

United States since 1945. In the last 5 years, 10 percent of all Hispanic-American veterinarians educated in the United States and 59 percent of all African-American veterinarians have come from the Tuskegee school.

The Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine, which continues to be the only school of veterinary medicine on the campus of a historically black college/university, is also the most racially, culturally, ethnically, and geographically diverse school of veterinary medicine in North America.

The Tuskegee school was accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association before its first class of five students were awarded the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1945. It has maintained that accreditation every year since then.

Since its founding, The Tuskegee University School of Medicine has graduated 1,376 men and women. Most of them still maintain productive careers in various specialties and subspecialties in clinical and non-clinical practices in 43 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 17 foreign countries.

Ten years ago, on May 14, 1986, the school established an International Center of Tropical Animal Health. It was the first center of its kind in the United States to offer the combination of education, research, and consultation services to Third World countries.

Graduates of the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine have contributed significantly to the betterment of their State and Nation. For 50 years, they not only have ministered to the medical and surgical needs of the pets and livestock of Alabamians, but they served on the frontlines of the war against disease, malnutrition, and animal and human suffering. They have worked to safeguard human and animal health and the environment through their knowledge of medicine and surgery, veterinary public health, food safety, epidemiology, and the human-animal interdependent relationship.

Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine truly is a national resource for veterinary medical education and a leader in minority veterinary medical education. And for this, we salute the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and congratulate it on 50 years of service.

HONORING SERGIO ZILLI

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate my uncle, Mr. Sergio Zilli, on the celebration of his 60th birthday. Uncle Serge has been an invaluable source of advice to me, in particular since I was sworn in to Congress.

Serge is a happily married family man. He and Carol have raised three wonderful children. he has a successful business career, and his outgoing nature has won him hundreds of friends through California.

His adventures in politics, however, have produced mixed results. Serge had a promising beginning when he was elected student body president at Jefferson Grammar School in Tracy, CA, and he has always been active in civic affairs.

In the early 1970's, he made a run for the congressional seat held by a former member of this body, the Honorable John J McFall. Serge made a mighty effort, but the incumbent held on.

Nearly 20 years later, with Serge's support, I was elected to essentially the same seat. Thank you for your support, Uncle Serge, and best wishes on your 60th birthday.

BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to Congress in the fall of 1994, I was extremely honored to represent the people of the 16th District of California, and I was also deeply honored to succeed one of the great legislators in the history of this body, Congressman Don Edwards. As the longtime chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Mr. Edwards is widely respected as one of the foremost protectors of our Constitution and civil liberties.

He recently published an analysis of the House antiterrorism bill in our hometown newspaper, the San Jose Mercury News, and I wanted to share his expert insight with my colleagues and his former colleagues.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Mar. 8, 1996]

BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

(By Don Edwards)

Once again, in the name of a worthy objective, Congress is considering legislation that aims straight at the heart of the Constitution. The concern is fighting terrorism. The proposed solution, however, is a comprehensive death penalty and anti-terrorism bill that would do nothing to strengthen the nation's defenses against terrorism. What it would do is undermine fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. The right to confront your accusers is one of those basic rights. Our very concept of due process assumes that a person cannot be punished by the government on the basis of secret evidence. As the great Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter observed, "Fairness can rarely be obtained by secret, one-sided determination of facts."

Yet the pending legislation would allow the government to deport legal aliens, including long-term residents, through Star Chamber proceedings where the evidence is made known to a judge, but is kept from the accused and his or her lawyer. Imagine defending yourself against this charge: "We are going to deport you because we think you are a terrorist but we won't tell you why."

Another provision in the bill would give Cabinet officials the power to label a foreign group "terrorist" and make it a crime for American citizens to support the lawful, peaceful activities of that group. It should be—and already is—a crime to support violent activity, but Americans have always been free to support political and humanitarian activities of foreign groups, from the African National Congress to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Another step backward in the pending terrorism bill is the repeal of a modest provision I sponsored to keep the FBI from inves-

tigating political activities of domestic groups. Some will remember the FBI's worthless investigations in the 1980s of U.S. citizens opposed to our foreign policy in Central America. In the name of fighting international terrorism, the FBI monitored peaceful demonstrations against U.S. military aid to El Salvador, spied on groups housed in churches, and interviewed travelers to Nicaragua. After the FBI finally admitted that the whole exercise was a waste of resources, I added a small provision to the 1994 crime bill saying that the FBI could not open an investigation of "support for terrorism" solely on the basis of political activities protected under the First Amendment. Repealing my amendment would send precisely the wrong message to the FBI, encouraging the Bureau to investigate U.S.-based groups that express lawful political views in a violent struggle abroad.

