

students as trainees in real estate management and office administration. I am pleased to recognize Darren's community involvement and contributions.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL IN HONOR OF FIVE FBI AGENTS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY WHILE ASSIGNED TO THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation to designate the newly constructed Federal building located at 601 Fourth Street NW. in the District of Columbia as the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Field Office Memorial Building," in honor of five FBI agents who were killed in the line of duty while assigned to the Washington Field Office. The five agents are William H. Christian, Jr., Martha Dixon Martinez, Michael J. Miller, Anthony Palmsano, and Edwin R. Woodriffe.

Only 46 FBI agents have been killed in the line of duty since the agency was established in 1908. Yet these five agents were all killed in a period of 16 years. Moreover, the FBI has had a particularly close and useful relationship to crime fighting in the District of Columbia and this region. For years, the professionalism and dedication of FBI agents and other personnel of the Bureau have been made available to the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Police Department. For the residents and law enforcement officers of the District, it is our honor to dedicate this new headquarters to agents who were so dedicated to us and to law enforcement.

It is most appropriate to dedicate this new building to these five dedicated agents. On May 29, 1995, Special Agent William H. Christian, Jr., was murdered in his car by Ralph McClean while performing surveillance on him. McClean was suspected in a series of unprovoked attacks on officers of the Metropolitan Police Department which left several officers wounded and one dead.

On November 22, 1994, Martha Dixon Martinez and Michael J. Miller were conducting official business at the homicide office of the Metropolitan Police Department headquarters. Without warning, Bennie Lawson entered the homicide office, pulled an automatic weapon from his coat, and began firing randomly. His shots killed Special Agents Martinez and Miller, as well as Metropolitan Police Department Detective Henry Daly.

Agents Anthony Palmsano and Edwin R. Woodriffe were killed attempting to arrest a Lorton escapee, Billie Austin Bryant, on January 8, 1969. The agents had just entered an apartment building in southeast Washington when Bryant opened fire on them in a hallway.

I am introducing this legislation to pay lasting tribute to the sacrifice of courageous agents who gave their lives in the line of duty. I am particularly pleased that all of the Washington, DC, regional members of Congress have become original cosponsors. Our legislation will remind all who pass through the new Washington Field Office Building of the high

price that has been paid for the FBI's work in protecting the lives and safety of the residents of the District of Columbia.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HAMIL

HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to tell you about a man who has achieved so much for Colorado and the country, Mr. Dave Hamil of Sterling, CO. According to Colorado Country Life Magazine, in an article written by Mona Neeley:

Dave Hamil started out simply as a man from the plains of Colorado, but the effects of his leadership still ripple across the State and the Nation. Hamil, now 88 and retired in Sterling, Colorado, grew up in the northeastern corner of the state, the son of a rancher.

Circumstances and unexpected phone calls took him from Sterling to Holyoke, on to Denver and the Colorado State Legislature, into State government, and eventually to Washington, D.C., where he ran the Rural Electric Administration for an unmatched 14 years.

During his years of service he helped develop Highline Electric Association, one of the first rural electric cooperatives in Colorado. He represented his district in the State legislature for 16 years, including three terms as Speaker of the House. He was called to Washington, D.C. by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve as the national administrator of the Rural Electric Administration (REA), an appointment that lasted until John F. Kennedy took office. Then, following one of only two elections he lost, he was appointed Director of Institutions for Colorado by his primary opponent. He returned to Washington, D.C. in 1969, when he was re-appointed REA administrator, and served another 10 years.

He slowed down in 1978, when he resigned from the REA (at age 70). He and his wife, Genevieve, returned to Sterling. Since then, he has stayed involved in the industry by serving as a consultant, staying in touch with today's decision-makers, and providing valuable background information.

Now, as the electric industry is poised on the precipice of change, it's time to honor a man who propelled the industry so far. A Colorado Women's Task Force committee, chaired by Janice Pflager, is leading an effort to establish a museum addition in Sterling to honor Hamil and to preserve the history of rural electric and rural telephone systems for future generations.

Much of what would go into the Dave Hamil Exhibit at the Overland Trail Museum now hangs on the walls of what Dave refers to as the trophy room in the basement of his home. Some of the trophies go back to the 1920's when Dave was one of the best college milers in the United States. Graduating from Logan County Industrial Arts High School, Dave followed his brother, Harold, to Hastings College in Hastings, Nebraska. Besides working his way through college, he also ran track, and in 1926 Dave came in 8th at a Chicago track meet pitting the top 26 college milers in the United States against each other. The 1932 Olympics were mentioned, but Dave returned to his studies, running a 4:21 mile and came back to Sterling after graduating in 1930 with a degree in English.

