

for 2 years. The first Schererville police officer assigned to the DARE Program, Tim was instrumental in charting the program's course since its implementation in the department in 1989. As a DARE officer, he presented a program designed to encourage youth to "say no to drugs" by means of explaining the harmful effects of drugs. In addition, Tim took the initiative in further promoting the "say no to drugs" campaign by serving as a drug and alcohol instructor at Grimmer Middle School in Schererville, IN, as well as speaking on the subject for various organizations. Tim has chosen to utilize his experience and talents in teaching children by earning his bachelors degree in elementary teaching at Purdue University-Calumet. He hopes to spend his retirement teaching at Grimmer Middle School.

In recognition of his efforts, Tim was selected Schererville's Man of the year by a local newspaper in 1991. Recipients of this honor are selected for their tireless dedication and service to their communities by means of public service, leadership, or simply caring for their town. Tim was especially honored for his dedication to the promotion of drug education among northwest Indiana's young people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Officer Timothy Mitchell on his 20 years of service to the Schererville Police Department. His wife, Rhonda, and their children, Crystal and Terry, can be proud of his devoted service to the citizens of Schererville.

THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT SECURITY BREACHES IN THE CLINTON AD- MINISTRATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in light of continued revelations about the extent to which a political appointee of President Clinton's had regular access to classified information and contact with a foreign conglomerate, not to mention officials of the People's Republic of China, it's about time the President cooperated in getting to the bottom of this. I have tried to impress upon President Clinton the importance and severity of the potential breaches at hand which could have very well taken place on his watch. Since the Attorney General is unwilling to appoint an independent counsel to investigate these matters, it is the duty of Congress to act on its constitutional authority to uncover any violations or penetration of our national and economic security and determine the principals involved. I have every confidence in Chairman BURTON and his Committee to determine the answers to those critical questions, but the President needs to understand the full implications himself and assist in every way possible.

I recommend to everyone the following article by his predecessor, former Chairman Bill Clinger, about the lack of cooperation in getting the full story out of the White House. It appeared in the Wall Street Journal. The synopsis: The Clinton White House spells the public's right to know n-o.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 1, 1997]

A PATTERN OF STONEWALLING

(By William F. Clinger)

As the former chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, I have watched with a great interest and sympathy the efforts of any successor, Rep. Dan Burton (R., Ind.), to get the Clinton administration to comply with his legitimate requests for information and documents. At issue this time is the investigation of questionable White House fund-raising activities and related national security issues. It is clear—as it often was during my tenure—that the administration is consistently resisting Congress's oversight efforts and denying the public its right to know the facts.

We are seeing the same pattern of dissembling stonewalling and lack of cooperation that I endured for four years, first as ranking GOP member and then as chairman of the committee. This pattern was established during the Clinton administration's first months in office.

In conjunction with the first lady's effort to reform the health care system, a number of task forces were established. Many members of these task forces were not full-time federal employees, yet notices of the meetings were never published, and the meetings were closed to the public. The Federal Advisory Committees Act mandates that advisory panels that make policy recommendations to the president must advertise their proceedings and open them to the public if nongovernmental individuals are members. Yet when my committee requested the names of the people serving on the task forces, then-White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum told me: "Congressman, I don't have to give you that information, and I'm not going to give you that information, and you can't make me give you that information."

This open defiance of the committee's legitimate requests continued throughout my tenure:

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown refused to explain discrepancies in his financial disclosure statement despite repeated requests.

A "damage control" unit was established in the White House by Special Counsel Jane Sherburne, who reported directly to Deputy Chief of Staff Harold Ickes rather than to the White House counsel. Apparently, the sole purpose of this unit was to deny the committee as much information as possible and drag out document production as long as possible.

The White House counsel's office, under four successive counsels, refused to comply with repeated requests for documents related to the firing of the White House Travel Office employees.

In fact, then-White House Counsel Jack Quinn sat in my office a little over a year ago and informed me he would go to jail before turning over certain Travelgate documents. Unknown to us at the time, these documents, which the president asserted were "privileged," included the White House request to the FBI for Billy Dale's file seven months after Mr. Dale was fired in the 1993 Travel Office purge. This single document led to the discovery that hundreds of FBI files of Reagan and Bush appointees had been inappropriately gathered at the White House. FBI Director Louis Freeh called this an "egregious violation of privacy."

Mr. Quinn finally turned over 3,000 pages of documents, which the White House had spent months trying to withhold, on the morning the House scheduled a floor vote to hold Mr. Quinn in contempt if he didn't turn over the documents.

