

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

□ 1800

PEACE AND STABILITY SOUGHT IN MIDDLE EAST

(Mr. BARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the people of Israel have endured a history of military threat that would have crushed a lesser nation. They have fought for and earned freedom and the right to be recognized as a nation of resolve.

The Palestinian people have also faced many challenges and difficult trials. The peace process has been as much a blessing to them as it has to the people of Israel. It was a major success for our Nation to have helped facilitate peace negotiations between the leaders of Israel and Palestine, and it is a delicate balance to maintain this most promising dialog. But recent reports that Yasser Arafat has invited diplomatic officials from several nations, including the United States, to criticize Israel for building in Jerusalem and redeployment from the West Bank can be a major impediment to the peace process.

I am deeply troubled by the fact that Israel has not been invited to participate in this meeting. I am even more troubled that the United States has apparently agreed to attend what would appear to be a one-sided meeting. Just as we cannot hear the sound of one hand clapping, we cannot expect to resolve conflicts by hearing only one side of the story.

Over the years our Nation, under several Presidents, has invested too much to blemish the wonderful image that we all have of Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin shaking hands in front of President Clinton at the White House, signifying that an era of mutual respect was replacing one of hostility.

I implore President Clinton and Secretary Albright to reconsider our participation in the meeting in Gaza. Please do not allow the news of the moment to overwhelm the work of a generation of leaders. Do not attend this meeting unless both parties to the negotiations agree that it will contribute to stability and our ultimate goal of peace in the Middle East.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTER- PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276h, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. KOLBE of Arizona, Chairman.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO CANADA-UNITED STATES INTER- PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276d, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. HOUGHTON of New York, Chairman.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of Public Law 93-304, as amended by Section 1 of Public Law 99-7, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, co-chairman; and Messrs. PORTER, WOLF, SALMON, and CHRISTENSEN.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT TO NATIONAL COM- MITTEE ON VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 306(k)(3)(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(k)), as amended by section 263 of Public Law 104-191, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of Mr. Jeffrey S. Blair of Atlanta, Georgia to the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics on the part of the House.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the outstanding work of Lou Hinds, who has managed the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge on my home Island of

Sanibel for the last 7 years. It came as no surprise when I heard that Lou was recently named "Refuge Manager of the Year" by the National Wildlife Refuge Association. He will receive his award in Washington on Monday, March 17. Throughout his service, Lou has taken a partnership approach to managing the refuge, involving local students, residents, tourists and community leaders. The community outreach program under Lou's direction is one of the most innovative in the country and many other refuges are working to replicate it.

The involvement of the community has been crucial to the success of the refuge. Realizing that the current visitor's center cannot adequately meet demand, refuge volunteers are spearheading a drive to improve the visitor's center through the use of private funds.

The refuge also works extensively with local students. Most notably, the Junior Naturalist Program, an educational partnership with an elementary school adjacent to the refuge, has been a terrific success.

This community-oriented approach has benefited the refuge in terms of more space, equipment, and volunteers, but more important, it has allowed the refuge to serve as an educational resource for residents of southwest Florida and our many visitors from around the world. As a result, many have learned firsthand that by pursuing a sensible approach to safeguarding our resources, we can maintain a reasonable balance between growth and environmental protection.

Lou's work has made "Ding" Darling one of the finest refuges in the Nation, and I know that I speak for southwest Florida in expressing gratitude for the time and energy he has given so enthusiastically over the years. I want to extend sincere congratulations for a well-deserved honor.

EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMS KEEP JOBS IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, we are engaged in a massive war, not with communist enemies or terrorist states, but with our friends and allies. This is not a military conflict, but a global economic war, competing for billions and billions' worth of export opportunities.

The battlefields are the towns and the factories spread throughout this great land of ours, and the foot soldiers in this war are the hard-working individuals whose efforts receive little recognition, but who drive the economy. They get up every morning, pack their lunch, get their kids off to school, go to their jobs and put a meaningful day's work in, and return home to their families, often unaware that a global economic war swirls around them.

This year Congress will reexamine several export promotion programs, including the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Trade and Development Agency, the International Trade Administration, and the Commerce Department.

All of these programs are vital strategic arms, helping these forgotten

Americans keep their jobs in this global battle for market share. Yet some in Congress would ignore this reality and abolish some or all of these programs. They think these programs are unnecessary or corporate welfare. But just as unilateral disarmament did not work against the Soviet Union during the cold war, efforts to cut or eliminate U.S. government export promotion programs will not stop foreign government subsidies of exports.

Who do you think would win if the U.S. withdraws support for the Export-Import Bank or OPIC? Only our vigorous competitors in Europe, Japan, and Canada would be the winners.

Japan supports more than 32 percent of its exports with some form of export credit. France finances 18.6 percent. Yet the U.S. supports only 2 percent of its own exports, and some in Congress would do away even with this.

No one particularly likes Government support for exports. I wish I could waive a magic wand and everyone, completely based solely on quality and price, would be able to compete. But, unfortunately, that is not reality in the global arena.