The degree languished as Dave went back to the cattle business in which he was raised.

First, he worked with a large land and cattle company and later switched to a cattle and sheep feeder. He made his first real money with the sheep feeder, earning \$10,000 raising 2,568 lambs and between 500 and 600 head of cattle.

After marrying Genevieve Robinson in 1933, Dave used his newly earned cash to buy a ranch. Since the ranch had no electricity, this forced the first step toward his lifelong involvement with the electric industry. But, before bringing electricity to his own ranch and thousands of others across the country, Dave received an unexpected phone call announcing that he had been nominated as the Republican candidate for the State House of Representatives. He won the election and began his political career.

Back home in 1939, Dave started looking at stringing electricity to his ranch. While Public Service Company wanted \$10,000 to string the wires, (Dave only paid \$20,000 for the land itself) he knew there had to be a better way. He and a group of neighbors contacted representatives of the fledgling REA, setting in motion the wheels that eventually led to Logan County becoming Section B of the new Highline Electric Association in nearby Holyoke, CO. "I had no more idea (then) of becoming the administrator (of REA) than I had of going to the moon," says Dave, looking back on those early years. He was too busy locally.

He stayed active at Highline Electric, serving as a director for years. He was also busy at the Statehouse. He served on the powerful Appropriations Committee, made an unsuccessful run for governor, and then returned to the State House of Representatives where he became Speaker. During his last stint as Speaker, he was instrumental in relocating the Air Force Academy to Colorado Springs. He also was part of the decision to extend Interstate 70 west of Interstate 25, into the mountains and through the Eisenhower Tunnel, avoiding Loveland Pass. "The value of those (two items) to the state is incalculable," Dave says with pride.

Enough was enough. Dave announced that he would not seek a ninth term in the House. He was planning to run for the U.S. House or Senate when one of his respected friends there retired, but, Washington called him first.

In May 1956, President Eisenhower was looking for a western Republican with a solid background in politics and in the rural electric industry to lead the REA. Dave Hamil, with his years in Colorado politics and his experience with the Highline Electric Association, was brought to the President's attention by a family friend who had become a presidential advisor. Dave figures there was more to the nomination than that. "I hadn't done anything to make anyone mad," he says.

That was Dave's strength as he took the reigns of REA. While he was straightforward and honest about how he saw an issue, he also had a knack for bringing people together.

It was Dave who got rural electric cooperatives and the investor-owned utilities to pool their resources and work together on projects. It was Dave who went into many volatile, unpredictable situations and got everyone talking until all sides agreed on a compromise. "I have said time and again that it's better to meet in the banquet room than in the courtroom," Dave says. "And it is a hell of a lot less expensive."

Dave was instrumental in bringing together more than just people. It was Dave Hamil who pursued new technology that led to the David A. Hamil Direct Current (DC) Energy Tie in Segall, Nebraska, linking Colorado to the eastern electric power grid in the United States. During Dave's tenure with

REA, the entire country was linked electrically. The DC tie worked so well in Nebraska that four more ties were put in place across the country. Those DC ties, and the growing cooperation between utilities, brought us to the place where we are today—on the verge of deregulation. Yet, the prospect of change is splintering the industry. Investor-owned utilities and rural electric co-ops are fighting over who is getting the most government help, or the biggest tax break. They are jockeying to write the legislative acts that will change the industry, and debating how the changes ahead will affect everyone from the corporate chiefs to farmers at the end of the line.

So much change. So much dissension. It seems that what we need today is another Dave Hamil—someone to bring the industry together, to get all sides to sit at the same table, and coax all compromises from everyone as only Dave Hamil could have done.

Mr. Speaker it is people like Dave Hamil who have made this country great. Dave Hamil shaped America simply by being a good solid American citizen who works hard to implement the values on which he was raised. He continues to contribute so much because he sees a need and fills it. Thank you David Hamil.

NOTING THE PASSING OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the passing of our former colleague, George W. Crockett, Jr. George passed away on September 7, 1997, after a courageous battle with cancer. I join my colleagues throughout the Chamber and Members of the Michigan Congressional Delegation in mourning the loss of a good friend and a great champion.

George Crockett was elected to the United States Congress in 1980. He came to Capitol Hill to represent the people of Michigan's Thirteenth Congressional District. Throughout his tenure in Congress, they were the beneficiaries of his strong leadership and outstanding legislative skills. George brought to the Congress his compassion as a former lawyer and judge. He also exhibited the ability to stand firm in the midst of controversy.