These are just a few examples of the stonewalling and defiance that have charac-

terized the Clinton administration from the start and which continue up to my last days in office. Now this modus operandi continues in response to Chairman Burton's requests.

When the committee first opened its Travelgate hearings, I said: "If senior White House officials will bend the rules over so seemingly inconsequential an issue [as the White House Travel Office] and then spend two years keeping the true story from coming out, what lengths might they go to, to frustrate oversight of areas of far more serious consequence?" Now we are learning how the White House responds when serious national security matters are the subject of oversight.

The first hints of what is turning out to be a pattern of massive fund-raising abuses emerged in October 1996, when I first wrote Mr. Quinn asking for information about the activities of John Huang. His answer was conveniently delayed until after the election, and six months later the White House still hasn't fully responded.

In the passing months, key figures in this investigation, like John Huang and Webster Hubbell, have taken the Fifth Amendment, and others, such as Charlie Trie and DNC contributor Pauline Kanchanalak, have fled the country. With revelations that the Chinese Embassy in Washington may have been involved in funneling foreign funds into the 1996 campaign, serious matters of national security are at issue. The past patterns of obfuscation and hide-and-seek games with documents must not continue. The matters at issue simply are too serious.

For more than four years the president has promised cooperation with investigations—but his actions have been quite another story. As one who has walked this walk and listened to the president talk the talk, I encourage my former colleagues to continue aggressively pursuing the information to which Congress is entitled. You must expect that the Clinton administration will resist you at every step, but the issues at stake require the vigilance of serious congressional oversight and members of Congress committed to getting the facts to the American people.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIAN MAYER, OF MEDFORD, LONG ISLAND, RECIP- IENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS' SILVER STAR MEDAL FOR HEROISM IN BAT- TLE DURING THE VIETNAM CON- FLICT

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Brian Mayer, a resident of Medford, Long Island, who learned just last week that he will be decorated with the U.S. Marine Corps Silver Star Medal for heroism during the Battle for Hue City, Vietnam, on February 22, 1968.

Though this recognition of Brian's remarkable courage under enemy fire comes nearly 30 years later, its significance to his family and the U.S. Marines whose lives he saved has not been lessened by time, for he has been credited with putting his own life in grave danger, several times exposing himself to enemy gunfire in order to rescue wounded comrades. Brian's heroism did not come without a price. While delivering wounded Marines to a medical aid station he was seriously wounded in action.

The Marine Corps will award Brian the Silver Star Medal after receiving several personal accounts from the wounded Marines of Lima Company that he pulled from the battlefield at Hue City. Working alone and without regard for his own safety, Brian drove a four-wheel drive mule into the middle of the raging fire-fight, loaded the dead and wounded on the mule and sped them to safety. Within minutes, Brian was back, evacuating more wounded Marines to the aid station. Two days later, Brian again rode his mule into a raging fire-fight to rescue wounded Marines. Again, he was successful in delivering his precious cargo to an aid station. But not without a price. Brian was wounded during that battle, and the scars of that injury have never fully healed.

Because Brian was attached to a different Marine battalion, the men of Lima Company did not know their rescuer. If not for the determination of Sgt. Joe McLaughlin, whose witness to Brian's actions inspired a 30-year search for the Marine who pulled so many injured men from that Vietnamese battlefield, this Nation may never have had the privilege of honoring Brian's heroism in service to his country. Brian's sense of patriotism and duty have been passed along to his son, Craig Mayer, a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. Speaker, even words of praise from this esteemed Chamber cannot carry the weight of gratitude offered by Dennis Freed, one of the Marines whom Brian Mayer saved during the Battle for Hue City, who said: "Brian Mayer is a true American hero, whose sacrifices and heroism will always remain an inspiration to us all. He is truly deserving of, and long overdue for recognition of that heroism and sacrifice." Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Brian Mayer, who was willing to lay down his own life, ultimately sacrificing his own well-being on the field of battle, in an effort to save the lives of his fellow U.S. Marines. Brian Mayer is a true American hero.

SALUTING THE STUDENTS OF ARCADIA HIGH SCHOOL

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on April 26–28, over 1,250 high school students from 50 States and the District of Columbia came to Washington, DC to compete in the national finals of "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution." After the first round of competition, the top ten teams met on Capitol Hill on April 28 where they demonstrated their knowledge of the Constitution before constitutional scholars, journalists, and lawyers. The competition simulated a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations were judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues. That night, the winners were revealed, and I am proud to announce that the team from Arcadia High School in Arcadia, CA, took second place in the national competition.

