well as to salute the outstanding achievements of African-Americans in the fields of education, science, music, history, arts, and sports. This year's theme will be "The Celebration of African Children."

The parade, which was conceived by the late Isabell Mendes Blake, Jackee Bryant, and the Honorable Carrie Saxon Perry, high lights the significant contributions made by African-Americans during the growth and development of the United States and Connecticut. The parade features marching bands, concerts, speeches, and entertainment.

Congratulations are in order for the members of the African American Committee, Inc.: Jackee Bryant, Ernestine Brown, Ula Dodson, Phyllis Lewis, Louis Martin, William Turner, James Turner, Mona Holden, Barbara Ann

Williams, Ron Harris, Louise Cooper, Ebony Adams, Nelson Bank, Alvin Bingham, Michael Fothergill, Valerie Joyner, Leslie Manselle, Jonis Martin, Hazel Patrick, Mattie Reynolds, Bonnie Rowe, Matthew Steele, Roma Williams, Clarice Webb, and Andrew Woods.

We are proud to have these individuals as members of our community. Their work and efforts help strengthen our community and are something that we can all be proud of.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 402 on H.R. 447 I was unavoidably detained on an airplane flight that was badly delayed by mechanical problems and by weather conditions. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes." I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 402.

CONGRATULATIONS DR. RANDALL C. MORGAN, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commend Dr. Randall C. Morgan, Jr., a decorated physician who has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life for African-Americans, as well as all Americans. On July 31, 1996, Dr. Morgan was installed as the 95th president of the National Medical Association [NMA].

Dr. Morgan announced that the theme of his 1-year term as NMA president would be "NMA Development for the 90's." The goals of this agenda are to enhance the organization's membership, image, and financial development.

Our Nation's oldest and largest minority physician organization, the National Medical Association, was founded in 1895 to represent the interests of more than 22,000 African-American physicians. The organization's mission to improve the health status of America, particularly black Americans.

Dr. Morgan's family has lived in Gary, IN for three generations. Dr. Morgan graduated from Gary Roosevelt High School, Grinnell College, Howard University Medical School, and the Northwestern University Medical Center.

Dr. Morgan has practiced medicine in his hometown for over 20 years. With the assistance of his late father, Dr. Randall Morgan, Sr., he founded the Orthopaedic Centers and served as its president until its affiliation with the Indiana Hand Center in 1966. Dr. Morgan currently has offices in Gary, Hobart, Merrillville, Portage, and Valparaiso.

Dr. Morgan has enhanced his professional skills by being certified by several organizations. These organizations include: Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery; Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery; and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Moreover, Dr. Morgan is licensed to practice medicine in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and California.

Dr. Morgan has shared his expertise with many professional organizations of which he is a member. These memberships include: American Medical Association, since 1974; National Medical Association, since 1975; Indiana State Medical Society, since 1976; Lake County Medical Society, since 1976; Indiana Orthopaedic Society, since 1977; Illinois Orthopaedic Society, since 1977; International Arthroscopy Association, since 1981; Arthroscopy Association of North America, since 1981; Mid-America Orthopaedic Association, since 1982; Clinical Orthopaedic Society, since 1986; and board of directors of Banc One Merrillville, since 1986.

Dr. Morgan's success has been recognized by several prestigious institutions. In 1992, he received an honorary doctor of science degree from Grinnell College in Grinnell, IA. In 1986, Dr. Morgan was named "Physician of the Year" by the National Medical Association, northwest Indiana chapter. In 1972, Dr. Morgan was recognized as "Orthopaedic Resident of the Year" by Northwestern University in Chicago, IL.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Dr. Randall Morgan, Jr. for his dedicated service to the medical profession. He, his wife, Karen, and their children Sharon, Laura, and Carla, can all be proud of his commitment to improve the quality of life for the residents of Indiana's First Congressional District. Dr. Morgan, like his father, is a true pioneer in his profession.

#### TRIBUTE TO CALEB RICHTER-TATE

HON. BILL BARRETT

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I have received the following script by Caleb Richter-Tate, a fine young Nebraskan. Caleb is the Nebraska winner for the Voice of Democracy broadcast script-writing contest, conducted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ladies Auxiliary. I believe his statement serves as a challenge to all Americans.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL  
(By Caleb Richter-Tate)

"Good morning. This is your wake-up call."

When I'm on vacation, it is very enjoyable for me to be awakened by a pleasant-voiced individual on the other end of the phone. If I choose to answer my wake-up call, I'm alerted to the beginning of a new day and I'm awake to see what it has to offer.

