

American, Dr. William Bennett, as they are presented with the prestigious Seton Award.

Named for Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton in recognition for her lifelong dedication to teaching, the award is presented annually to those who have dedicated their life to education. As a further tribute to Bill, the National Catholic Education Association will present a child in Bill's community with a \$1,000 scholarship to use toward their education.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of a sound education must be underscored. As we look to solve the problems of the future, we have before us a man who has provided the right example. For his efforts, and in recognition of a well-deserved honor this evening, I am privileged to commend and pay tribute to William T. Huston.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret missing votes on the afternoon of October 1. Due to the pressing nature of the Jewish holidays it was necessary for me to leave town in order to arrive in California by sundown for Erev Rosh Hashana.

SUBPOENA ENFORCEMENT IN THE CASE OF DORNAN VERSUS SANCHEZ

SPEECH OF

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I hear over and over again that we are concerned about the integrity of our election process, and I agree with that, not only for the 46th congressional district but for all over the United States.

This is not the only place where voter fraud has occurred. But I hear interjected into the debate the reference to the number of fraudulent votes in the 46th district. Then our friend from Texas gets up and states that the Hermandad is the crookedest organization around and guilty of all kinds of wrongdoing.

The problem I have with that is an investigating committee trying to investigate someone who has already made up his mind lends itself to the idea that since they have already made up their mind, their investigation is going to conclude with the conclusions they have already made.

Let me say in the same breath that the gentleman speaks about the high level of debate that began this debate. He rushes in to chastise one of our Members for pulling a race card. What greater race card was there pulled when on that side of the aisle they chose as their closing speaker someone of Hispanic descent?

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Republicans have an 8-year history in southern California of intimidating Latino voters at the polls. The Republican Party paid \$600,000 to settle two voting intimidation cases, one stemming from 1988

and one from 1989, in which the Orange County Republican Party placed security guards and signs at the voting polls designed to scare Latino voters.

Mr. Speaker, Hispanic-Americans have served in every branch of our military. They have fought and died in our wars, defending the cherished principles of freedom and democracy. Hispanic-Americans have earned the right to vote without being intimidated at the polls. It may come as a surprise to some of my friends on the other side of the aisle, but there are millions of Americans of Hispanic origin, many with surnames like de la Garza, Gonzalez, Torres, Rodriguez, Menendez, Becerra, and even Martinez who voted, and voted legally, in the last election.

THOMAS R. BROWN, SOUTH TEXAS VETERANS HEALTH CARE SYSTEM, SAN ANTONIO, TX, RECEIVES OLIN E. TEAGUE AWARD

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1997

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, in a ceremony on Thursday, September 18, 1997, in the House Veterans' Affairs Committee hearing room, Thomas R. Brown, chief, Recreation Therapy Service, South Texas Veterans Health Care System, San Antonio, TX, received this year's Olin E. Teague Award for his efforts on behalf of disabled veterans.

The Teague Award is presented annually to a VA employee whose achievements have been of extraordinary benefit to veterans with service-connected disabilities, and is the highest honor at VA in the field of rehabilitation.

Under Mr. Brown's pioneering leadership in the area of wheelchair sports, an extraordinarily effective recreation therapy program has been developed in the VA system. Due to Mr. Brown's career as a national and international wheelchair athlete and his success as a coach, teacher, and motivator, in 1980 he was asked to help establish a national wheelchair games program for VA in conjunction with the International Year for Disabled Persons. In 1981, the first National Veterans Wheelchair Games were held in Richmond, VA, with 74 veterans participating. Under Mr. Brown's continuing guidance and advice, the games have expanded with tremendous success as a rehabilitation tool. Veterans travel from all over the Nation to participate, many of whom have never before competed in organized sporting competitions. The games now boast of over 550 competitors giving veterans an excellent opportunity to interact with their peers, to experience the thrill of victory, and to participate with a level of exuberance many had thought was lost forever.

Mr. Speaker, the name Olin E. "Tiger" Teague is synonymous with exemplary service to the Nation's veterans. The late Congressman Teague served on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for 32 years, 18 of those years as its distinguished chairman. No one who opposed him on veterans' issues ever had to ask why he was called Tiger. He set the standards by which we can best serve all veterans. I know my colleagues join me in offering our deep appreciation to Mr. Brown for his concern, dedication, and innovation in

meeting the special rehabilitation needs of disabled veterans. We congratulate him for the excellence of his work and for the distinguished award he received.

SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS RE-AUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2261 and to thank the bipartisan leadership of the Committee on Small Business for their cooperation in folding H.R. 2429, as reported from the Committee on Science, into the bill currently before the House. I also would like to thank our committee's leadership Chairman SENSENBRENNER, Chairwoman MORELLA, and Ranking Member GORDON for working so hard in the limited time we had available to us to make the STTR program a more effective resource for our Nation's small businesses.

I would like to address my remarks today to the Small Business Technology Transfer [STTR] program amendments which were reported from the Committee on Science and folded into this legislation.

The STTR program was begun as an experiment 4 years ago to help small businesses move ideas from our Nation's universities and national laboratories into the commercial marketplace. It is clear that this experiment has not been underway long enough to prove itself, and it needs to be extended for an additional 3 years. Hardly any of the STTR grantees have had enough time to move a promising idea to a commercial product or government purchase through the STTR process. It was also painfully clear during the committee's hearing on the STTR program that information is not available to answer the most basic question about the effectiveness of the STTR program or the SBIR program on which it was modeled. Witnesses did not have statistics available to them to counter the assertion that the STTR and SBIR programs are paying for research that the private sector would have been done anyway if the Government grants had not been available. The anecdotal evidence which was available to us suggests that the programs are providing major assistance to specific small businesses, but we have much to learn about the program's overall effectiveness. This situation must be rectified before the programs are extended again 3 years from now.

The Committee on Science accepted an amendment offered by Mr. SENSENBRENNER and me that may help solve this problem by bringing the STTR and SBIR programs under the Government Performance and Results Act, GPRA. Agencies will be required to develop performance measures for their SBIR and STTR programs, to collect information on the performance of grantees, and to analyze that data in light of program goals. Our committee report to accompany H.R. 2429 suggests a variety of possible measures which could be used for these programs. Each time agencies participating in STTR or SBIR submit a report under the GPRA Act, they will be required to

submit information on their SBIR and STTR programs as well. This should leave us with a firm basis in the future to look at these programs and to reform them as necessary.

The commercialization component of the SBIR and STTR programs can be seen through the program's phases. Phase I is for defining an idea; phase II is for developing the idea to the point where it is useful commercially or to the Government. Phase III is the point where the programs' successes are harvested either through private sector commercialization or through Government purchases of products and services. These programs have a second goal of providing value to the Government, a goal which can be complementary to the commercialization goal. If Phase I and II grants are coordinated with the agencies' priority research and development programs, agencies should have a base of relevant expertise in the small business community for the Phase III work to build on. We, therefore, hope to see future SBIR and STTR solicitations positioned in the mainstream of agency and interagency priority initiatives.

Members of our committee continue to be concerned about the extreme concentration of SBIR and STTR grants in a small number of companies located in a few States. We know there are tens of thousands of small businesses throughout the country with high quality scientists and engineers on their staffs, many of which might benefit from SBIR or STTR participation. This will not happen as long as the program keeps awarding hundreds of grants each year to a handful of companies. We also wonder how companies can remain small businesses if they truly have the management capabilities to write hundreds of research proposals and to carry out dozens of research projects for the Government each year. If they really are moving the research results of all these projects towards commercialization, why aren't they becoming big enough to outgrow the program? Our legislation partially addresses this problem by requiring the SBA to perform outreach activities to encourage applications from a much larger and more diverse segment of the small business community. However, we did not have time in this authorization to agree upon more direct legislative solutions to the multiple awards problem. It is a problem that is serious enough that it should not be ignored any longer. We, therefore, urge participating agencies to be aggressive in broadening the base of program participants and warn agencies who persist in continually awarding many grants to the same companies to be prepared to show that these favored few companies are both adding value to the Government and aggressively developing markets for their research results.

LEE HAMILTON: A PUBLIC SERV-
ANT REFLECTS ON THREE DEC-
ADES IN CONGRESS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would take a moment to recognize my distinguished colleague from Indiana, the Honorable LEE HAMILTON. First as chairman and now as

ranking Democrat on the Committee on International Relations, LEE HAMILTON has consistently sought to promote the U.S. national interest and to advance our bilateral and multilateral relations around the globe. He has applied his Indiana common sense to many of the most difficult international issues that this country has been forced to address.

LEE HAMILTON was chairman of the Europe and Middle East Subcommittee when the Berlin Wall fell and when the Soviet Union collapsed. He was instrumental in crafting the SEED Act that provided timely assistance to the fledgling democracies in Central Europe, and he was the driving force behind the Freedom Support Act that support democratic institutions in Russia. These are just a few of his more recent landmark legislative accomplishments, Mr. Speaker, for which the distinguished gentleman can rightly take pride.

