

three Air Force commendation medals, three Air Force achievement medals, and the National Defense Service Medal. He is a senior pilot with over 2,700 hours of flight time, 500 of them in the F-117.

Mr. Speaker, though there is every indication that Major Knight's actions before and after the incident were exemplary, it is to his credit that he still feels sorrow and regret for the families whose homes were damaged in the incident. Just recently, he revisited the crash site to survey the wreckage and visit with some of the impacted families. During his visit, he encountered a woman who had come to his aid after the crash. In a quiet, poignant gesture of thanks, he presented her with his flight suit name tag.

Mr. Speaker, many citizens of Middle River owe Major Knight their own debt of gratitude. His piloting skills and selfless concern for others prevented an unfortunate accident from becoming a tragedy. He epitomizes the very best qualities all our men and women in uniform should have. I am pleased and honored to give him the recognition he so richly deserves.

**H.R. 2568—ENERGY POLICY ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1997**

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to cosponsor legislation which I have introduced with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SHIMKUS, H.R. 2568, the Energy Policy Act Amendments of 1997. This bipartisan legislation will allow the Federal Government, State, and local governments, as well as private entities and public utilities with large fleets to use a blended product called biodiesel as a part of the alternative fuel vehicle requirements set forth by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 [EPACT]. Biodiesel provides another option for fleet managers who must meet acquisition requirements from recent Department of Energy regulations. The original of alternative fuels did not include biodiesel, a product derived from soybean and other vegetable oils, because the technology had not been fully developed.

State and local governments are required to meet a prescribed schedule of new fleet acquisitions that are alternatively fueled, starting at 10 percent in 1997 and ending with 75 percent in 2001 and subsequent futures years. Alternative fuel providers and utilities must meet a higher percentage requirement, starting at 30 percent this year and ending with 90 percent in 2001 and beyond. Offices that must meet these requirements earn credits for each alternatively fueled vehicle obtained during the given time period. Fines up to \$50,000 per violation can be imposed for those entities that do not meet the requirements set forth by the implementing regulations.

The biodiesel product has many benefits. It is a relatively inexpensive alternative because it can be used as a part of an 80/20 blend with regular diesel fuel without requiring any modification to the diesel engines of existing fleet vehicles. The added value for the environment is the increased biodegradability of the product and the ability to turn waste into

fuel. The product tests produce lower emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter, aiding local efforts to achieve Clean Air Act compliance.

The proposed legislation does not include a tax credit or Federal mandate. Adoption could save the Federal Government and other entities money by providing a less expensive alternative that can be implemented immediately. In my own community, tests are being conducted by the Kansas City area metropolitan transit authority. Several buses are being run on the 80/20 blend so that fuel economy and emissions results can be compared to the standard results using a traditional diesel fuel. Early returns indicate that the fuel will reduce emissions and perform as well as it has in over 100 other demonstrations, reducing emissions by nearly 14 percent. While the cost of operating a vehicle on biodiesel fuel is comparable to the cost of other alternative and replacements fuels, a U.S. Department of Agriculture report indicates that the equipment and infrastructure costs associated with other alternative fuel options—tanks and fueling stations; retrofitting engines—is six to eight times greater than biodiesel.

The Federal alternative fuel fleet standards were set in order to help clean the air and promote the use of alternative fuels to reduce our Nation's dependence on foreign sources of oil and gas. H.R. 2568 would help meet the goals of EPACT by allowing for fleet managers to get credit for the actual use of alternative fuels, not just the acquisition of alternatively fueled vehicles. This legislation is a significant advancement in promoting alternatives which help reduce emissions and particulate matter; one that can be implemented quickly with minimal expense because it encourages products and technology which can be most easily adapted to the current fleet. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the bipartisan sponsors of H.R. 2568 and urge its passage.

**HONORING DR. W.J. HALL'S 36TH
PASTORAL ANNIVERSARY AT
BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH**

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. W.J. Hall's 36th pastoral anniversary at Bethel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, NY.

Dr. W.J. Hall is a native of Oxford, NC. He assumed responsibilities as pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in June 1961. Prior to his appointment at Bethel Baptist Church, Reverend Hall had a vast amount of experience in pastoring in Henderson and Oxford, NC, respectively. His pastoring was coupled with teaching in the public school system of North Carolina.

Since Dr. Hall's tenure at Bethel Baptist Church, many wonderful things have happened to the Church, to the people of the congregation, and to the South Brooklyn community as well. As a civil rights activist, Dr. Hall worked very closely with the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by helping minorities obtain employment. Moreover, in the South Brooklyn community that surrounds Bethel Baptist Church, Dr. Hall has made it possible for minorities to have medical services such

as family planning and pre-natal care. Dr. Hall also established the Bethel Baptist Church Day Care Center which provides day care for children of working parents. The center also allows qualified professionals gainful employment within the community.

