

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 23, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, February 18 to 24 is designated as "National Engineers Week." This week is devoted to increasing the recognition of the contributions that engineering and technology make to the quality of our lives. During National Engineers Week, more than two dozen prominent engineers lead others in a variety of activities, from school visits to media forums.

National Engineers Week has been celebrated annually since 1951, and is always celebrated at the time of George Washington's birthday. This is a fitting tribute to our first President, who is also considered the Nation's first engineer. As President, Washington led a growing society toward technical advancements, invention, and education. Continuing that tradition in the Congress are the trained engineers we have in Senators JOHN GLENN and JOHN WARNER, Representatives ROSCOE BARTLETT, JOE BARTON, MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, BOB FILNER, JOHN HOSTETTLER, JAY KIM, WILLIAM LUTHER, L.F. PAYNE, JOE SKEEN, and Science Committee Ranking Minority Member GEORGE BROWN.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note the significance of National Engineers Week to education. By taking this time to visit with students of all grade levels, engineers are able to demonstrate practical applications of math, science, and engineering and converse with students about the role of engineers. Such interaction with our Nation's youth is essential as we move into the next century.

As we conclude National Engineers Week, I would like to recognize the National Engineers Week Committee, a coalition of engineering societies, corporations, and government agencies. Their efforts have made this week a successful and productive one.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEREK J. VANDER SCHAAF

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 23, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Deputy Inspector General Derek J. Vander Schaaf who is retiring on March 1, 1996, from the Department of Defense after more than 32 years of Government service. Mr. Vander Schaaf has been involved in Department of Defense management and operational matters for his entire career. He has an in-depth knowledge of Department of Defense organizations and programs based on his three decades of Department of Defense-relat-

ed work in the office of the inspector general, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, and active duty in the U.S. Army.

Mr. Vander Schaaf attended the University of South Dakota, and in 1961, received a bachelor of arts degree in political science and business administration. He received a master of arts degree in public administration in 1963 from the University of Massachusetts. In 1993, Mr. Vander Schaaf received an honorary doctor of laws from the University of South Dakota. After graduation from the University of South Dakota he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1961 and served on active duty with the Army's 24th Infantry Division in Germany from September 1963 to May 1965.

After leaving military service, Mr. Vander Schaaf joined the Office of the Secretary of Defense in 1965 and was employed by the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense as a program analyst.

In May 1968, Mr. Vander Schaaf joined the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, comptroller, where he was principally responsible for budgetary review of the military departments research, development, test and evaluation programs. After developing a reputation for budgetary and management expertise Mr. Vander Schaaf went to work with the House Committee on Appropriations as a senior staff adviser to the Subcommittee on Defense. During his tenure from 1972 to 1981, Mr. Vander Schaaf was principally involved in readiness issues, force deployments, logistics, medical, command and control, Reserve Force programs, and the Defense Department budget in general. During that time he authorized many reports for the committee dealing with overseas deployments, readiness, and the efficiency and effectiveness of Department of Defense operations.

In 1981, Mr. Vander Schaaf began his tenure as the deputy within the office of the inspector general and its predecessor, the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Review and Oversight. He played a vital role in the establishment and early development of the office and has been a key leader in all of the inspector general's major functions and activities, which include policy and oversight responsibilities for the Department of Defense's 18,000 auditors, investigators, inspectors. In the absence of an appointed inspector general, he has served as the acting inspector general for 5 of the last 9 years. He has earned wide respect from the private sector, his peers at the Department of Defense, and from Members of Congress for the professional and proactive role he has played in curbing fraud and abuse.

During Mr. Vander Schaaf's long distinguished career he has been the recipient of numerous awards and special recognitions including the Distinguished Federal Executive Award and the Meritorious Federal Executive Award. He is also a two-time recipient of the Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Department's highest civilian service

award. Mr. Vander Schaaf has even found time during his busy professional career to serve his community as president of the Ravenwood Civic Association, where I first met him when I served as a member of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. He has been a model neighbor, civic leader, and friend.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues have had the pleasure of working with Derek Vander Schaaf over the years and I know they join me in honoring him for his 32 years of public service congratulating him on a job well done and wish him and his wife, Karen, and their two children, Jill and Derek, Jr., continued success in the years ahead.