A terrorism bill already passed by the Senate contains all of these provisions plus others that would allow FBI agents to obtain private records without a court order, permit the use of illegally seized wiretap evidence, and expand federal jurisdiction over state crimes.

Worse yet, the terrorism bill has become a legislative Christmas tree, on which an assortment of amendments are being hung. Most distressingly, an amendment has been added that would gut the historical right of habeas corpus, under which federal courts have insisted that the U.S. Constitution be followed in state court proceedings.

Groups from across the political spectrum—from the ACLU to the National Rifle Association—oppose the bill. Worried Congressional leaders have offered what they call a compromise bill, but they have left untouched the most odious provisions dealing with secret evidence, criminal penalties for support of political and humanitarian activities, and habeas corpus.

It's not as if the United States has been defenseless against terrorism. To the contrary, the current legal authorities have proven quite sufficient. In two successful prosecutions in New York, the Justice Department won convictions for the World Trade Center bombing and for a planned series of attacks against the United Nations, tunnels and other landmarks. The FBI promptly arrested suspects in the Oklahoma City bombing. In December, federal agents arrested two men for attempting to bomb an IRS building in Nevada, and FBI agents reached across the Pacific to arrest a man in the Philippines plotting attacks on U.S. aircraft.

The success of law enforcement in responding to terrorism without this legislation should be evidence enough that there is no need for new government powers. Nonetheless, the legislative process grinds on, as both parties fear political fallout for appearing to do nothing about terrorism. Congress should take note of the near total absence of public support for this legislation. It is time for Congress to show restraint and reject this latest legislative assault on the Constitution.

FEDERAL AGENCY ANTI-LOBBYING ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today with 51 of my distinguished colleagues, the Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act. I am also pleased that Senator STEVENS

will be introducing this legislation in the Senate.

For those of us who have been in Washington for a few years now, no matter how many times you think you've seen it all, you can rest assured you haven't. Washington wonders never cease. You can only scratch your head and ask yourself—Is this really happening? That is exactly why I am here—I have some unbelievable examples of what Federal bureaucrats are doing with our tax money.

Initially it was just a trickle—and then a flood of Members, who came to see me loaded down with examples of lobbying materials prepared by Federal agencies. Not just a single agency, but several agencies all across the Government. How can taxpayer money be used by Federal agencies to prepare materials expressly for the purpose of assisting outside groups in order to stir up grassroots support or opposition for legislative proposals pending before Congress? Often these materials are under the guise of being informational or educational fact sheets—but clearly they are not. In other cases, they are a lot more blatant such as invitations to briefings for lobbyists to educate them on the agency's view of a particular piece of legislation. They are clearly political materials created for the specific purpose of influencing Congress on the outcome of legislation.

As they say, the proof is in the pudding and there are numerous examples that have been brought to my attention. These include an employee check stub from the Department of Veterans Affairs opposing the House budget plan, Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to attend a briefing to oppose the Mica commerce legislation, and a letter from the National Spa and Pool Institute complaining about receiving lobbying materials from an agency that regulates their industry, EPA.

You might ask, as I did, isn't there already a law on the books that covers this activity. How can this be happening? The law on the books, the Anti-Lobbying Act, was passed in 1919 and is a criminal statute. The law itself is unclear, and has been the subject of numerous opinions, often conflicting, on what it means. During the last 75 years, no one has ever been prosecuted under the law. Having DOJ as the enforcing agency is like the fox guarding the chicken coop. Existing law needs to be clarified—and we need a civil statute. The most recent interpretation of the law is so narrow that unless there is an explicit request by an agency to contact Members of Congress, then there is no violation of the law.

This bill is modeled after a provision that has been included in the Interior Appropriations bill since 1978. The amendment covers only Federal agencies and provides that no funds would be used for any activity that is intended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal including preparation of pamphlets, kits, booklets, etc. However, Federal officials can continue to communicate directly with Members of Congress, and provide information, and respond to requests from Members. In addition, the President, Vice President, Senate-confirmed appointees, and other White House officials would be able to continue to communicate positions to the public. The Comptroller General would enforce the provision if funds have been expended in violation; in addition, the GAO must report on the implementation of the legislation 1 year after enactment.