Mr. Speaker, when he came to the United States Congress, George Crockett had already established a name for himself after nearly 4 decades in Detroit politics. He earned a reputation as an excellent defense attorney before being elected to the criminal court. Throughout his legal career, George won praise for his impartial administration of justice. He was also a civil rights hero who was greatly admired. In 1964, George organized and directed the Mississippi Project, which provided free legal defense for civil rights workers jailed in Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, when he was elected to the United States Congress in 1980, George Crockett brought with him the highest level of commitment to public service. He compiled a voting record which was described as one of the most liberal in Congress. We recall that George Crockett stood with us in the 1980's

when we protested the Reagan administration's drastic budget cuts which would harm America's urban areas. He was also one of the first to call to our attention the plight of Haitian refugees who, under President Reagan, were being subjected to discriminatory immigration policies. I also recall that my friend, George Crockett, was with us when the first Members of Congress were arrested at the South African Embassy for protesting their system of apartheid.

Mr. Speaker, George Crockett was someone whom I greatly admired and respected. His passing brings to close a life that was dedicated to serving others. My wife, Jay, and I enjoyed a close friendship with George and his wife, Dr. Harriette Clark Chambliss. We extend our deepest sympathy to Harriette and members of the family. Our thoughts and prayers are with them during their time of bereavement.

TRIBUTE TO ALICIA PONCE DE LEON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Alicia Ponce de Leon. Alicia is a native of Puerto Rico, in addition to being the proud mother of three children.

Alicia is accustomed to overcoming personal obstacles. As a single mother, she has committed herself to helping others to improve themselves through education, empowerment, and employment opportunities. Alicia has obtained associate, baccalaureate, and masters degrees.

For the past 17 years, Ms. De Leon has served as the executive director for the Ladies Committee for Puerto Rican Culture, Inc., an organization committed to improving educational opportunities for minority groups.

Alicia is an elected member of Community School Board 23 in Brooklyn. She also is a member of numerous professional organizations. Her commitment to community activism is truly noteworthy. It is my pleasure to recognize her valuable contribution.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day has gone by and we have not yet voted on campaign finance reform. Today, our schedules have been interrupted several times by procedural votes called in protest over the fact that we haven't had a vote. Our time, really the taxpayer's time, could have been saved if we were simply allowed to vote on campaign finance reform.

During debate today we voted for an amendment to increase funding for the We the People Program. It is a program to promote citizenship and knowledge of the U.S. Constitution among our Nation's elementary and secondary school students. The vote on that amendment was adopted overwhelmingly. I

wonder what the We the People Program would teach students about the failure of this House to even allow a vote on an issue that the public and a majority of the Members want to see debated and voted on this year. I am embarrassed to go back to the students in my district and tell them that this House does not operate in the manner that our Constitution envisioned.

It is obvious that a growing number of Members want a vote on campaign finance reform. I hope that the other Members who share my frustration will begin to make their voices heard on this issue. I ask my colleagues to join me in calling for a campaign finance reform vote before we adjourn this year. Mr. Speaker, the time to act is now, next year will be too late.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING PRESIDENT'S VETO OF FARMER COOPERATIVE TAX PROVISION

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 9, 1997

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, last month, the President exercised his line-item veto authority to strike out a provision in the tax bill providing a tax deferral on gains from the sale of agricultural processing facilities to farmer cooperatives. I was very disappointed that the President chose to exercise his line-item veto on a proposal that is very important to U.S. agriculture. However, I welcome the opportunity to debate this proposal on its merits. I am confident that this provision can withstand scrutiny and will receive strong bipartisan support.

Today, I am joining with my colleagues, KENNY HULSHOF, to introduce a resolution of disapproval overturning the President's veto of this provision to ensure that this debate occurs. In addition, we are continuing to explore other legislative options to address this issue. I hope that this issue can be resolved without resorting to a veto override. That notwithstanding, I am prepared to use all means available to me through the legislative process to enact this legislation.

This provision has been repeatedly mischaracterized in the press as a provision narrowly targeted to benefit Harold Simmons. As the principal Democratic cosponsor of this provision, I can say with confidence that this is not the case. I support this provision because it will be beneficial to the entire agricultural cooperative community.

Refining and processing of commodities represent an ever-increasing share of total profit in the agricultural sector. The price paid to farmers for farm commodities represent less than 25 percent of the cost of the final product purchased by the consumer. It is imperative for the American farmer to increase his ownership stake in processing and refining in order to survive in an increasingly competitive market. Allowing farmers to become vertically integrated in their products will permit farmers to better adjust to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Now that we have adopted an agricultural policy that will leave farmers to compete in a more market-oriented system, we must enact provisions to help farmers and ranchers compete in the market place if these farmers and