The young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals and place second overall. The distinguished members of the

team that represented Arcadia High School were: Jon Baker, Joseph Cheung, Winne Ching, Anna Chung, Annie Chung, Steve Chung, Karen Dickinson, Scott Esposito, Nathan Flowers-Jacobs, Susan Fu, Jae Vyn Gan, David Han, Tracy Huang, Seoyoung Kim, Jonathon Lee, Michael Lee, Richard Lim, Winston Lin, Tsung-Lin Liu, Maggie Loo, Margaret Ng, Jina Noh, Margarita Ortiz, Harvard Pan, Nikka Rapkin, Christopher Tokeshi, Alexander Trifunac, Jack Wang, Jennie Wang, Wing Yung. I would also like to congratulate their teacher, Ron Morris, whose diligence and sacrifice greatly contributed to the success of the team.

The "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution Program" is the most extensive education program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the principals and values that they represent. Clearly, the team from Arcadia High School showed their extensive knowledge on the significance of the Constitution and its place in history, and I salute them for their excellent showing at the national competition.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH GEMBUS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Gembus of Rossford, OH who has taken from this life on Thursday, April 10, 1997 at the age of 85 years.

A man of integrity, humility, and true grit, Joe was a glassworker who gave of his energies to his profession, his family, and his community. Always a staunch and dignified defender of working people, he served as his union local's financial secretary for 23 years, retiring in 1977. Upon his retirement and in recognition of his tireless efforts on their behalf, his brothers and sisters in the union named the United Glassworkers Local 9 hall the Joseph F. Gembus Hall. Throughout his tenure with the union, he also served on the Toledo AFL-CIO Executive Board and as Vice-President of the State of Ohio AFL-CIO Executive Board. He served on the Wood County Democratic Executive Committee, MidAm Bank Advisory Board, and the City of Rossford Charter Commission.

Fiercely loyal to our Nation, Joe served in the U.S. Army during World War II, fighting in the China-Burma-India Theater. After his service, he joined the Rossford American Legion Post #533 and the Northwood VFW, where he was a life member. Never one to let his years slow him down, Joe was also a member of the Lady of Fatima Council of the Knights of Columbus, the Wood County Committee on Aging, and the Glassworkers Local 9 Cullet Club.

Joe now joins with his wife Mary, but leaves to this earth his sister, Angela Gembus, sisters-in-law Betty Torda and Kate Eckhart, and many nieces and nephews. They, and we, will miss him and cherish his memory and contributions in making our community a finer place in which to live.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION AND STRUCTURED SETTLEMENTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I join today with Mr. SHAW, Mr. RAMSTAD, and a broad bipartisan group of cosponsors from the Ways and Means Committee in introducing legislation to make structured settlements available to men and women who have suffered severe physical injuries in the workplace.

I have been a long-time supporter of structured settlements, going back to the original 1982 legislation that enacted section 130 of the Internal Revenue Code to encourage the use of structured settlements for physical injuries in tort cases. I believe that making the structured settlements available for physical injuries suffered in the workplace is fully consistent with the original rationale and policy that lead to the enactment of the Code section 130 structured settlement tax rules.

People who suffer severe and permanently disabling physical injuries in the workplace have the same need as badly injured tort victims for long-term financial security to cover the expenses of ongoing medical care and daily life.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee and in the House to pursue adoption of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. J.C. LAUL

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1997

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and to thank Dr. J.C. Laul, a former worker at the Department of Energy's Hanford facility, and a constituent of mine.

Dr. Laul is a nuclear chemist and a nuclear engineer, with a Ph.D. from Purdue University. He spent 15 years at Hanford working on nuclear waste and environmental cleanup problems, analyzing whether that site was suitable for permanent storage of high-level nuclear waste.

Dr. Laul is also a whistleblower, and a friend of the taxpayers, who put his career on the line when he blew the whistle on fraud and mismanagement by Batelle, Inc., a DOE contractor. Five days after disclosing that Batelle inappropriately and illegally used equipment paid for by the Government, Batelle fired Dr. Laul, saying he had improperly disposed of a hazardous waste—a violation DOE later said Batelle used as an excuse to lay him off and silence him.

After losing his job, Dr. Laul brought a False Claims Act suit against Batelle and won, resulting in Batelle reimbursing DOE \$330,000. Today I submit for the RECORD an article describing the case and reporting on Dr. Laul's vindication, and thank him for the important and honest work he did on behalf of this country. Dr. Laul lost his job because he had the nerve to stand up for what was right.