Let me give you one specific example that impacted the district I am privileged to represent. Beloit Corp., with operations in Beloit, WI and Rockton, IL is a manufacturer of paper-making machines. There are only two other companies in the world that make similar equipment, one located in Finland, the other in Germany. Beloit wished to sell two machines to Asia Pulp and Pacific worth \$330 million. This sale represents 40 percent of total sales for Beloit, translating into 2 years of steady work for 2,000 high wage, highly skilled union employees.

Obviously a sale of this magnitude takes several months and lots of hard work to compete. At every step of the way, Beloit's competitors from Finland and Germany were waiting outside the door of Asia Pulp and Pacific to take advantage of any opportunity. These foreign companies had already lined up support of their home government's export credit finance agency for their machines. Recently Ex-Im Bank came through with a \$270 million loan that provided the winning edge for Beloit to finalize the contract.

If Ex-Im was not there, Finland or Germany certainly would have filled the gap, and hundreds of forgotten Americans in Beloit, WI, and Rockton, IL would have been out of work. Ex-Im's actions were vital in solidifying America's position and in the global marketplace in the paper-making industry.

It is because of examples like Beloit Corp. that inspire me to fight for these export promotion programs. They are vital strategic weapons, not frivolous. In 1995, Ex-Im helped generate \$13.5 billion in exports for the U.S. economy, which directly supported about 200,000 high-wage U.S. jobs. Last year OPIC backed projects generated nearly \$10 billion in U.S. exports. The Trade De-

velopment Agency has helped generate \$9 billion in exports since its creation in 1981.

These are not faceless statistics; they are backed by hundreds of examples all across America, like Beloit, where a little help from these U.S. agencies and the Commerce Department proved to be the winning edge in securing a foreign contract.

Until all countries do away with all government export subsidies in a multilateral framework, these programs deserve our full support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MARCH 1997 NATIONAL EYE DONOR MONTH PROCLAMATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Bilirakis] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, Congress has joined with the Eye Bank Association of America in proclaiming March as National Eye Donor Month. March is a time to encourage all Americans to register their eyes for donation. Throughout the country, the miracle of transplant surgery is drastically improving people's lives.

Today I rise to request that my colleagues take a few minutes to focus on eye donations. Some of you may not realize that a person's vision can be restored through corneal transplantation. Every year, thousands of corneal transplants are performed across the country, restoring precious sight to both the young and old. In 1995, over 44,000 corneas were made available by our Nation's eye banks for transplantation procedures.

While figures for 1996 are still being tallied, even greater totals are expected.

In fact, just outside my district, the Lions Club of Tampa, FL, operates one of the largest eye banks in the world. The Central Florida Eye and Tissue Bank restores sight to over 2,000 people every year. Nevertheless, the need for corneal transplants continues.

The benefits of sight-restoring transplant surgeries extend well beyond the people who receive the transplants. The benefits also extend to the transplant recipients' families, friends and communities.

In recent years, the public education campaigns launched by Congress, educators, and the media have had a positive impact on the success of eye donation programs.

Since 1961, when the Eye Bank Association of America was founded, member eye banks have made over a half million corneal transplants possible. The success rate of these transplants, Mr. Speaker, exceeds 95 percent.

Let me stress an important point. Anyone can be an eye donor. It does not matter if people have cataracts, poor eyesight, or other eye ailments. They can still contribute to improving the life of fellow human being, regardless of age or health status.

Another area that is somewhat confusing is how one becomes an organ donor. Many States have potential organ donors declare their intentions on their driving licenses. However, in order to guarantee that an organ donation will occur, a person must share, and I repeat, must share these intentions with his or her next of kin and other family members.

In some cases, the deceased person's next of kin may object to their loved one becoming an organ donor because the matter was never discussed. If an individual's next of kin objects to their loved one becoming an organ donor, those wishes are usually respected. It is extremely important that potential organ donors make their intentions clear with family members before it is too late.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we have a tremendous opportunity to educate our fellow Americans about eye donations. We must take this occasion to encourage all Americans to give the gift of sight.

What better legacy to leave than to have our eyes become someone else's miracle?

□ 1815

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member comes to the floor to raise concerns about the Conservation Reserve Program signup which began on March 3.

Over the past decade, the Conservation Reserve Program, the CRP, has proven to be enormously successful. It is a national investment which provides dividends to farmers, environmentalists, sportsmen, conservationists, the general public, and wildlife. The CRP is a voluntary program established by Congress in 1985 that provides incentives for farmers to convert land poorly suited for row crops into grasslands and tree cover. Grasslands and trees in turn prevent topsoil erosion, improve water quality, and provide critical wildlife habitat.

The CRP has now reached a critical point as previous contracts expire and new land is enrolled in the program. This September, the contracts on more than 60 percent of existing CRP acres will expire. That is 60 percent. Last month, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued its long-delayed rules to govern the enrollment of new land into the program. The new rules make two-thirds of all existing U.S. farmland eligible for the program. It is possible