

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, earlier today we had an opportunity to open the Government in its entirety and put people back to work and to make sure that the taxpayers were getting the services for which they are paying. That opportunity was denied us when the Chair failed to recognize the privileged resolution of the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

That opportunity continues to be denied us because 20 Republicans cannot find their way to come forward and vote to open the Government. One hundred ninety-eight Democrats are prepared to vote. What we need are 20 good Republicans who put the interests of this Nation ahead of the interests of partisan politics, just 20 good Republicans out of the entire Republican caucus to come forward and let us open up this Government, and the negotiations at the White House can continue.

Everybody who is a party to those negotiations seems to believe one another is negotiating in good faith. There is no reason to hold the Government of the United States hostage, to hold small business hostage, to hold veterans hostage, and to hold other segments of this Government and its population hostage.

#### IN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED HOUSE RECESS TO JANUARY 23

(Mr. DAVIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, frankly we have had several opportunities to open up the Government. We had one just a few minutes ago in overriding the President's veto on State, Commerce and Justice that would have put hundreds of thousands back to work. Our side of the aisle supported it, yours did not. The President has had an opportunity to sign a number of appropriation bills, he has not.

But I support the resolution. I will be one of the Republicans that will vote to open up the Government. I will come and sign a discharge petition or anything else. I think this has gone on too long. I think we all look ridiculous at this point, and it is important that we open up the Government, get people back to work and start paying the people who have been doing the work over the Christmas holidays and are not getting their full paychecks. They are now having to borrow and go to credit unions to do it.

I would also add, I understand there may be a motion here tomorrow to recess this House until January 23 subject to the call of the Chair. That is something I am going to oppose. I think it is wrong for us to go home, take another vacation, with pay, and leave once again hundreds of thousands of Federal employees with their situations unresolved and that would mean

another 2 or 3 weeks without pay. I will do everything I can to oppose that, Mr. Speaker.

#### ANOTHER VOTE AGAINST HOUSE RECESS

(Mr. WYNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I too want to join the chorus of folks objecting to the idea that we might, and it is inconceivable, but that we might actually recess tomorrow to January 23. We have got the people's business to do.

Somehow folks on the other side of the aisle think that these are the President's employees or they think that they are the Democrats' employees, but the fact remains that they are the taxpayers' employees and they ought to be allowed to do the taxpayers' business. We have lost a lot throughout this process, a lot of services, a lot of productivity, a lot of employee loyalty, and we ought to try to recover that by putting these people back to work as soon as possible.

We do not have a deal right now. We should stay here and continue working toward a deal. There are folks on this side of the aisle that are willing to accept a 7-year balanced budget. All we are saying is let us keep working to get people back to work.

It is not just Federal employees. We have contract employees, thousands of contract employees, and at the end of the day they are not going to be paid unless we change the rules of the game. They are out of actual cash dollars to feed their families. We have imposed a lot of pain. It is time to sit down and address the problem.

#### BEGOSH BECOMES FIRST AMERICAN CASUALTY IN BOSNIA

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, one of my constituents, 23-year old Specialist Martin John Begosh of Rockville, a graduate of Wheaton High School, became the first American casualty of the President's deployment of United States troops to Bosnia.

Specialist Begosh and his patrol in the 709th military police battalion were reconnoitering roads in the Tuzla area when his Humvee ran over a land mine. He was lucky not to have been killed; as it is, he may be permanently disabled because the blast shattered much of the bone in his right foot.

I was pleased this weekend to speak with Specialist Begosh's parents, who expressed great relief that their son was out of harm's way, as well as great pride in their son's devotion to duty and country and in his being awarded the purple heart—let us hope it is the only one that need be presented in the Bosnia operation.

This weekend, Specialist Begosh's grandparents will be celebrating their fiftieth anniversary. I have written to the Secretary of the Army asking that, if he is fit to travel, Specialist Begosh be evacuated to the Washington area in time to join his family for this special event. I hope that this request will be approved.

