

That day, October 1 became known as Contract Day. After 30 years of existence under this oppressive act, St. Croix was once again ripe for an uprising. On Contract Day 1878, more than 400 workers, reacting to two incidents in Frederiksted town and adopting the cry "Ironsides or outside", began the revolt known as the firebun, which ultimately destroyed close to 70 estates, and in which about four whites and 200 blacks reportedly lost their lives. The labor act was repealed 1 year later.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot close without recounting the critical role of women in the uprising. Mary Thomas, known as "Queen Mary," Axellina Solomon, known as "Queen Agnes," and Mathilda McBean, known as "Bottom Belly," emerged as the leaders of this revolt which would in effect continue for another 38 years until agricultural workers on St. Croix achieved their long-demanded improvements in wages and working conditions under the leadership of Judge D. Hamilton Jackson, whose birthday we will soon celebrate on November 1.

These three courageous women would receive long prison sentences for their role in the firebun, which were commuted after 10 years by the King of Denmark. Many of the men who joined them were executed.

Mr. Speaker, this day, October 1, is another proud day and milestone in the long history of my people in our quest for self-determination and freedom. It is especially so for the women of the Virgin Islands, for it represents the significant role we played in shaping and building a society dedicated to social and economic freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot be at home today to join in the celebrations in person, but I join them in spirit, and I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for granting me the time to make this statement in recognition of this day and the important moment in history which it commemorates.

IN HONOR OF MARK J. RUWET

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I rise today to express my congratulations and appreciation to Mark J. Ruwet for his 25 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency.

Mr. Ruwet has been committed to agriculture throughout his life. For the past 25 years, he has dedicated himself to the farmers of Connecticut, first as a county executive director from Litchfield County and most recently as program specialist. His years of hard work and tireless efforts have brought tremendous benefits to the farmers within the State. Mr. Ruwet's support and commitment to Connecticut's farmers is to be commended.

Mr. Mark Ruwet deserves the many accolades he will receive as he is honored for his accomplishments and dedication. For his tremendous contribution to farmers in Connecticut, I salute and thank him.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, 81 former Members of Congress, led by former Vice President Walter Mondale and former Senator Nancy Kassebaum-Baker, called on this Congress to ban soft money. They join a growing list of well-respected leaders of this Nation who have said that a ban on soft money is good for this country and good for our democratic process. Among the other leaders who have endorsed a ban are former Presidents George Bush, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

Mr. Speaker, if you have no desire to respect the opinion of the majority of the current Members of Congress, at least listen to these former Members. The former Members who called for the ban receive no political gain from their position. They are a bipartisan group from throughout the Nation. They are the people who understand the issue, know how the process works, and recognize that a ban on soft money makes sense for our country.

Mr. Speaker, the list of those who support a soft money ban is only growing. The House leadership is the only road block to taking action on this crucial issue. It is time to allow a vote on campaign finance reform. I will no longer take "no" for an answer.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—REV.
PAUL KNECHT

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to deliver my Report from Indiana. This week, I would like to share a special story of a dear and wonderful friend—Rev. Paul Knecht of Richmond, Indiana.

Reverend Knecht has recently retired after serving over 31 years as the executive director of Wernle Children's Home in Wayne County. Wernle Home is a dear place for both Ruthie and me. On many occasions we have visited our friends at Wernle. We've forged friendships with both the children and the wonderful people who care for them.

Working with abused and troubled children requires a special person, a special love, a special faith, and a special heart. Reverend Knecht is and was a special man.

Reverend Knecht dedicated his life to helping abused and troubled children all across Indiana. His service to God, his church and the needy children of Wernle Home will leave a loving presence of acceptance and stability in the lives of thousands of children who came to Wernle.

So today, I would like to commend the efforts for Rev. Paul Knecht. As he retires after 31 years of service, he will be missed. His life work has touched so many people, so many people and lives forever.

That Mr. Speaker is my Report from Indiana.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HEALTH CARE FRAUD PROSECUTION ACT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues, Representatives FROST, MCGOVERN, HINOJOSA, SCHUMER, BALDACCIO, FRANK, THURMAN, MANTON, OLVER, and DELLUMS to introduce the Health Care Fraud Prosecution Act today. This bill addresses one of the most serious problems facing our health care system—health care fraud.