As senior pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Reverend Hall has led the congregation through two extensive renovations to Bethel Baptist Church, and is currently embarking upon another major renovation. Through his zealous advocacy, Dr. Hall's has made it possible for parishioners to improve their credit rating and to have the freedom to borrow money through a Federal credit union. Presently, Dr. Hall has plans on the drawing board for a Senior Citizens Housing Development. He is truly a beacon of hope for the Brooklyn community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting Dr. W.J. Hall on the occasion of his 36th pastoral anniversary at Bethel Baptist Church.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. DEWHIRST

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to James E. Dewhirst, president and CEO of the Friendly Organization in Rochester, NY, who on October 21, 1997 will complete 2 years as chairman of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. Through his work with the Friendly Organization, his active participation in aging-services organizations on the local, State, and national level, and countless hours of community service, Jim Dewhirst is truly making a considerable difference in the lives of many older Americans.

Dr. Dewhirst joined the Friendly Organization in May 1981 as assistant administrator of the Friendly Home and manager of the Eighty-One Linden Avenue Apartments—now known as Linden Knoll. In July 1985, he was appointed administrator of the Friendly Organization. He served in this capacity until April 1989, when he was appointed to the position of president and chief executive officer.

Jim Dewhirst's accomplishments at the Friendly Organization and his exemplary leadership in aging organizations in his community, State, and Nation have been wide and varied. His efforts have positioned the Friendly Organization to be not only a current leader but a visionary in the delivery of long-term care. A community activist, he has served as a board member of both the Rochester chapter of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association and Monroe County Long Term Care, an organization dedicated to finding innovative long-term care solutions. He has served as vice chairman and treasurer of the Rochester Area Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, and he held positions as board member, treasurer, and chairman-elect of the New York Association of Homes and Services for the Aging.

In 1990, Mr. Dewhirst received the Thomas Clarke Memorial Award as "Young Administrator of the Year" from the New York Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. In 1992, Rochester Area Multiple Sclerosis honored him with the Community Award for

Volunteer Service. He is widely recognized and respected as a leader and innovator whose guidance and dedication stand as a national model of outstanding service to the elderly and others in need.

On October 21, at the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging's 36th annual meeting and exposition in New Orleans, Mr. Dewhirst will complete his term as the organization's chairman, after having served as its top elected leader since 1995. Prior to that, he served with distinction in the association's house of delegates and as a member of its board of directors for 7 years. As immediate past chairman, he will continue to serve on the board as it strives to advance the association's vision, adopted under Mr. Dewhirst's leadership. That vision, which the association's 5,000 not-for-profit member espouse, calls for the development of a comprehensive system of care and services that recognizes the dignity of all persons and enhances the quality of life for older adults and others with special needs.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to congratulate James E. Dewhirst on 2 exemplary years as chairman of the National Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, and on his most distinguished record of service to older Americans.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article on campaign finance reform by the former Governor of Delaware, Pete du Pont:

[From The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 24, 1997]

PRICE CONTROLS ON DEMOCRACY

(By Pete du Pont)

Hard cases, it is said, make bad law. The hard cases of Clinton campaign cash corruption are pushing Congress toward very bad law—the McCain-Feingold bill, which would, in effect, impose price controls on political involvement.

The First Continental Congress understood well the consequences of legislated prices, which had been imposed during the Revolutionary War. In June 1778 it concluded that "limitations on the prices of commodities are not only ineffectual for the purposes proposed, but likewise productive of very evil consequences to the great detriment of the public service and grievous oppression of individuals."

But the failure of price controls reaches back to the beginning of government. As Robert L. Scheutinger and Eamonn F. Butler document in "Forty Centuries of Wage and Price Controls," in 2150 B.C., the Kingdom of Babylon adopted the Code of Hammurabi. Among its provisions were wage and price controls. For example, the code said the price to hire a 60-ton boat shall be "a sixth part of a shekel of silver per diem," and the pay of a carpenter "four grains of silver per diem."

BOUNDLESS AVARICE

Twenty-five centuries later, in A.D. 284, the Roman Emperor Diocletian, complaining of "raging and boundless avarice," decreed

that "maximum [prices] be fixed" for all foods and services. Hoarding, riots, a black market and a failed economy soon followed. Four years later Diocletian abdicated his throne.

Sixteen centuries after that, nations ranging from Lenin's U.S.S.R. to Hitler's Germany to Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter's America imposed wage and price controls. All failed to achieve their purpose and caused more problems than they solved.

So it makes perfect sense in the world of Washington to insist that they be imposed again. This time Sens. John McCain (R., Ariz.) and Russ Feingold (D., Wis.), aided and abetted by Common Cause, the New York Times and President Clinton, want to impose price controls on political speech and campaigns. Their legislative proposal contains a wide variety of price controls: On campaigns (an overall spending limit), on private broadcasters (advertising rates), on government (postal rates) and on out-of-state contributors to a candidate (the proportion of contributions they may give is restricted).

