

the Attorney General for good cause. Likewise, the special three-judge panel may terminate the work of the independent counsel if the counsel's work is deemed completed.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

Supporters of the independent counsel law contend that it is necessary to investigate allegations of high-level misconduct in the executive branch. Only an independent counsel, chosen by a panel of judges, can provide the best assurance of a thorough and impartial investigation followed by a fair-minded prosecution or public dismissal of the charges. The Attorney General, in contrast, is a political appointee of the President, and might not be counted on to conduct an impartial review of allegations of misconduct by the President or his appointees.

Opponents respond that the law is too easily abused. Congress enacted the independent counsel statute to address those occasions, as with Watergate, where there is serious evidence of criminal misconduct by the President or high level government officials. An independent counsel operates with broad powers and an unlimited budget, outside the standard constraints of executive branch accountability, and should be rarely appointed. The Iran-contra affair and Watergate might justify appointment of a special counsel, but determining whether a Department Secretary told an FBI background reviewer the total amount of money he gave his former mistress does not. Such a case could be handled by the Justice Department.

REFORM PROPOSALS

There is a wide range of proposals for reforming the independent counsel law. Some favor outright repeal. They say that career Justice Department prosecutors can impartially investigate and prosecute cases of executive branch misconduct, and that the political process will hold the President accountable for prosecutorial abuse. After all, they observe, the Watergate cases were investigated and prosecuted without an independent counsel law.

Others support incremental changes to the law. One set of reforms would limit the circumstances when an independent counsel would be appointed. For example, the law could be limited to allegations of misconduct at the highest levels of government, such as the President, Vice President, and Attorney General, and to crimes committed in office. Likewise, the law could be amended to raise the threshold at which the Attorney General must ask the three-judge panel to name a special prosecutor.

Another set of reforms would place some checks on the powers of an independent counsel. The law, for example, could be amended to fix a time limit on the investigation, subject to extension by the appointing court if there has been an indictment or if the independent counsel has the evidence to justify further inquiry. The law could also be changed to limit the ability of the independent counsel to expand the scope of an investigation. Some have also proposed constraining spending on investigations by making them subject to annual congressional appropriations.

A third set of reforms would improve the integrity of the independent counsel process. One such proposal would make the job of independent counsel full time, permitting no representation of other clients. This reform would enhance public confidence in the impartiality of the investigation, and help expedite the proceedings.

CONCLUSION

I have consistently supported the independent counsel law, and approved of the appointment of a special prosecutor in the Iran-contra and Whitewater cases. I believe,

however, that the process should be used more sparingly and subject to more constraints. Public confidence in the process has diminished as investigations drag on for years, at great expense.

The independent counsel law expires in 1999. We should use the next two years to review the current law, and consider reforms that would improve public confidence in the process, including limiting the use of the independent counsel law and making the process, when invoked, move more swiftly and less expensively.

HOORAY FOR THE LADY BULLDOGS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 3, 1997, the Lady Bulldogs of Hazard High School in Hazard, KY, made a dream come true. That was the night they won the All "A" State Tournament by beating Lexington Catholic 53 to 45.

This was the fourth time in history that Hazard High School had a team in a basketball State championship. In fact, the Lady Bulldogs of 1996-97 had a lot to live up to—every Hazard team that had gone to the State championships before had won. Were they up to the challenge?

In their opening game of the tournament, the Lady Bulldogs beat the defending All "A" champions from Louisville Holy Cross 61 to 34. This was a sign of great things to come. After two more games, the Lady Bulldogs faced Lexington Catholic—and the rest is history. With effective offense, tenacious defense, skillful shooting, and tremendous coaching, the Lady Bulldogs claimed victory for their own.

Today, the 1996-97 Lady Bulldogs—Jaime Steele, Dee Sammons, Leah Cornett, Betsy Boggs, Charlotte Sizemore, Lori Graves, Carolyn Alexander, Tracy Kershaw, Nea Rogers, Christy Dunigan, and Jennifer Sharp—are walking tall. Each one a dedicated, hard-working young lady. Each one with the character and perseverance of a champion, not because she won a State tourney, but because she dared to pursue the dream.

The victory, however, is not theirs alone. Their coach, William "Bill" Fannin, began to lay the groundwork over a decade ago. In 1985, he took on the coaching job, and with patience, understanding, hard work, and love in his heart, he helped show the Lady Bulldogs what it takes to be winners—not just on the court, but also in school and their community.

Of course, Coach Fannin had a little help. Coach "Cos" Hugh Cosimini; coach Frieda Fannin, Bill's wife; and coach Candi Fannin, Bill's daughter, put a lot of time, energy, and heart into building the Lady Bulldog team we know today.

