

The interim lease provisions have not been as successful as planned because many of the terms and conditions act as disincentives to economic development conveyance. For example, there is no commitment for final ownership by Federal agencies upon assumption of control or occupancy of transferred property. Commercial firms are willing to enter into leases, but are refusing this option because of the lack of commitment for final ownership. In addition, the new occupants of closed base property are unable to conduct major renovations unless they agree to restore the property to its original condition. Many of the facilities require major alterations from their original condition just to bring them to local code standards. Why are we requiring restoration of undesired conditions? this makes no sense and ultimately results in taxpayer waste.

Prior to 1996, departure of Federal agencies reverted property to the Federal Government for disposal by GSA. A "leaseback provision" was established in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996 to protect communities from a Federal agency revolving door. Under this law, property approved for Federal usage would be transferred to the local redevelopment agency, then leased to a Federal agency at no cost for up to 50 years. The reasoning behind this is to ensure transfer of property to local communities in the event of departure by Federal agencies. The lack of a mandatory requirement for leaseback acceptance allows for circumvention of the legislative intent. In Orlando, FL, the Veterans Administration [VA] has requested Orlando Naval Training Center property through the Federal screen process. VA has refused to enter into a long-term lease with the city. This creates major problems for community redevelopment authorities as it limits their ability to finalize reuse plans. My legislation guarantees an option for communities to obtain reuse property after the departure from the property by the first Federal agency lessee.

We must allow common sense to prevail in this base reuse process. There are some instances where it makes sense to lease to organizations affiliated with the branch of service that previously occupied the base property. This is currently prohibited; yet doesn't it make sense to relocate recruiting stations, reserve centers, and military processing centers onto closed base property?

The four branches of the U.S. Armed Forces are currently able to contract with local governments for fire and police services for only the last 6 months prior to the closure of a base. Many times a base is phased out over a long period of time and the military eliminates military fire and police services much longer before the base is fully closed. Families and military personnel remaining need fire and police services from the local community. The military should be able to contract for these services throughout a long closure process.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I'm introducing today will make major strides in reforming the base closure reuse process. We must enact this legislation to protect our local communities. I urge my colleagues' support.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SARAH THOMAS

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my constituent, Sarah Thomas, for her prize-winning entry in the 1997 Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary, is highly competitive, with more than 109,000 entries and only 54 available scholarships. Sarah, a junior at St. Bernard's High School in Fitchburg, MA, distinguished herself from other competitors by composing an exceptionally insightful piece that truly reminds us all how fortunate we are to live in a nation of democracy and freedom. I would like to insert Sarah's inspirational script for the RECORD.

1996-97 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(By Sarah Thomas)

As I look around the room in my history class I see many things that I consider my window to the world unknown. A map shows me where the problems we discuss are happening. A picture above of President Abraham Lincoln above speaks to me of a government "\*\*\*\* of the people, by the people, and for the people." A book on the desk retells the stories of those who fought many battles and we hear the mournful cries of those who lost and the joyful tales of those who tasted victory. And we learn from them all.

As I look around, though, I am saddened by what I see. A pair of gazing eyes stares aimlessly out the window thinking of this afternoon's soccer game and another person half asleep's thinking. "Why do we need history anyway? This stuff happened years ago." I must confess that I have asked myself the same question several times in my life—until this year.

I am lucky, for I have met and grown close to three exchange students this year. Much can be learned from them and I have been awakened to how privileged we in America truly are. Next to me sits Lan from Beijing, China. He takes notes furiously as he wants to learn as much as he can about the freedom and justice we have in our country. He desperately wants to expand his knowledge during his short stay here in the United States, for when he returns home he may not get the opportunity to further his education. Lan's government places a percentage on those allowed to college and Lan may be one of the many who will not be able to continue his schooling. In a government where the people do not have a voice over the laws placed over them, personal development and growth may be stunted and full potentials may not be reached.

Behind me sits Maria. "Living in Spain is quite different from living here," she once said to me. "You have so many opportunities that I cannot get at home." Unfortunately many of these opportunities are overlooked by those of us lucky enough to live in a country that allows us to enjoy the freedom of new experiences. Maria was surprised at all of the activities girls could participate in. In the schools of her native country, athletics are for the boys and there is not much offered to the girls. United States citizens are fortunate, for under the constitution an eminent theme of equality prevails. The people are also encouraged to voice their opinion if they are unhappy with the actions of

government. Elections and voting are just two of the numerous ways an individual can help to make change in our ever-evolving society. In our schools today men and women have equal opportunity and this is thoroughly supported by the laws of our governmental system.