The legislation is a mind-numbing example of government by the numbers. The overall spending limit for Senate races "shall not exceed the lesser of \$5,500,000, or the greater of \$950,000 or \$400,000 plus 30 cents multiplied by the voting age population not in excess of 4,000,000 and 25 cents multiplied by the voting age population in excess of 4,000,000." Oh, that is unless the candidate runs in a state that has no more than one VHF TV transmitter licensed for operation, in which case 80 cents is substituted for 30, and 70 for 25.

In addition the bill proposes free television time for candidates. Each candidate would be entitled to a total of 30 minutes, to be used Monday through Friday between 6 and 10 p.m., in minimum bites of 30 seconds and a maximum of five minutes; but no more than 15 minutes on any one station. Breathing-taking in its complexity, McCain-Feingold calls to mind a statement attributed to Soviet official Vladimir Kabaizhe in 1936: "We cannot tolerate the proliferation of this paperwork any longer. We must kill the people producing it."

Other reformers offer alternative schemes of government control. Max Frankel, writing in the New York Times Magazine, is for "chasing political commercials off the air and giving ballot-worthy candidates enough free air time to present themselves to the voters." Two think-tankers, Thomas Mann of the Brookings Institution and Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute, want to eliminate political party "soft money" and narrow the definition of how much an individual or organization can spend advocating or opposing a public policy issue. And House and Senate Minority Leaders Richard Gephardt (D., Mo.) and Tom Daschle (D., S.D.) want to amend the Constitution, weakening the First Amendment to permit campaign price controls.

All of these ideas are bad economics, bad politics and, as 40 centuries of experience have proved, very bad public policy.

In addition to the First Amendment problem—the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Buckley v. Valeo* that political contributions are protected speech—there are enormous fairness issues. Mr. Frankel's formulation hints at them: giving "ballot-worthy candidates" free air time. So who is "ballot-worthy?" Strom Thurmond and the Dixiecrats in 1948? Eugene McCarthy's challenge to Lyndon Johnson in 1968? Harry Browne or Ralph Nader, last year's Libertarian and Green candidates for president? What impartial arbiter would decide who may or may not run for election in America?

Another affront to liberty is the McCain-Feingold proposal to limit a candidate's out-of-state contributions to 40% of all contribu-

tions. Under such a provision, non-Louisianans who don't want to see David Duke elected to the Senate might be unable to contribute to his opponent.

Limiting issue advocacy is another clear and present danger to American democracy. McCain-Feingold would permit the federal government to regulate campaign speech that contains "express advocacy" intended to affect an election. But advocacy of issues is what elections are about. There should be more of it, not less.

Any state or local party activity, from voter registration to kaffeeklatsches, that "might affect the outcome of a federal election" would also be covered by national campaign controls, effectively federalizing local elections. All this is Big Brother writ large, a bit of Leninism superimposed on modern America.

Finally comes the question of political action committees. Let's be clear, we are not talking of legalizing illegal acts—foreign contributions to political campaigns, solicitations from government offices or making contributions in the name of another. We are considering whether people of similar beliefs—union members or right-to-life advocates—may contribute to a common organization to increase their political impact.

HONORING JAVIER GONZALEZ 1996
CALIFORNIA TEACHER OF THE
YEAR

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and an outstanding young educator, Javier Gonzalez of Pioneer High School in the Whittier Union High School District, located in my congressional district.

Mr. Gonzalez, a young man of humble origins, is a graduate of my alma mater, James A. Garfield High School in East Los Angeles. He has risen to the top of his profession in 6 short years by being named the 1996 California Teacher of the Year. Born to a large family, he is the 8th child of 21. His family immigrated to the United States in search of better opportunities in education and employment. He thanks public education and the programs afforded to him to help overcome the obstacles of learning a new language and for being the first in his family to earn a college degree.

Trained for a career in engineering, Mr. Gonzalez found his calling in education while serving as a tutor. He became fascinated with the power of education and his own ability to help young aspiring students reach their potential. He attained his bachelor of arts degree from California State University of Los Angeles in 1991 and his teaching credentials and master of arts degree from Point Loma Nazarene College in 1995. Mr. Gonzalez began his professional teaching career working with high school students in the Upward Bound Program at East Los Angeles College.

In 1990, Mr. Gonzalez began teaching at Pioneer High School. He currently teaches math, geometry, and algebra. He is the chair of the Pioneer Mathematics Department, GATE Advisory Committee, and also serves as its coordinator. He is an advisor to the California Scholarship Federation, Associated Student Council, and coach of the academic decathlon team. Mr. Gonzalez is a member of