The community of Hazard also deserves some of the credit for their staunch support of the team. And, I would be leaving out an important part of the team if I didn't mention the Hazard cheerleaders, whose spirit at the games helped rally the Lady Bulldogs to victory. In fact, both the Lady Bulldog cheerleaders and the Hazard boy's team cheer-

leaders won first place in their competitions during the All "A" Tournament.

We all know that it's not whether you win or lose—it's how you play the game. Certainly, these Lady Bulldogs played fairly, with dignity and pride. But it sure is a great feeling to actually win the game. Today, I congratulate the Hazard Lady Bulldogs and their coaches. Good work on a job well done.

CONGRESSMAN FRANK LUCAS HONORS EIGHT OKLAHOMANS WHO HAVE BEEN HONORED AS "CIVIL RIGHTS TRAILBLAZERS"

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor eight Oklahomans who were recently honored as "Civil Rights Trailblazers." The Oklahoma Historical Society's Black Heritage Committee acknowledged the commitment to civil rights that these leaders have made. The following were honored on February 6, 1997.

Former Oklahoma Representative Hannah Diggs Atkins was a State representative for 12 years and served as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly under President Jimmy Carter. She is also a member of the Oklahoma Women's Hall of Fame and the Afro-American Hall of Fame.

David Boren is a former Governor and Senator from Oklahoma. Among other things, he chaired the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and was a cochair of the 1993 Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. He currently serves as president of the University of Oklahoma.

Rev. W.K. Jackson currently preaches at the Oklahoma City St. John Baptist Church. He has served as president of the Baptist Ministers Union, the Progressive Oklahoma Baptists State Convention, and the Coalition of Civic Leadership.

Ms. Rubye Hall is the current chair of the Oklahoma Historical Society's Black Heritage Committee. She is a life-long educator who is an emeritus member of the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors.

Mr. John Kirkpatrick formed the Kirkpatrick Foundation in the 1970's and has been honored by the Oklahoma City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs with an Achievement Award in 1992. He and his wife Eleanor have been very active philanthropists.

Ms. Clara Luper was an active civil rights leader in the 1960's who led a number of lunch counter sit-ins in Oklahoma City to break down Jim Crow Laws.

George Nigh is a former Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State representative of Oklahoma and currently serves as president of the University of Central Oklahoma. In addition, he is a member of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame and was inducted into the U.S. Jaycees Ten Outstanding Young Americans Hall of Leadership.

Ms. Ursula Sanders is the current president of the Baptist Ministers Wives of the National Baptist Congress of Christian Education and served for 16 years as president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Oklahoma.

I want to personally salute these leaders and thank them for the progress that has been

made in the area of civil rights as a result of their efforts. It is my hope that their examples will be followed by the next generation of leaders as all of us confront the continuing problems regarding race relations in the United States. We would be well served to do so.

SALUTING STEVE D. BULLOCK—
BLACK PROFESSIONAL OF THE
YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute an outstanding individual from my congressional district who is being recognized for a very special honor. On February 15, 1997, the Black Professionals Association Charitable Foundation will bestow the 1997 Black Professional of the Year Award upon Mr. Steve Delano Bullock. I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Bullock upon this important occasion. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding the honoree.

Mr. Bullock has enjoyed a distinguished career with the American Red Cross. He was named chief executive officer and chapter manager of the Greater Cleveland Chapter in 1982. Prior to assuming this position, he worked for the Red Cross in military installations in the United States, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Mr. Bullock also previously served as executive director of the agency's St. Paul, MN chapter.

Mr. Speaker, in 1988, Steve Bullock was named chairman of the president's advisory committee, a group of senior Red Cross field executives which counsels top management on issues facing the organization. Another highlight of his career occurred in 1995 when Mr. Bullock was appointed to head the 1996 national American Red Cross campaign.

Mr. Bullock is also an active member of the Greater Cleveland community. His board memberships include the Greater Cleveland Roundtable, the Cleveland Campaign, and Leadership Cleveland. He is the chairman of the Mandel Center for Non-Profit Organizations, Case Western Reserve University Executive Advisory Network, and is the past president of the Council of United Way Services Agency Executives.

Mr. Bullock received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in History and Sociology at Virginia Union University and a Master's Degree in Business Administration at the College of St. Thomas. He has also done graduate work in urban administration; attended the American Red Cross Executive Development Institute; and is a graduate of Leadership Cleveland. Mr. Bullock and his wife, Doris, reside in University Heights. They are active members of Antioch Baptist Church in Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, Steve Bullock will be the 17th individual to receive of the prestigious Black Professional of the Year Award. As a past recipient of this honor, I take special pride in saluting him on this occasion. I join his family, friends, and colleagues in stating that he is more than deserving of the award. I also take this opportunity to applaud the Black Professionals Association for its strong leadership and commitment. I wish Mr. Bullock and the association much continued success.

