

all-important task of selecting which of our area's fine young men and women will receive a congressional nomination to our Nation's service academies.

Professionally, Bob has contributed to the growth of Lincoln Community Bank for 30 years beginning on July 1, 1967. He has worked in various capacities during those years, serving as treasurer, secretary, senior vice president, executive vice president, and most recently as president. Under his leadership, Lincoln has truly been a bank of the community on Milwaukee's southside—helping families finance their first homes and send their children to college.

Bob will be honored at an appreciation dinner May 21 where his many friends and colleagues will appropriately thank him for his leadership and hard work. I am confident that the skills and knowledge he has gained over the years will serve him well in his new position. Bet wishes, Bob.

IN HONOR OF DAVID H. BROWN

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 3, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life achievements of David H. Brown, who retires after 33 years of Federal service assuring safe and efficient airways.

During his long career, Mr. Brown worked with the Federal Aviation Administration as an air traffic control specialist in Oberlin and in Toledo, OH. As Mr. Brown's career progressed, he moved to Cleveland's Hopkins Air Traffic Control Tower, Detroit's Air Traffic Control Tower, and was promoted to supervisor, in which capacity he served in Boston and Toledo.

Mr. Brown was selected as an evaluation inspector for the Office of Air Traffic System Effectiveness, Evaluation Division at Washington Headquarters and ended his service as the assistant manager for operations in Cleveland.

Mr. Brown earned the respect and recognition of his superiors and peers. He is known for his vast knowledge and experience with air traffic control. He possesses a wide array of management and leadership skills.

Throughout his career, Mr. Brown received numerous performance awards, achievement awards, letters of commendation and of appreciation.

The airways of the midwest and northern Ohio are safer for Mr. Brown's vigilance and experience. We acknowledge his retirement from Government service with deep appreciation and supreme gratitude.

HONORING HAROLD SHOWALTER

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 3, 1997*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the outstanding service of Harold Showalter, who is retiring after 41 years of service to Fayetteville-Perry Local Schools. During his remarkable career, he has been a music-drama teacher, English teacher, librar-

ian, high school principal, director of District Media/Computer, and director of District Library/Media.

Among his numerous awards and honors, Mr. Showalter is the recipient of the 1996 Governor's Award for Innovation and the 1996 SOITA Technology Leadership Award. But perhaps the most fitting recognition he has received is the establishment of a scholarship fund in his honor by the faculty and administration of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District.

His professionalism and expertise will long be remembered, and he will be greatly missed by students, faculty and administrators. I join the Fayetteville community in wishing Harold and his wife, Mary Rae, a long and enjoyable retirement.

USAID ADMINISTRATOR J. BRIAN ATWOOD ADDRESSES POST-CONFLICT PEACE TRANSITIONS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 3, 1997*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an excellent article printed on May 27 in the Christian Science Monitor by U.S. Agency for International Development, Administrator J. Brian Atwood.

In the article, Atwood outlines the difficulty in achieving successful post-conflict transitions from crisis to peace in countries including Guatemala, Angola, and Bosnia. He discusses the need for continued support from Congress for organizations such as the USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives [OTI], which is working to help these countries achieve and maintain peace in the wake of political transformation. The test of his article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

HELPING COUNTRIES MAKE THE TRANSITION FROM CRISIS IS ONE OF OUR GREATEST FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES AFTER THE CONFLICT HAS ENDED

(By J. Brian Atwood)

No trend has been more closely scrutinized in the wake of the cold war than the proliferation of crises.

From Zaire to Bosnia to Rwanda, the international community is reeling from a series of vicious civil wars, refugee emergencies, and human catastrophes. The international system structured around the cold-war diplomatic notions of containment and détente is scrambling to adjust to the demands of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief.

One of the greatest challenges of this new world disorder is how best to assist nations emerging from conflict. The successful transition from crisis—the process of moving an entire society from conflict to enduring peace—is an extraordinarily difficult one. There are countless instances—Liberia, Afghanistan, Angola—where promising moves toward peace have quickly dissolved into shattered cease-fires and renewed conflict.

Nations emerging from conflicts confront daunting obstacles. Their governments are usually weak or nonexistent, and they often face corruption, rising public expectations, and immature political leadership. They typically operate with barely functioning economies, scant resources, scores of former combatants lacking peacetime job skills, a

proliferation of land mines, and lingering tensions that can quickly reignite into conflict.

#### GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS

Four years ago, when I came to the US Agency for International Development (USAID)—the agency responsible for delivering United States humanitarian and development assistance abroad—the US government was poorly equipped to help nations during the tenuous interlude between war and peace. For foreign policymakers, this weakness was an Achilles' heel in a world where failed states and sweeping change were everyday realities.