□ 1815

#### THE HUMAN EFFECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing wrong with Congress having an honest debate on a 7-year budget. That is democracy. There is something terribly wrong when the Speaker of this House today prohibited democracy from working in preventing us from being able to vote cleanly, and clearly, and quickly to reopen the Government.

Let me tell you some of the victims of that decision by the Speaker and House Republicans. This letter from my district, a former welfare recipient, now a Federal employee, basically had to cancel his child's 9-year-old birthday because he could not get paid. This letter from my district is a Government employee who cannot buy insulin for his diabetes problem. This letter is from a woman in my district, a Federal employee whose husband lost his private-sector job recently and she cannot get paid as a VA employee. They are not sure if they will keep the mortgage on their home. This is a letter from a woman in my district, a hardworking Federal employee who had to borrow money from her mother in order to pay rent. Finally, this, along with many other letters, is a letter from someone who needed a bone marrow transplant operation, cannot get it done because of Speaker GINGRICH and the House Republicans' decision today. That is wrong.

#### TRAGIC EFFECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. DURBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN. I thank my friend, the gentleman from Illinois, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules of this House reported out a resolution that will come to the floor tomorrow that would have this Congress go on recess until January 23 while the Government is shut down, Federal employees are locked out of their jobs, the American public is locked out of their Government. We have done this before.

I would urge this body not to do it again. This will haunt us for the rest of

our careers. We cannot go home without doing our jobs.

If we recess, it means that 760,000 Federal employees will not get paid at all for the next paycheck. They will not be able to make their rent. They will not make their mortgage. They will not be able to make their car payments. They will not even be able to put food, many of them, on the table for their children.

Do not do this to the career civil servants who support this Government. We are all in this together. All of the American people have an interest in the Government running efficiently and effectively and fairly.

#### IN MEMORIAM: ROBERT JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF JET MAGAZINE

(Mr. JACKSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let me first offer my condolences to the family of the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO].

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to honor the memory of a great and cherished man, pioneer, and leader, Mr. Robert Edward Johnson of Chicago, associate publisher and executive editor of Jet magazine.

A longtime family friend and mentor, Mr. Johnson bridged the gap between African-American journalists of the past and the media celebrities of today. His life traced that of the civil rights era—a Morehouse College classmate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., he was the first reporter of a major publication on the scene of the Montgomery bus boycott. He critically linked social action with mass communication, thereby changing the complexion of American journalism and propelling our historic struggle to victory.

Through his example, he challenged and inspired his progeny to strive for excellence. For his immense contribution to our Nation and our world, we shall remember and honor him with eternal gratitude. Our deepest thoughts and prayers are with his wife Naomi—Nemi—their children, grandchildren, and numerous loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a biography of Mr. Johnson's lifetime achievements and contributions.

Robert Edward Johnson died Wednesday morning, December 27, 1995 at his Hyde Park, Chicago home after a long illness. He was laid to rest on Tuesday, January 2nd. He was a role model and mentor for thousands of journalists and a friend and confidant of many, including entertainment superstars like Bill Cosby and Michael Jackson and people of all walks of life. He loved everybody and got as much joy out of telling the stories of unheralded people in Jet as he got out of telling the stories of world leaders and celebrities. He was the author of the book, "Bill Cosby: In Words and Pictures." Johnson covered some of the major stories of the time and was the first representative of a

major national publication on the scene at the beginning of the Montgomery Bus boycott. A graduate of Morehouse College, where he was a classmate of Martin Luther King Jr., and a student of the great educator Benjamin E. Mays, Johnson played a major role in helping to publicize the King crusade in America and in Chicago.

John H. Johnson, chairman and CEO of Johnson Publishing Company, said, "The company has lost a great editor, and I have lost a dear friend. Bob Johnson was a great journalist who inspired and taught tens of thousands of aspiring journalists, Black and White. During his 42-year career as Jet managing editor and executive editor, he helped change the color of American journalism."