Across the room sits Dahlia. When she speaks of her home in Israel, I see a picture with much turmoil. Saddened by the thought of leaving America, Dahlia tells us what she faces when she returns home—a home where she fears the unknown. Because Dahlia will soon be eighteen years old, when she goes home she will be forced to enter the military. All men and women, upon reaching eighteen years of age, must enter the military and give up their plans and aspirations at least for a while. Unfortunately many forms of government do not allow their people to take a stand for what they believe in. Government controls all. But in those forms of ruling \*\*\* who controls the government?

In the United States of America, we, the people, have a voice. Through our democratic society, our voice is heard. My worry for Lan, Maria, and Dahlia helps me to have a clearer vision of my "land of opportunity"—a country that allows me to develop my potential and realize my dreams.

In class, a poster over-head is yet another reminder of our unparalleled good fortune. It echoes the words of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "Since the beginning of our American History we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions." I believe a society must be able to adapt with the changing world if it is to succeed. Democracy is above and beyond all other forms of government because it allows us to do just that. By allowing its people to make change, our country not only survives, but as a nation of involved people, we thrive. A nation, a people, a voice, we must be heard. Through democracy, we are heard.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR THE RELIEF OF NANCY WILSON

**HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a private relief bill that would provide Social Security widow benefits for my constituent, Nancy B. Wilson of Bremen, ME. I appreciate the opportunity to help resolve Nancy Wilson's unjust restriction of benefits.

Section 216(c) of the Social Security Act requires that a widow be married for at least 9 months to collect her spouse's benefit. Nancy Wilson is not eligible for her husband's Social Security benefit because she was legally married to Al Wilson for only 7 months.

In the mid 1940's, Al Wilson's first wife was committed to a mental institution in Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson wanted a divorce, but was unable to proceed due to Massachusetts State law. According to a study conducted by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the existing State law excluded insanity or institutionalization as grounds for a divorce.

In 1950, Nancy had a common-law marriage with Mr. Wilson. For 19 years, these two people lived as husband and wife. Al had two children from his original marriage. Nancy also had a child. They raised their children together

as a family. Nancy stayed at home, allowing Al to work and support the Family. Through his employment, Mr. Wilson paid into the Social Security trust fund.

In 1969, Al Wilson's wife passed away in the institution where she had spent her last 25 years. Within 20 days, Nancy and Al Wilson were legally married. After waiting 19 years to be legally recognized as husband and wife, Al and Nancy's marriage lasted less than 1 year. Seven months after their marriage, Al passed away.

In 1991, upon turning 64, Nancy Wilson applied for widow benefits. She was refused on the grounds that the duration of her marriage did not satisfy the 9 month requirement. She went through the full appeal process, but was again denied.

A spouse forgoes employment to work in the home. Work in the home helps the family, but hurts the individual who, as a result, does not accumulate Social Security benefits. The intent of the Social Security Act is that widows and widowers be entitled to their spouse's benefit to offset their personal lack of sufficient benefits. This private relief bill seeks to fulfill this intent in the case of Nancy Wilson. The 9 month requirement for Social Security widow benefits is not disputed by this bill.

Nancy Wilson's situation fulfills the intent of the Social Security Act. Al and Nancy were prohibited from marrying. It was their choice to coexist as husband and wife, and as a family. Nancy raised the couple's children while Al provided financially for the family. Clearly, Nancy and Al Wilson would have married if the law would have allowed. Now, after a lifetime together, Nancy cannot collect the widow benefits she deserves.

This private relief bill makes Nancy Wilson eligible for widow benefits. The bill establishes that Nancy and Al were married for no less than 9 months. This unique situation is an exception that will not be repeated. Since their marriage, the no-fault divorce statute has been enacted in Massachusetts, which prevents this situation from reoccurring.

Thank you Mr. Speaker for this opportunity to advocate for my constituent, Nancy Wilson. Clearly, Nancy's unfortunate situation deserves to be addressed.

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HONORING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 10, 1997*

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 176th Anniversary of Greek Independence. On this day of celebration of Greek and American democracy, we pay tribute to the people of both our nations, and to the common bonds of democracy that unite Greece and the United States.