Donor conferences that commit millions of dollars but fail to quickly address on-the-ground problems do little to create an expectation of peace. In post-conflict situations, opportunity is fleeting, and if people don't see instant results, political violence and repression reemerge. I remember former Secretary of State Larry Eagleburger telling me, "If USAID can't deliver that, we need something that can."

The Clinton administration decided to try a new mechanism to bring fast, direct, and overt assistance to priority countries emerging from conflict.

With the support of Congress, USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) was launched in early 1994 to help countries move beyond conflict by addressing fundamental needs of emergency rehabilitation and democratic development. Since the office worked in crisis situations, it was given special legal authorities attached to international disaster assistance funding.

#### EARLY SUCCESS STORIES

The early results are promising: OTI has shown it is a lean, flexible operation capable of targeting the key bottlenecks that prevent post-crisis societies from moving forward.

In Guatemala, in support of the December 1996 peace accords, OTI is helping implement the demobilization plan for the Guatemalan rebel force, known as the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity—or URNG. OTI helped build the eight camps for URNG's demobilization and is providing training and education at the camps.

In Angola we have had a transition program to strengthen compliance with that nation's post-civil-war peace agreement, the Lusaka Protocol. OTI planned the demobilization centers that were taken over by UN peacekeeping forces. OTI efforts in Angola have been guided by the notion that security comes first. Until people feel a degree of safety, they are not ready for political development. That was a lesson of the first, failed transition in Angola.

The second time around, OTI supported mine awareness and removal, civic training and demobilization activities for excombatants, community self-governance, and a flow of accurate, uncensored news.

Almost 1.4 million Angolans have been reached by mine-awareness training and about 750 were trained in mine-removal techniques. The result has been a significant reduction in mine accidents, the reopening of large areas of the country to commerce and agriculture, and, most important, the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

In Bosnia we were on the ground to offer support when the federation was formed. We subsequently built on that experience to support the Dayton accords once they were signed. OTI programs in Bosnia have directly targeted the public disinformation campaigns that have fueled ethnic tensions in that region and helped train journalists and disseminate news that supports reconciliation.

To all involved, it was clear that the same public media that had been used as a powerful tool to provoke conflict could be just as instrumental in promoting peace. There are many difficult questions still ahead, but OTI was on the ground early and, if this effort succeeds in keeping the peace, this early contribution will have made a difference.

#### STEPS FOR THE FUTURE

The challenge of the next century will be to maintain a commitment to long term development and crisis prevention, while at the same time developing fast and flexible instruments that will allow us to take direct and positive action in transitions or in situations where crisis is imminent.

Twenty years ago we might have directed the Central Intelligence Agency to take covert actions in these situations. Some would argue that in those days of East-West conflict we were capable of using coercion and brute strength to bring about the desired policy outcome. But the world has changed.

Today, our challenge is to develop overt mechanisms like OTI to quickly advance our strategic interests and both prevent crises and help nations more beyond conflict. The overt mechanisms of the 1990s, unlike the covert efforts of the 1960s, have to be transparent, democratic, and able to stand the test of public scrutiny. The diplomatic and development arms of US foreign policy must work side-by-side to prevent crisis, to transit from crisis, and to produce positive change.

Idealistic? Perhaps. But does an indispensable nation have any other choice?

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. SHELLIE SAMPSON, JR.

#### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 3, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr. who will be honored on Saturday at the fifteenth pastoral anniversary banquet of the Thessalonian Baptist Church of New York.

In short, Pastor Sampson lives to help other people. He has been diligent in providing spiritual guidance and support to the members of our community.

In addition to his services as Pastor, he led the erection of our Cultural Community Center, and co-founded the Thessalonian Elementary Academy, the Thessalonian Institute of Religion, and the church's bookstore.

Among other activities he is also the president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of greater New York City and vicinity, a member of the Afro-American clergy advisory group to the mayor, an education commissioner at the New York State convention, a teacher at the New York and National Baptist congresses, and a co-founder of south Bronx churches.

Pastor Sampson is an educator and is very actively involved in programs to assist minority students. The killing of his 25-year-old son, Kitu Sampson, a religious disc jockey in Franklin Township, PA, motivated him and strengthened his belief in the need to educate the city's youth. "It works both ways," he said. "Life is unpredictable. You never know when disaster's going to strike. So, it makes you determined to get the young people educated."

He earned a bachelor's degree in science from Rutgers University, a Master of Divinity degree, and a doctorate in Christian education

from Drew University. A firm believer in education, he is currently pursuing another doctorate in education from Temple University. He served as Dean of Education at Shiloh Baptist Association in New Jersey, was the co-commissioner of education at New Jersey State Baptist convention, president of Northern Baptist School of Religion—formerly known as Northern Baptist University—headmaster at Convent Academy, and executive director at Baptist Education Center. His wife, Deloranzo, heads the Thessalonian Elementary Academy.