Mr. Speaker, although the distinguished gentleman sits on the other side of the aisle from this Member, this Member has regularly sought him out for advice and guidance. Years ago, when this Member was a junior member of the minority on the International Relations Committee, LEE HAMILTON helped this Member pursue a number of initiatives that, without this help, would have been impossible. LEE did not have to do this, and no one ever knew of his help; however, it meant an enormous amount to this relatively junior Member.

Mr. Speaker, LEE HAMILTON recently was awarded the Edmund Muskie distinguished Public Service Award for his 3½ decades of service to the Nation. This Member congratulates Mr. HAMILTON and would ask to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the gentleman's statement, "Reflections on the Congress and the Country," which he delivered to the Center for National Policy which was honoring him on September 29, 1997, with the Edmund Muskie Award. This gentleman wishes LEE and his wife Nancy all the best in the years ahead and thanks them for their remarkable contributions to our Nation.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY

I really do not recall enjoying speeches any more than I have tonight. Thank you one and all. Some I thought could have been a little longer, others I found a bit restrained, but overall it has been an immensely satisfying evening.

I shall think often of this evening and the high honor you have paid to me. I've always wanted to walk off the stage before I was shoved off, and your nice gesture makes me think I have done that.

Politicians do a lot of things very well but I'm not sure retiring is one of them. I've always felt that you should leave when others think you should stay.

It has occurred to me in times past that the United States government needed the equivalent of a House of Lords for retired politicians. I'm beginning to think more favorably of that idea. I'm not quite sure what its purpose would be and I know that the taxpayers wouldn't tolerate it, but it would be a nice gathering place for a bunch of has-beens. It would keep us out of mischief and perhaps more importantly keep us off the television, and an occasional good thought or deed might from time to time emerge.

No award comes to one person alone. All who receive an honor stand on the shoulders of many others. I acknowledge no all-inclusive list tonight of people who share this award with me, but among them most importantly are: my wife, Nancy, and our children,

Tracy, Debbie, and Doug; I cannot begin to tell you the contributions they have made—but for a sample consider not having their husband and father around the house for 30 weekends a year for 30 years; the man who got me started in this political business, and he has remained a trusted friend and advisor, Dick Stoner, and his wife, Virginia; and, of course, a long list of outstanding staff members, without whose help I would have accomplished very little. The best advice for any Member remains: hire a staff a lot smarter than you are; and I have done that.

The award is all the more meaningful because it is named for Edmund Muskie. I still remember the clarity and persuasiveness of his statements on the budget, the environment, and foreign policy.

Mike Barnes and Mo Steinbruner have been doing an excellent job of continuing his important work at the Center for National Policy. As Madeleine Albright correctly noted last year, CNP is more than a think tank, it's an action tank.

And a word of special appreciation to Hank Schacht, the Chairman and CEO of Lucent Technologies. If you want a model for an American business executive, look no further. He combines all the skills of an outstandingly successful business executive with a commitment to the public interest that is simply extraordinary.

I've been asked to reminisce for a few minutes. Obviously they didn't expect anything too heavy from me this evening, and I'm pleased to comply.

EARLY YEARS IN CONGRESS

I've been fortunate to serve many years in Congress. I've served with 8 Presidents. I've worked with 11 Secretaries of State. And when I complete my 17th Congress, I'll be one of only around 80 Members in the history of the House who have served that long.

I remember, of course, my early years in Congress. I remember that the Speaker of the House then, John McCormack, could not remember my name. He called me John and Henry and Carl on various days. Then one day before the Democratic caucus to elect the Speaker he called me on the phone. I told him I wouldn't vote for him, but would vote instead for Mo Udall. That's probably not the smartest judgment I ever made. From that day on, however, he knew my name, and the next time he saw me in the hall he called me Lee. And to his eternal credit he never held it against me.

I remember those early days when Members of Congress could put a new post office in every village and hamlet, and I did. I built 17 in my first year in Congress.

And I remember needing only one staffer to help me answer constituent mail, and getting only an occasional visit from a lobbyist. I also remember that I could accept any gift offered, and make any amount of money of outside income, unrestricted and unreported. I even remember—in those pre-Vietnam and pre-Watergate days—people believing and trusting what government officials and politicians said.

I remember that when I first ran for Congress in 1964, my total campaign budget was \$30,000, compared to \$1 million last election.

And I remember many close personal relationships across the aisle. Early in my career, I made a parliamentary mistake on the floor. A senior Republican (and good friend) came over, put his arm around me, and gently pointed out my mistake and how to correct it—and this was on a bill he opposed. I can't imagine that happening today.

I remember walking into the House Foreign Affairs Committee room, which was then a small room now occupied by the House TV-radio gallery. I was told by the staff director there were no seats at the