While the Founding Fathers of the United States of America drew heavily upon the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy, the founders of the modern Greek state modeled their government after that of the United States in an effort to best imitate their ancient democracy. Today, Greece is one of only three nations in the world that has been allied with the United States in every major international conflict this century.

The First Congressional District in Connecticut has long-lasting ties to Greek democracy and independence. During the Greek War of Independence, fundraisers to support the struggle for democracy were held in the Hartford home of Lydia Sigourney. In addition to raising moneys, she sheltered refugees and in 1832 established the first Greek school in the United States. Today, that long-lasting relationship is evidenced by the 120,000 people of Greek ancestry who call the Constitution State home.

I support the efforts to expand the opportunities for cultural and trade exchange between the United States and Greece and the continuation of this historical relationship, and I offer my congratulations to all Greek-Americans as they celebrate Greek Independence Day.

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VETERANS EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES H. MALONEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 1997*

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 57,000 Veterans in the fifth district of Connecticut, I rise today to support H.R. 240, the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1997.

Veterans provided an invaluable service to this Nation, and they continue to play a critical role in our work force. H.R. 240 protects the rights of veterans who are in the Federal work force by establishing a Special Counsel to bring those who knowingly violate preference laws before the Merit System Protection Board.

H.R. 240 also protects veterans during Federal reductions in force and expands veterans preference to jobs that are not currently covered. This bill opens Federal employment opportunities for individuals honorably discharged from the military after 4 years of service, by eliminating artificial barriers which prevent them from competing for Federal jobs because they are not already civilian employees or employees of a particular agency.

Our veterans are treasured national assets. They have defended our country in time of war, and safeguarded it in time of peace. This bill today honors them with the respect and dignity they deserve, by utilizing their skills and expertise in the Federal work force. I urge the House of Representatives to pass this measure unanimously.

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MARTIN LEE AND THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN HONG KONG

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 10, 1997*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as you may know, the future Government of Hong Kong recently made public its specific proposals to restrict personal and political freedoms after the transition to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997. Such proposals should be of great concern to every Member of this body because they represent the unraveling of the

economic and political miracle that is Hong Kong. These proposals are especially disturbing in light of other actions by China that are directly aimed at dismantling the fledgling democratic institutions in Hong Kong, such as the dissolution of the Legislative Council and threats against journalists by high-ranking Chinese officials.

In sharp contrast to these ominous signals from Beijing, Martin Lee continues unabated in his fight to preserve democracy and freedom in Hong Kong. Martin bravely perseveres despite the fact that he is reviled by the Government of the People's Republic of China as a traitor, and his public, global crusade to protect Hong Kong's way of life is a thorn in its side.

Last night in the Russell Caucus Room, Martin Lee received the 1997 Democracy Award from the National Endowment for Democracy, along with praise, good wishes and pledges of support from many Senators and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle. This award recognizes the strength of Martin's character, the righteousness of his cause and the commitment that he brings to his mission.

I believe that we owe it to the people of Hong Kong to meet with their legitimately elected representatives and give them our unequivocal support. Martin represents the very principles that our country was founded upon. More than most, Martin deserves to be heard at the highest level of our Government and he needs our help. He has heeded the call of freedom and democracy—we must not abandon him now.

It is in this spirit that I have written a letter to President Clinton calling on him to meet with Martin during this visit. Such a meeting would send a clear message to Beijing that the United States cares about what happens in Hong Kong—not just because we have economic interests there, but because we have shared values and ideals with the people of Hong Kong. I urge my colleagues to join me in asking the President to send this message and demonstrate our support for Hong Kong at this historic juncture.

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BILL LYNCH—ALL AMERICAN BASKETBALL STAR

**HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 10, 1997*

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lift up a very talented young man from Indiana's Second Congressional District. Billy Lynch of Muncie, IN, was recently awarded one of Indiana's top tributes as a basketball player.

Billy Lynch, a senior at Delta High School, was the recipient of the Trester Award for his leadership on the basketball team. The Trester is awarded for leadership above and beyond. Given each year to a senior member of the four State finalist, the Trester recipient must receive the nomination of his principle and be recognized as a team leader for his mental attitude.

Recently, Billy and his fellow teammates—the Delta Eagles—advanced all the way to the Final-Four Tournament in Indianapolis. In Indiana, advancing to the Final-Four is considered one of the highest honors earned by a ball-player.