Members on both sides of the aisle have spent a lot of time this year trying to figure out how to stretch our health care dollars to make sure that Americans have access to the health care they need. If we want to succeed in our goal to reduce costs without sacrificing quality or limiting access, we need to set our sights on those who are cheating the system. Health care fraud consumes nearly 10 percent of our health care dollars, \$40 to \$90 billion, every year, stolen from our health care system through fraudulent billing.

Medicare and Medicaid are particularly vulnerable to fraud. In one investigation by the Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General, 75.5 percent of Medicare claims filed by one hospital were found to be fraudulent—that's \$25.9 million worth of bad claims from just one hospital.

This is simply unacceptable. We cannot afford this drain on the health care system. Every dollar we spend on fraud leaves us one less dollar to care for a child's ear infection before it gets serious or to help provide rehabilitation for a senior with a broken hip so he or she can return home. We can and we must crack down on health care cheats.

The Health Care Fraud Prosecution Act will increase funding or FBI agents, Federal prosecutors, and other criminal investigators to investigate and prosecute health care fraud. It will create stringent penalties for those convicted of robbing our health care system. And it will require those convicted of health care fraud to make restitution payments to patients and Government agencies.

Investing in law enforcement pays off. Right now, the Federal Bureau of Investigation returns \$40 to the U.S. Treasury for every \$1 it is given to investigate health care fraud. That's a return rate we can truly be proud of.

We all know health care costs are too high. As we search for methods to preserve the access of seniors to quality health care, to extend the life of the Medicare trust fund, and to insure the 10 million American children who have no health care coverage, it is more important than ever to crack down on fraud and abuse in the system.

This legislation will do just that. I urge my colleagues to support and pass the Health Care Fraud Prosecution Act.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD R. OBERG

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise before you today to

pay tribute to Fire Chief Edward R. Oberg of Holden, MA, who is retiring after 40 remarkable years fighting fires and protecting our families.

Over the course of his career, Ed Oberg has put the lives of complete and total strangers before his own. His entire career epitomizes a common hero. He's not on the news, in the papers, or on the radio. Yet, his commitment to public safety will not be forgotten.

Ed began fighting fires in January 1957, and has been rewarded time and again for his remarkable service. In December 1970, he was appointed lieutenant of the fire department, and only 5 years later he was promoted to captain of the department. Three years later, in 1978, he was appointed fire chief. He was also a member of numerous organizations including the Greater Worcester Fire Chiefs Association, where he served a term as president, and the Fire Chiefs Association of Massachusetts, on whose board of directors he served for 10 years.

Mr. Oberg and his wife, Virginia, are the proud parents of three children: Steven, Anthony, and Bianca and three grandchildren: Lynn, Steven, and Kelley. Ed has served the town of Holden with courage, loyalty, and excellence. His service will be sorely missed by those who relied on his tireless dedication to the town of Holden.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ARMS SURPLUS REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Arms Surplus Reform Act of 1997. This legislation will bring much needed reform to the sale of military surplus materiel by the Department of Defense.

If military surplus were simply a matter of combat boots, camouflage, and fatigues, this legislation would not be necessary. But for those in the know, Pentagon surplus can mean a cheap, nearly untraceable supply of weapons and weapons parts that cost the U.S. Government billions of dollars to purchase.

According to the current system, each piece of equipment that the Pentagon designates as surplus is assigned a demilitarization code, or "demil" code. Demilitarization represents the work necessary to make surplus materiel fit for sale to civilians: twisting of gun barrels, mutilation of helicopter frames, removal of explosives from bombs, erasing the memory and software from military application computers, et cetera. Equipment is graded on an alphabetical scale. An "A" code signifies benign materiel when no demilitarization is necessary. A "D" code requires extensive demilitarization before surplus sale.

The problem lies in the execution of the process. Equipment is coded incorrectly and almost always too easily. When Pentagon investigators did a random survey of surplus stock, they found missile simulators, bombs, guidance systems for cruise missiles, fully functional automatic weapons, as well as other potentially deadly materiels. Enforcement of procedure is so lax that an Air Force base in Georgia lost track of \$39 million worth of surplus materiel.

This situation represents more than a fiscal threat to our country. Sophisticated weaponry is finding its way to foreign interests while criminals in the United States rely on military surplus to outfit their operations. A methamphetamine lab run by a national gang was raided by drug enforcement agents in Los Angeles, who found machine guns and flame throwers traceable to arms surplus. One military surplus supplier was outfitting Cobra attack helicopters for resale. According to a story filed in U.S. News and World Report, one such citizen, Ron Garlick of Montana, said, "Mine was fully armed. I had rockets on it and machine guns. I was out there shooting coyotes with them." It's a good thing Mr. Garlick was not shooting at people, the Cobra attack helicopter is one of the deadliest helicopters in the world.