Throughout the day our lives are filled with a variety of calls—people call us to breakfast, bells call us to classes, sirens call our attention to misfortune or danger, and telephones call us to relaxation or to business concerns. If we are fortunate, we are able to answer these varied calls. But like the person on vacation, we can only respond to the demands of our various calls if we have first answered our wake-up call.

In a similar manner, every day America sends all of us a wake-up call. If we choose to answer it, we are awake to the demands and challenges of local, state, and national concerns. If we ignore the call, we sleep through events and situations that we are never able to influence simply because we weren't even aware of them.

Early in our nation's history, Americans chose to answer our country's wake-up call. For George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson, that call awakened them to the challenges of American independence. Almost a century later, William Tecumseh Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant, and Abraham Lincoln answered the call that summoned them to preserve Americans' unity. And early in the 20th century, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and Henry Ford heard and answered the call to industrialize America.

As long as there is an America, she will be issuing wake-up calls to her citizens so that we may answer and rise to the challenges of the day.

As we step toward the 21st century, we need to shake off our sleepy complacency and answer America's present-day call—the call is to educate ourselves, the call is to improve our society, and the call is to reestablish our national morality.

Just as the wake-up call received by a vacationer enables him to begin a day of sight-seeing and adventure, we must answer the call from America that alerts us to the fact that an educated citizenry is crucial for us to remain a world-power in the 21st century.

We must focus efforts on keeping students in school, on providing advanced educational opportunities for those who are qualified, and on harnessing the advances in technology toward the benefit rather than toward the destruction of mankind.

Secondly, we need to answer the call from America reminding us that our society still has problems to be solved. We cannot drift back to sleep and close our eyes to the issues of drug abuse, homelessness, and prejudice. Only if we are wide awake to these problems will we ever have a chance to solving them.

Finally, perhaps the most important wake-up call we can answer is the call from America asking us to reevaluate the condition of our own national morality. Have we become a country of people who care more about the amount of money in our bank accounts than we do about the welfare of our neighbors? Have we become a country of people who spend more money on recreation than we do on charity? And have we become a country of people who credit our successes and stature to ourselves rather than to the God who has given them to us?

For over 200 years citizens of our country have answered America's call to wake-up and respond to whatever challenge has faced us. Again, America calls us. She asks us to waken to the challenges of education, of improving our society, and of reestablishing our national morality.

As a person on vacation choosing to answer or not to answer your wake-up call, you make a decision that affects only you and your plans for the day. But as an American, choosing to answer your country's wake-up call affects all of your fellow citizens not only for today, but perhaps for a lifetime, or perhaps even into that hopeful future we wish to create.

When you receive America's wake-up call, answer it.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to commend the Federal Trade

Commission on its job of protecting the American consumer from unscrupulous businesses and people who would defraud them of their hard earned money. Today, we reauthorize the FTC to continue the good work it has done on behalf of Americans since its creation in 1914.

As many of you know, The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] is an independent agency with a mandate to protect the public against unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent advertising and marketing practices. I believe that everyone agrees that this is one function that the Federal Government has a duty to perform on behalf of the citizens it serves.

The keystone of the American economy is the free enterprise system, which works, and works well, but only as long as it is not corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. When our economic system is hindered by monopolies or unjust actions, then people suffer and we are all harmed.

I rise to salute this agency and the excellent work it has done to protect the American consumer's right to make informed choices about the products, goods and services in the free market. And I urge every colleague of mine to support this bill and the principles it embodies.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF LONG ISLAND

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 5, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Korean War Veterans Association of Long Island, an organization dedicated to honoring the dedicated courage and selfless sacrifices of America's war veterans during the Korean conflict.

History has sometimes chosen to shine a less prominent light on the Korean war, but the sacrifices and heroic efforts of its veterans were just as important as those made in America's other conflicts. Because of the Korean War Veterans Association [KWVA], their sacrifices are recognized and honored more than ever before. Korean war veterans stand tall among all veterans, proud of all they have done to keep Democracy strong.

This Sunday, September 8, 1996, the central Long Island chapter will honor those who lost their lives during the Korean conflict when it dedicates a commemorative stone bearing the KWVA's logo during a ceremony at Calverton National Cemetery. Thousands of veterans and their families will be on hand to support the Central Long Island Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Association.

The Central Long Island Chapter of the KWVA was founded in 1989 by Bob Morga, to raise funds for a national monument in Washington, DC, which was dedicated on July 27, 1995. Central Long Island chapter members also worked to build a war memorial on Long Island, which was dedicated in June of 1992 at the Armed Forces Plaza in Hauppauge. Among those who helped make the Long Island memorial a reality was the late Suffolk County Legislator Rose Caracappa, whose tireless efforts inspired the Korean War Veterans Association to make her an honorary member.