Born in Montgomery, Alabama on August 13, 1922, and reared in Birmingham, Alabama, he was an active journalist for most of his 73 years. He began his career as a child, throwing papers for local dailies, selling editions of Black weeklies on street corners, and founding his high school newspaper, the Westfield Trail Blazer. At Morehouse College, from which he graduated in 1948, he edited the Morehouse Maroon Tiger and was a stringer for national newspapers. In 1952, he received a master's degree in journalism from Syracuse University.

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and was transferred to editorial duties at Treasure Island's Naval Base in Masthead, which published a racist joke that was offensive to African Americans. He later became the first African American managing editor of the weekly tabloid.

Johnson's professional career began in 1948 with the Atlanta Daily World, where he later became city editor. He joined the Jet staff in February 1953, two years after it was founded by Publisher John H. Johnson, and played a major role in the success of the weekly newsmagazine which is known around the world.

Johnson covered stories in Europe, Asian, and Africa. In 1972, he was among the journalist who accompanied President Nixon to Russia, Poland, Austria and Iran. In 1979, he accompanied U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young on a trade mission tour of Africa.

Johnson was cited repeatedly for his contributions to journalism. He was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and was associated with the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, the World Federation of Scottish Societies, the DuSable Museum of African American History, Alpha Kappa Delta, National Black Journalist Association, the Chicago Headline Club, Operation Push, the NAACP and National Urban League. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Dillard University and received honorary degrees from Dillard, Morehouse College, Miles College and Texas College. He was a member of University Church.

He is survived by his wife Naomi (Nemi) Cole Johnson, their three children, Bobbye Johnson, Attorney Janet Johnson-Vinon and Robert III; two grandchildren, Chloe and Cole Johnson-Vinon; three brothers, Percy Johnson of Dayton, Ohio; Washington Johnson and J.C. Johnson of Birmingham, Ala.; one sister, Lena Pace of Birmingham, Ala. and a host of nieces, nephews and friends.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### UPDATE ON BOSNIA MISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, in all of this business about the budget, there are some dedicated Americans we should not overlook.

The votes in this Chamber on the issue of Bosnia do not end our interest or attention to the American forces now arriving in that troubled region.

Mr. Speaker, we should continue to show our attention to the mission and concern for the troops. It is our sincere wish that their mission be successful and safe. Our uniformed Americans, who will be in the Balkans on an unprecedented peace mission, are professional and well-trained. So far, our troops have been well-received by the people of Bosnia. As we begin the new year, our thoughts and prayers are with our service men and women in that sad corner of the world.

As our troops slowly occupy the Tuzla sector, I have four concerns—let me spell them out:

The first is that of accidents to our troops. Already, one of our soldiers, Specialist Martin Begosh from Maryland, has been injured by a land mine as he drove his Humvee vehicle along a back road.

Second is the threat of terrorists who oppose the peace process. We know there will be rogue elements on each side, who do not favor the Dayton peace agreement. The Bosnian Moslem Government has agreed to expel Iranians and other fundamentalist forces, but the terrorist threat is still one of concern.

Third, the American efforts to equip and train the Moslem-Croat Federation may well cause our forces problems as the Serbs might view Americans as enemies and federation forces may expect favors. In addition, we should be particularly concerned with the end-game associated with this effort. We should ask ourselves whether the equip and train mission will lead to a longterm security guarantee in the region.

Fourth is the possibility of mission creep. Already, two American counterfire radar system units are going to Sarajevo, which is in the French sector. Also, an article in this morning's Washington Post discusses the danger of United States Army involvement in both investigating Serb atrocities and participating in Bosnian political and judicial matters.

Let us closely follow the American military effort in Bosnia, and at the same time be mindful of the four concerns just mentioned. I know that all Members of this body wish only the best for our troops, wherever they may be, especially those who will attempt to bring stability to a war-torn region. The troops should know that this body will support them and assist them in this unique challenge.

So as we begin the year 1996, we wish these fine Americans all the best.