The problem extends beyond domestic purchases. The Chinese are the biggest buyers of sensitive electronic surplus materiel. Among the items recovered from Chinese scrap dealers were encryption devices, submarine parts, radar systems, tubes for Patriot missiles, and parts of the Stealth F-117A fighter. Iran and Iraq are also reported to be large purchasers of military surplus.

As former Secretary of Defense William Taft wrote during the Reagan administration, "... a U.S. Customs investigation has confirmed that the defense surplus system is a source of supply for arms traffickers." The thought of the U.S. Government supplying arms to terrorists, drug runners, and foreign interests is a very disturbing one.

It gets worse. Customs officials examined 240 tons of electronic scrap headed for Hong Kong which originated from the Pentagon Defense Reutilization Marketing Organization [DRMO] base in San Antonio, TX. The officials found massive amounts of sensitive communications and encryption equipment—none of which should have been available for civilian purchase. Thirty-seven internal guidance systems for the Stealth bomber—at an original cost of \$22 million—were headed for Shanghai, without any demilitarization modifications whatsoever.

At Robbins Air Force Base in Macon, GA, the DRMO had adopted a expedited processing program. To speed things up and obtain more sales, a surplus sales manager at Robbins told DRMO investigators she had falsified documents and demilitarization statements, registering weapons and other equipment as scrap that was then made available for sale fully intact.

The Pentagon seems unwilling to correct this problem. Perhaps it is a case of misplaced priorities. An internal e-mail message at the Pentagon laid out the priorities of the surplus program as "1. Profits 2. Profits 3. Profits 4. Profits . . . 6. Accountability"—priority No. 7 was demilitarizing lethal weapons. With the Pentagon unwilling to face the problem, the system needs congressional intervention.

This legislation does not outlaw surplus sales. This bill will not infringe on the rights of collectors or enthusiasts. This bill will absolutely be cost effective because we will no longer be selling Stealth fighter parts at 16 a pound. This legislation simply halts sales and gives the Defense Logistics Agency the time necessary to fix the problems in the program.

The Arms Surplus Reform Act of 1997 will place a moratorium on all surplus arms sales

until the Pentagon gets its house in order. To lift the moratorium, the director of the Defense Logistics Agency must certify to Congress that: the Department of Defense inspector general has completed a full inventory of military surplus stores and stock; the Defense Logistics Agency has reviewed and correctly classified all improper demilitarization codes; and the Comptroller General has reviewed the surplus sales process and made recommendations to the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency concerning improvements to the program.

Currently each service Branch codes its own surplus. The legislation would establish a central coding office within the Defense Logistics Agency which would have oversight over all surplus coding. The central coding office would also oversee the demilitarization of equipment before civilian sale.

To fight abuses of the surplus sale program, the legislation would create a record of sale for military surplus which contains the following: the Department of Defense source of the item, including the military base where it was demilitarized and sold; the degree of demilitarization required and performed; the name of the person purchasing the item and other such information as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

This legislation would also prohibit the Defense Logistics Agency from advertising its available surplus stock on the Internet until the conditions for lifting the moratorium have been met.

I would like to thank my colleagues who have joined me as original cosponsors of this bill. I am grateful to them and share their vision of a more peaceful world. I thank Ms. PELOSI of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI of Illinois, Mr. FILNER of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. YATES of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts, Mr. SANDERS of Vermont, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN of the Virgin Islands, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. KUCINICH of Illinois, Mr. MCDERMOTT of Washington, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. SABO of Minnesota, and Mr. GUTERREZ of Illinois for joining me in this effort.

There is no excuse for the fraud and abuse in this program—especially when these problems lead to deadly consequences. To quote William Portanova, an Assistant U.S. Attorney in California, "On its best day, the military surplus system is morally embarrassing to the government . . . and it never has a best day." Let's change that.

I urge my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this legislation.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ME- MORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH IN DILLTOWN, PA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to congratulate and pay tribute to the Memorial Baptist Church of Dilltown, PA, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this month.

It gives me great pride—and at the same time, humility—to be able to stand before you