As it is written in Hebrews 6:10, "for God is not unjust; he will not forget your work and the love you have shown him as you have helped his people and continue to help them," the community, too, recognizes him and is honoring him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Rev. Dr. Shellie Sampson, Jr. for his fifteen years as Pastor at Thessalonian Baptist Church and his dedication to our south Bronx community.

#### HONORING GALLEN MARSHALL'S OUTSTANDING MUSICAL CAREER AS DIRECTOR AND CONDUCTOR OF THE MASTERWORKS CHORALE AND ORCHESTRA

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 3, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding musical contributions that Mr. Gallen Marshall has given to our community. Mr. Marshall, who is celebrating his 33d and final season as music director and conductor of the Masterworks Chorale and Orchestra, has devoted his life to sharing with others his love for the creative arts. He has inspired a generation of Californians with his passion for music and his talent for teaching. He will be sorely missed.

Gallen Marshall joined the music faculty at the College of San Mateo in 1963 and a year later founded the Masterworks Chorale at the college. Mr. Marshall's original group consisted of 40 singers. Under his leadership, the chorale quadrupled in size and it blossomed musically as well. Mr. Marshall's singers performed with a wide range of internationally renowned organizations, including the San Francisco Symphony, the San Francisco Opera, the San Jose Symphony, the Festival of Masses, and the Cabrillo Festival.

Gallen Marshall challenged his pupils to fully cultivate their musical talents, and he helped them to achieve new heights of skill and creativity. The chorale performed some of the most demanding works, among them "Flos Campi" by Vaughan Williams, "Four Sacred Pieces" by Verdi, Britten's "War Requiem," and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis." Mr. Marshall's singers delighted audiences far and wide, from California to Carnegie Hall, where the chorale performed in 1989 to rave reviews. In praising the chorale, Peter E. Tiboris, the music director and principal conductor of the Manhattan Philharmonic, exclaimed, "Without question this was one of the greatest performances of Verdi's 'Requiem' that this hall ever heard. This is a world-class organization and your region is fortunate to have such a musical organization in its midst." The chorale re-

ceived similarly effusive praise in response to concerts around the world, including its seven European tours and the chorale's concert series in the People's Republic of China.

For over three decades, Gallen Marshall's chorale has served as one of the finest examples of bay area culture, and it has been received by the community in a manner worthy of this status. The San Francisco Examiner noted that "choruses abound in the Bay Area, but few, if any, are finer than the Masterworks Chorale." The San Jose Mercury gushed: "The Masterworks Chorale bites off immense challenges and carries them off without blinking." The outstanding quality of Mr. Marshall's work was cited by the Hillbarn Theater, which honored him as the 1992 recipient of its Bravo! Award for excellence and service to the arts in San Mateo County. In describing one notable performance, the San Francisco Chronicle paid special tribute to Marshall's leadership: "Conductor Marshall's skill, as well as fidelity to the music, added a constant plus factor to the evening—a major event of the season. He deserved his ovation." As Gallen Marshall's congressional representative, I could not agree more. He is truly a credit to our community.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Gallen Marshall for his outstanding musical achievements and to join me as well in wishing him great success in his future endeavors.

#### THE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID WASTE, FRAUD AND ABUSE WASTE PREVENTION AMENDMENTS OF 1997

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 3, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, along with Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. WEYGAND, I am pleased to introduce the Medicare and Medicaid Fraud, Abuse and Waste Prevention Act of 1997, a bill that will implement the President's recent initiative to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in Medicare and Medicaid.

Although I congratulate the Republicans for accepting many of the provisions within the administration's fraud bill, several provisions critical to the fight against health care fraud were not included in the budget Medicare package as proposed by Chairman BILL THOMAS and should be made law.

The U.S. taxpayer spends \$191 billion each year to fund Medicare programs. However, \$20 billion, or 10 percent, is lost to fraud. Too many health providers are putting their hands into the public trough. Too many individual physicians, nursing homes, and medical equipment dealers are overcharging the American taxpayer for alleged legitimate Medicare expenses.

Health care fraud burdens the Nation with enormous financial costs, threatening the quality of health care, and endangering the long-term sustainability of the Medicare Program.

Operation Restore Trust, a demonstration program of Health and Human Services, has recovered \$23 for every \$1 spent in their efforts to fight fraud. The program began 2 years ago in California, New York, Texas, and Florida, where large concentrations of Medicare recipients live. To date, the program has