This is a balanced bill that would still allow the administration to effectively communicate its views. At the same time, this provision will eliminate and even protect the GS-12 career employee from lobbying or being forced to lobby grassroots organizations. Federal employees should be administering programs passed by Congress—not campaigning with taxpayer dollars.

This bill is endorsed by a number of national organizations including the National Taxpayers Union, NFIB, Chamber of Commerce, Competitive Enterprise Institute, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, Citizens Against Government Waste, Chamber of Commerce, and others.

The bottom line is that this is good Government reform. Taxpayer dollars should not be used for lobbying by Government bureaucrats. I urge support of this legislation by all my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE COHEN,
INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL
COACH OF THE YEAR

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise a man from the Third District of Minnesota who exemplifies the unconquerable spirit of America, a man who overcame tremendous personal pain and, through outstanding dedication, perseverance and leadership, coached the U.S.A. Junior Baseball team to the world title.

As a result, he has been recognized by his peers around the world as the best in his field for 1996.

Steve Cohen of Plymouth, MN, recently was named International Baseball Coach of the Year by the International Baseball Association.

Steve is the son of a longtime and close personal friend of mine, Phil Cohen. Many of you in this Chamber and the other know Phil Cohen, who for many years worked for Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota. His son, Steve, is the baseball coach at North Hennepin Community College in Brooklyn Park, MN, in Minnesota's Third Congressional District.

But I want to talk about more than what happened on the field of every ballplayer's dreams. For Steve Cohen was also living out any son's worst nightmare, all at the same time.

Steve Cohen's impressive accomplishments are made all the more inspiring by the personal courage and fortitude he showed last year as coach of Team USA. Steve led his players to a 10-0 victory over the Chinese Taipei squad in the final game of the World Junior Baseball Championship at historic Fenway Park in Boston on August 20. It was the first title for Team USA since 1989.

Fenway Park is known for its left field wall, the Green Monster, which rises high above the park. That wall is not far from home, but it is a difficult task, even for a player with the biggest heart, to hit the ball over the Monster with the swing of the bat.

Steve Cohen could have succumbed to the wall of pain and disappointment he was facing. He was far from home, too, far from his mother, Bev Cohen. Bev was suffering from

terminal cancer back in Minnesota. Steve did not know if he would make it home in time to see his mother before she passed away.

But Steve Cohen showed the heart of a champion, leading his Team USA to the world title.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Cohen put his personal trauma behind him and focused his remarkable baseball mind and superior teaching skills on his young players. And he successfully scaled that wall climbed only by champions with real heart.

Thankfully, Steve made it home in time to present his mother Bev the gold medal before she passed on. Wearing his Team USA uniform, Steve Cohen gave his mother a tremendous lift.

In her typical style, Bev Cohen told her son: "If you hadn't won that gold medal, I'd have booted you out of the house."

Bev Cohen died on Labor Day, 1995, shortly after Steve Cohen got back home. Steve Cohen called his mother "a real war horse" during that awful time when Bev was suffering so greatly.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Cohen is a war horse, too, with a heart the size of a stallion's. Combining his inspiring leadership, courage, teaching skills, and keen baseball eye, Steve Cohen brought Team USA the world championship.

And then Steve Cohen brought his mother back home one final, joyous gift, the gift only a child raised so lovingly and so well could give.

So, we will all rise together later this year when, on September 14, in Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Baseball Association presents Steve Cohen with his award as International Baseball Coach of the Year.

Steve Cohen scaled a wall that few are capable of climbing, putting aside personal pain of the worst kind to lead his team past such talented teams as those from Cuba, Australia, and Taipei.

Mr. Speaker, this honor is truly well deserved. And we all know Bev Cohen's smile will be shining like a lighthouse out in left when Steve receives his award.

The people of Minnesota are proud of Steve Cohen, the courageous, compassionate person and outstanding coach. Steve Cohen represents the spirit of Minnesota and is a real credit to our State and Nation.

Baseball fans everywhere thank you, Coach Cohen, and salute you on being named International Baseball Coach of the Year.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR H.R.
1020

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of H.R. 1020, the Integrated Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Act of 1995, a bill that will make the Federal Government live up to its promise of building and operating a high-level nuclear waste repository by January 31, 1998. While nearly 200 of my colleagues have cosponsored H.R. 1020, there are several that were unable to do so after the bill was put on the House calendar. I would like to acknowledge the following Members as