IRAN'S THREAT TO PERSIAN GULF'S SECURITY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 23, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the American people a potentially ominous situation for a region of the world to which the United States attaches great importance. It has always been in the interests of the United States to promote a balance of power in the Middle East and the peaceful flow of oil in the Persian Gulf. Stability and security has always been in the interests of our allies in the region as well and for the last 50 years has generally been a high priority in the execution of American foreign policy.

However, the recent sale of advanced cruise missiles by the People's Republic of China [PRC] to Iran is a threat to that same stability and flies directly in the face of American nonproliferation efforts. I highlight this sale, and emphasize its possibly destabilizing effects, for my colleagues and all Americans for several reasons.

First, the sale of these weapons by China is a blatant violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR], a global accord that was enacted in the hope of halting the spread of advanced missiles around the globe. With this recent weapons sale, China has clearly violated the agreement.

The repercussion of this sale in the region is undeniable. Iran's purchase of these weapons gives it the possibility of dramatically influencing, and potentially gaining control of, the gulf's important and lucrative shipping lanes—something Iran has sought for 17 years. There is no doubt that we must take this sale for what it is—an attempt by Iran to gain hegemony over the distribution of the region's valuable oil reserves. Iran's violent and aggressive recent past cannot allow us to be deceived into thinking that these weapons are to be used for any other but offensive purposes. This is pure and simple an offensive threat to both our, and the region's, commercial shipping industry.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Our interest in the region, and our past expense of resources to defend those interests, dictate the importance of not overlooking this recent action. We must ensure that the potential for any increased peaceful trade, due to the Middle East peace process, not be disrupted. We cannot allow the promise of a bright economic future for the Middle East and the Persian Gulf suffer at the hands of the despotic rulers in Iran. To counter that, I have recently cosponsored legislation that would deeply affect Iran's ability to do business and I strongly urge all my colleagues to do the same. These proposed economic sanctions will show that the United States has no intention of abandoning the gulf region to the terrorist whims of Iran's mullahs.

U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD:
MR. WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 23, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it was recently brought to my attention that a lot has happened over the last 50 years.

And you may well ask: Who doesn't know that? So something must have happened to bring that fact home to me, you are thinking. And you are right.

The fact that a lot has happened over the last 50 years was brought home to me in a most defining moment when our revered senior U.S. Senator from West Virginia, ROBERT C. BYRD, showed me a 50-year-old artifact of his long tenure as a public servant on behalf of the people of our great State.

Today, February 23, 1996, marks the half-century that has passed since ROBERT C. BYRD filed to run for his first public office, when he ran for the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Fifty years ago, on February 23, 1946, Senator BYRD paid the Raleigh County Circuit Clerk a fee of \$10 for filing.

More awesome still, in the telling of this story, is—first of all—Senator BYRD still has that original \$10 receipt No. 5333. The paper it is written on has yellowed with age and the passage of time that has made it as fragile as old parchment.

Second, after taking a closer look at that aging receipt, and given that at this time in our country's political history when fund raising for the big bucks necessary to win reelection has gone through the ceiling and into outer space, it was rather inspiring to note that the filing fee for public office 50 years ago was a whopping \$10.

And finally, I noted that in that 50-year period, the fee for filing for office in West Virginia has gone up by only \$23—to \$33—reflecting an increase of only 46 cents per year for 50 years.

Senator ROBERT C. BYRD might say that this alone should encourage all public-spirited young men and women in West Virginia and in the Nation to run for public office; it says that at least, the filing fee is no obstacle to the desire to serve—and that ROBERT C. BYRD has a well-aged, 50 year-old receipt to prove it.

Mr. Speaker, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD is one of the finest men to ever serve in the U.S.

Senate, indeed the finest to ever serve in both legislative bodies in the West Virginia Legislature, and who subsequently won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives prior to beginning his service in the Senate in 1958.

