

Community College on its 40th anniversary celebration. On Saturday, April 27, 1996, members of the community, Cerritos College staff, and city officials will join in celebrating 40 years of providing exemplary educational opportunities to area residents.

Cerritos Community College was established on June 10, 1955, when residents of Norwalk, Carmenita, Bloomfield, and other elementary districts voted to form a junior college district. The proposed college site was acquired on December 5, 1956, and soon after, construction began. By the end of 1959, eight buildings had been completed on campus, and funds were made available to provide the remaining facilities to accommodate a student body of 3,500 students. By 1961, the campus was beginning to look like a college, with the completion of four more buildings. In 1964, the campus included 95 acres, and 15 permanent buildings. By 1965, the enrollment of 10,000 students exceeded the expectations of all associated with the college.

By 1966, the college had grown to 135 acres, and soon after, enrollment exceeded 11,000 students. The administration and board of trustees turned to building the excellence of the academic program, which already had a strong foundation. Innovation in satellite courses, televised instruction, open entry classes, and the move into audio-visual instruction marked the coming decade. By 1972, enrollment reached an astonishing 17,000 students.

By its 25th anniversary, Cerritos College had educated nearly 250,000 students since it first opened its doors. Course offerings had expanded, a satellite campus had been implemented, and faculty and staff had grown to meet the community's needs. The college today has a automated on-line system, a modern teleconference center, and a learning assistance lab.

Today, Cerritos College serves area communities with a combined population of more than 450,000, and has an assessment value exceeding one billion dollars. Thousands of Cerritos College graduates have gone on to become distinguished members of the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Cerritos Community College staff, administrators, President Fred Gaskin, and the board of trustees for being a part of Cerritos Community College's 40 years of valuable service to and education of our community.

DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 1996

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that would require television broadcast stations to dedicate at least 5 percent of their advertising time to public service announcements on drug and substance abuse.

Drug abuse and illegal narcotics trafficking are skyrocketing. Cocaine, heroin, marijuana and designer drug use have dramatically increased in the last 3 years particularly among our young people. Many education and expensive drug treatment programs have failed.

My colleagues, it is critical that we fight illegal narcotics on four fronts: interdiction; en-

forcement; education; and treatment. It is critical that we reduce demand and find better, more effective means of increasing drug education.

During the past few years one of the key participants in the drug education war, television, has shirked its responsibility. Television broadcasting in the United States, a publicly granted franchise, has backslided in its public responsibility and public obligation. Since 1991, support for antidrug messages in the media has decreased from one message per day to almost zero.

Mr. Speaker, nothing in our society influences children and adults more than television. Television in many instances has a greater influence than home, church and school. Television has a public service responsibility to assist America in a national crisis—and we have a national crisis with drug and substance abuse.

We all know how television changes perceptions and attitudes in our society. Devoting a small fraction of airtime and public airwaves to fighting the drug war and ridding our children and Nation of this scourge is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in reversing the disturbing trend toward drug use. Help our children and all Americans by cosponsoring this important bill.

RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday April 25, 1996

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will afford U.S. nationals the opportunity to participate in reserve office training corps scholarship programs.

Under current law, American Samoans born in American Samoa are considered U.S. nationals. These are persons who owe their allegiance to the United States, but are not U.S. citizens. Persons born in American Samoa are the only persons in the world who are given this status, as persons born on all other U.S. soil may become U.S. citizens by right of birth.

Also under current law, only U.S. citizens are authorized to enlist in the Reserve Officer Training Corps, or ROTC for short, scholarship programs, and only U.S. citizens are eligible to become military and naval officers.

The legislation I am introducing today would require U.S. national residents residing in a State of the United States and desiring to apply for a ROTC scholarship program, to file an application to become a naturalized citizen within 60 days of being accepted into the program. The legislation would also require U.S. nationals who are not residents of a State of the United States, to become a resident of a State, and to file an application to become a naturalized citizen within 60 days of becoming a resident as defined in our immigration laws.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation strikes a fair balance between two competing interests. On the one hand, it gives the resident of American Samoa the same opportunities to become military and naval officers as the residents of the States and the other territories. On the other hand, while keeping the requirement that all military and naval officers be

U.S. citizens, it requires U.S. nationals to prove their willingness to serve our country in a timely manner, thereby ensuring that taxpayer dollars are not spent on someone who will later prove ineligible for service.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a copy of the legislation with my statement.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ELIGIBILITY OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS FOR ADVANCED TRAINING IN THE SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Section 2104(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or national" after "citizen";

(2) at the end of paragraph (6), by striking "and";

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(8) if he is a national but not a citizen of the United States, agree in writing that he will—

"(A) if he is not a resident of a State (within the meaning of chapter 2 of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. 1421-1459), become a resident of a State (within such meaning) before commencing the program for advanced training; and

"(B) file an application for naturalization within 60 days after the later of—

"(i) the date that he meets the requirements for naturalization in section 316(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1436); or

"(ii) the date that he is accepted into the program for advanced training."

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AS MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

(a) GENERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 2107(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or national" after "citizen";

(2) at the end of paragraph (4), by striking "and";

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking the period and inserting "and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) if he is a national but not a citizen of the United States, agree in writing that he will—

"(A) if he is not a resident of a State (within the meaning of chapter 2 of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. 1421-1459) become a resident of a State (within in such meaning) before commencing the financial assistance program; and

"(B) file an application for naturalization within 60 days after the later of—

"(i) the date that he meets the requirements for naturalization in section 316(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1436); or

"(ii) the date that he is accepted into the financial assistance program."