JOHN GRIESEMER POST OFFICE
BUILDING

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office Building located at Bennett and Kansas Avenue in Springfield, MO, as the John Griesemer Post Office Building.

John Griesemer was born in Mount Vernon, MO, and grew up on a dairy farm in Billings, MO. He graduated from Billings High School in 1948 and he earned a bachelor of science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Missouri, Columbia in 1953. He served as a first lieutenant, Engineering Officer in the U.S. Air Force from 1954 until 1956.

After his discharge from the Air Force, John returned to southwest Missouri to work for his family's business, Greisemer Stone Co. He served there as president and as a director until his death in 1993.

In defiance of conventional wisdom, John Griesemer balanced a successful career with family life and a dedication to community service. He and his wife, Kathleen, raised five children on a small farm just east of Springfield, MO. John was active in his church, having served as chairman of the annual Diocesan Development fund drive, member of the Financial Advisory Committee and co-trustee of the Heer-Andres Trust of the Catholic diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau, MO. He also served as co-chairman of the Margin for Excellence fund drive to establish an endowment and build a new Catholic High School in Springfield. John was an Eagle Scout, a Scout Master and, in later years, served on the Board of the Ozarks Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was also involved with the Junior Achievement program.

In addition to his work with Griesemer Stone Co., John founded Joplin Stone Co. and Missouri Commercial Transportation Co., and served as president of Springfield Ready Mix Co. He was a director of Boatmen's National Bank and, in 1991 was president of the Springfield Development Council, a nonprofit subsidiary corporation of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

In 1984, John was named by President Reagan to serve on the U.S. Postal Service Board of Governors, which oversees the Postal Service. He was elected chairman of that Board in 1987 and 1988 and served for 3 years as its vice chairman.

In spite of his many personal achievements, John's favorite story about himself was one of personal failure. When he was 8 years old he got a job picking strawberries; at the end of the first day he had failed to meet his quota, so he was fired. In the words of his wife Kathleen, "that shows that failure is not forever." His example is one that all Americans can live by.

John Griesemer passed away in 1993, survived by his wife and five children. His legacy is one of service to his God, his country and to his fellowman through dedication to family, business and community. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring that legacy by passing the legislation that I have offered today.

CANCER

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 1, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROGRESS IN THE WAR ON CANCER

Twenty five years ago this month President Richard Nixon declared a national war on cancer. One of the frequent questions put to me by constituents is, "How goes the war?" It is not an easy question to answer. Despite the glut of information on cancer these days much of the news seems destined to confuse us. The statistics pour out from the doctors and hospitals across the country but there is wide disagreement about what they really mean.

There is much good news to report. The cancer death rate fell by nearly 3% between 1991 and 1995, the first sustained drop since national record keeping was begun in the 1930s. The 1990s may well be remembered as the decade when we measurably turned the tide against cancer. Cancer certainly remains among the worst fears of Americans, but it is not the death sentence that it once was. Of more than 10 million Americans who are cancer survivors, 7 million are long term survivors having had cancer diagnosed more than five years ago.

There is, however, reason for concern. After billions of dollars in research, we still don't have a cure for cancer, and some researchers doubt we will develop a single cure. The fear of cancer is obvious. Over 40% of us will develop cancer, and over 20% of us will die from the disease. Within five years cancer will be the leading cause of death in the United States, responsible for over 6 million years of life prematurely lost each year and an annual cost to the economy of over \$100 billion.

While we may not have a cure for cancer, our cancer research efforts, led by the National Cancer Institute in conjunction with private research efforts, have produced significant incremental successes. We have a better understanding of how a normal cell changes into a cancerous one. Some forms of cancer have actually been reduced. Better treatment methods with fewer side effects are now available. Less disfiguring surgeries are being performed. The quality of life for cancer survivors has been enhanced substantially. These successes give us cause for optimism in the fight against cancer.

WHAT CAUSES CANCER?

The most striking progress we have made in cancer research over the last quarter century is our understanding of the biology of cancer, that is, how a good cell goes haywire and divides continuously. Cancer occurs when our cells divide uncontrollably resulting in the formation of a mass of tissue, otherwise known as a malignant tumor. The tumor destroys nearby tissues and organs as it grows.

We now know that cancer is linked to human genes. Scientists have discovered that altered genes or altered gene activity cause a cell to divide continuously. A person may inherit altered or abnormal genes, or acquire them through chemical or physical damage or the effects of viruses. Scientists have already discovered over 20 genes linked to cancer that run in the family. They have discovered that a particular gene, the p52 gene, can stop tumors before they grow and that this gene, if damaged, is involved in some 60% of cancers.