When I am asked to pay tribute to Senator BYRD—there is often so much to say, and so much that needs to be said for history's sake, lest we ever forget this man's devotion to the people of his State, but I find words often are not enough to pay tribute to his tireless efforts on behalf of West Virginians.

I have often heard the Senator quote, from what I believe is the Book of Proverbs, saying: "Without vision, the people will perish." I, and all West Virginians are quite certain that, without Senator BYRD's innate wisdom and certainly his vision of the future throughout the half-century of service he has given us, West Virginia would not have become the bulwark, it now is for statewide business development opportunities and other economic development projects.

In a State such as ours, economic recovery is not as swift as it is for other States once economic growth and stability for the Nation is strengthening. We have to work harder to bring in new business and industry and to create new jobs.

With an eye toward bringing new industries and new jobs to West Virginia, and secure in the knowledge of our State's countless attributes such as a willing and able labor supply, plentiful natural resources, a growing State infrastructure, spectacular scenery, and a good, clean, crime-free living environment—Senator BYRD's vision is going to help bring West Virginia into the 21st century equally as well prepared as other States.

But Senator BYRD isn't just about a 50-year-old receipt for having filed for his first public office, nor about his more recent successful efforts to bring about the very effective business development opportunities in our State.

Senator BYRD has always known, and has always acted on the knowledge, that for a State to grow and to thrive depends upon an educated citizenry. Educating our children and youth has always been in the forefront of his grand vision for improving West Virginia. By ensuring an educated citizenry, Senator BYRD has brought to fruition not only his dream, but all of West Virginia's, of capitalizing on our State's many resources—both human and capital.

Senator BYRD has put his considerable influence and concern to work to ensure our ability to enter into the growing fields of health care services and delivery, the information highway, computer science and technology, infrastructure building, school improvement, and reform which includes his strong support for libraries and literacy programs, to name only a few.

His dedication to growth in the fledgling travel and tourism industry in our State which is known for its grand, breathtaking beauty amidst rugged mountainous terrain, and for its early historical influence, often after bloody encounters, in bringing about fair labor laws to serve its working men and women, especially in the coal mining industry, is well documented.

It is through these kinds of exemplary initiatives that Senator BYRD more than any other single individual, has helped assure West Virginia's entry into the technological world of the 21st century fully prepared and raring to go.

Today, I am pleased to salute ROBERT C. BYRD as Senator, as mentor, as a personal

friend, and to wish him Godspeed as he labors in the vineyard of excellence in pursuit of an even stronger future for our State and its people. I know that as he has done in the past 50 years, Senator BYRD will today, kick off the next 50 years by continuing his work in ways that will give our people the natural dignity of a paycheck, the comfort of a job, the hope of parents for their children's future brought by education, the ability to find joy and pride in being a West Virginian, and the strength that comes from having a purpose in life and being prepared to meet all the challenges along the way.

Happy 50th anniversary, Senator BYRD.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 652, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to comment on the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This legislation, if properly implemented, has the potential to usher in an era of truly fair competition in all aspects of telecommunications. A decade or so ago, Judge Greene broke up Ma Bell, and consumers enjoyed a precipitous decline in the cost of long-distance service made possible by competition among 500 providers of long-distance service.

However, today we do not have competition in the local market. This legislation seeks to change that, and so I am pleased to see the President sign it into law.

But, Mr. Speaker, before any regional Bell company enters the long-distance market, there must be competition in its local market. That is what fair competition is all about.

Our job is not finished. Rather, it is vital that Congress keep vigilant oversight over the implementation of this act. If, instead of unleashing full blown competition, this legislation starts us on the path of having seven monopolies dominate local and long-distance service, we must intervene. I am very hopeful, that will not be necessary. The best way to ensure that this does not happen is if the FCC heeds the counsel of the Attorney General, who will be evaluating Bell company applications to enter the long-distance market.

Again, if implemented properly, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 will give consumers more choices for local telephone service without jeopardizing the benefits of competition they already enjoy in long distance.

LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to support the Interstate Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste Act of 1995. Regardless of the numerous procedural and environmental concerns which many of us have