(b) ARMY RESERVE AND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 2107a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or national" after "citizen";

(2) at the end of paragraph (5), by striking "and";

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) if he is a national but not a citizen of the United States, agree in writing that he will—

"(A) if he is not a resident of a State (within the meaning of chapter 2 of title III of the

Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. 1421-1459, become a resident of a State (with-in such meaning) before commencing the financial assistance program; and

"(B) file an application for naturalization within 60 days after the later of—

"(i) the date that he meets the requirements for naturalization in section 316(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1436) or

"(ii) the date that he is accepted into the financial assistance program."

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT

Section 12102(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "or" the first place such term appears;

(2) by inserting a comma after "United States" the first place such term appears; and

(3) by inserting ", or is a national of the the United States eligible (as provided in sections 2104 (b), 2207(b), or 2107a(b) of this title) for advanced training in, or financial assistance as a member of, the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps" after the close parenthesis

HONORING THE SYKES VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Sykes Volunteer Fire Department. These brave, civic minded people giving freely of their time so that we may all feel safer at night.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a volunteer firefighter. To quote one of my local volunteers, "These firemen must have an overwhelming desire to do for others while expecting nothing in return."

Preparation includes twice-monthly training programs in which they have live drills, study the latest videos featuring the latest in fire fighting tactics, as well as attend seminars where they can obtain the knowledge they need to save lives. Within a year of becoming a volunteer firefighter, most attend the Tennessee Fire Training School in Murfreesboro where they undergo further, intensified training.

When the residents of my district go to bed at night, they know that should disaster strike and their home catch fire, well-trained and qualified volunteer fire departments are ready and willing to give so graciously and generously of themselves. This peace of mind should not be taken for granted.

By selflessly giving of themselves, they ensure a safer future for us all. We owe these volunteer fire departments a debt of gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR DISASTER

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 1996

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear

disaster, and to urge support for closing the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant.

It was 10 years ago, April 26, 1986 that reactor No. 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant exploded. And the effects of that explosion are still with us today. Millions of people, including more than a million children, were exposed to the high levels of radiation that escaped from the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant. Many have suffered the consequences of that exposure, which has led to thyroid cancer, birth defects, diseases of the immune system and more.

The world has responded to the suffering of the people affected by the Chernobyl disaster. The Ukrainian-American community, the Belarusian-American community, the Moldovan-American community, the Russian-American community and other Eastern and Central European-American communities have led the way, sending millions of dollars and teams of doctors and nurses to help the relief efforts. But even 10 years after this disaster, the effects of Chernobyl are still with us. There is much work left to do.

I have introduced, with other Members of Congress, a resolution to help ensure that the world and the people most directly affected by Chernobyl will one day be able to put this tragedy behind them. The resolution urges the Government of Ukraine to continue its efforts to close all the nuclear reactors at Chernobyl in a safe and expeditious manner. It calls upon the President of the United States to continue to support the process of closing the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant. It calls upon the President to continue and enhance humanitarian, medical, social impact planning, and hospital development assistance for Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, and other nations most directly affected by the Chernobyl disaster. It calls upon the President to encourage national and international health organizations to expand the scope of research into the public health effects of Chernobyl. And it recognizes April 26, 1996, as the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster.

The people of the United States have a deep interest in freedom and democracy in Eastern and Central Europe, which will contribute to peace and prosperity around the world. Our efforts to assist the nations affected by the Chernobyl disaster will benefit all nations, including our own. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO JOE GROSCOST ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and recognize an outstanding citizen from Sandusky, OH. Mr. Joe Groscost will be retiring from his distinguished career of teaching and coaching at the conclusion of the 1995-96 school team.

Joe started his coaching career as an assistant swim coach at Perkins High School in 1966. He became the head coach in the fall of 1967. Joe started one of the first girls' high school swim programs in northwest Ohio in 1978. His record as a head coach is outstanding.

ing. He holds the Ohio State High School record for the number of victories as a head coach at one high school with 455 wins and 136 losses. His teams have garnered more than 135 titles. He was selected Boys Northwest District Coach of the Year five times plus Girls District Coach of the Year two times.

Mr. Groscost founded the Vacationland Swim Club in 1970 to promote swimming and fitness in his community. The club has been in continuous existence since that time and is an asset to Sandusky community. Mr. Groscost also started a learn-to-swim program that has been instrumental in teaching young children how to swim and water safety.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. "G" as he is affectionately known, has been a positive influence on the lives of the many young men and women who have come in contact with him. He has been instrumental in guiding many teens and has provided constructive assistance to people that have come into contact with Joe even after their high school days were over.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the successful accomplishments of Joe Groscost and to wonderful example he has set for others.

ERMA BOMBECK: AN AMERICAN MODEL

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Erma Bombeck, who passed away on April 23, 1996. Erma Bombeck, columnist, suburban housewife, and life philosopher shared her humor with America for 25 years. Ms. Bombeck celebrated the day to day chaos and hysteria of suburban life in her syndicated column "At Wits End."

Ms. Bombeck lives on in best selling books such as: "The Grass Is Always Greener Over the Septic Tank," and "If Life Is a Bowl of Cherries, What Am I Doing in the Pits?" A true humanist, in 1989 Ms. Bombeck wrote a touching tribute to children surviving cancer titled, "I Want To Grow Hair, I Want To Grow Up, I Want To Go To Boise." She then benevolently went on to donate her \$1.5 million advance fee to cancer research, 3 years before she was diagnosed with the dreadful disease. After a bout with breast cancer, she was stricken with a fatal kidney disease. Although she received a kidney transplant in early April, she was unable to recover.

As a resident of Arizona, we are proud that such a talented woman made her home in our beautiful State. Erma Bombeck will be remembered for bringing everyday life to a comedic artform. The columns, which are her legacy, will be proudly displayed for years to come in a place of honor all across America, the family refrigerator.

IN HONOR OF DR. WILLIAM "BILL" SENN

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 1996

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Dr. W.L.