



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 105<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 143

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1997

No. 84

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COOKSEY].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 17, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN COOKSEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 21, 1997, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leader limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT] for 5 minutes.

### THE SUNSET ACT OF 1997

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, watching the sun rise over this Capitol each morning is a truly beautiful sight. The white marble on this building shines radiantly in the morning, and yet I think the same is also true with the birth of many Federal programs. There is usually great joy at the sunrise of a new Federal law to meet a genuine need across the country. But sometimes an initiative fails to fulfill its promise. Sometimes a new Federal program has unintended consequences either through misinterpretation by the

courts or misapplication by the bureaucracy. Somewhere between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, some Federal efforts that began as a bright shining idea get so misdirected that many Americans get only a bad sunburn.

Well, Congress we know is great at creating Federal programs because we have hundreds of them to prove it. But too often after creating a program to address some real need, Congress subsequently fails to conduct proper oversight of its handiwork. It has been said that the nearest thing to immortality in this world is a government bureau, and certainly that is true of too many of the programs that were created in the sunrise in this particular institution. We find the sun coming up on these programs, but seldom seeming to go down.

In my home State of Texas, we found a solution for too much government sun. We forced periodic review of each new governmental initiative through a systematic sunset process. This procedure is authorized by the Texas Sunset Act, which I authored as a Texas State Senator. Through that process we have completed over 200 sunset reviews, performance audits of various State agencies. We have repealed statutes, we have consolidated and abolished governmental agencies, and the Texas Treasury is about \$600 million the better for it.

In Texas, we believe that a thorough bottom-to-top review of each of these new laws and programs is healthy. It is good for the programs, it is good for those that are administering the programs, but most importantly, it is good for the people that have to foot the bill, the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I have found that when it comes to solving problems here in Washington, we could do with a little more Texas thinking of this type. So today I am introducing a bill that will bring this proven Texas concept to the Halls of Congress.

In my judgment, the Congress has an affirmative duty to oversee every program that it creates to ensure accountability, to ensure that over time the program is being retained only if it is necessary and only if it is being run in an efficient way that protects the taxpayer.

The Sunset Act of 1997, which I am introducing here today, would fulfill this duty by requiring Congress to review and reauthorize most programs at least once during every decade, if not sooner. There are Federal programs that are not being reviewed today that have not been formally reauthorized for many years. This is not any way to conduct the Nation's business, for it undoubtedly results in the outright waste of resources that could be better used to reduce the deficit and address our real needs in education, the environment, and health care.

Mr. Speaker, I advanced this sunset concept, I really advanced it during the recent budget debate, in an effort to ensure that this bipartisan agreement achieves its promise and is not just more wishful thinking. Unfortunately, those who control this House rejected the idea of a sunset guarantee to assure that today's political promises actually achieve some reality.

The Sunset Act of 1997 that I am introducing today is another way of accomplishing responsible government that addresses real needs within the restraint of a budget that is balanced and stays balanced. I urge my colleagues to approve the Sunset Act of 1997 as a way to bring about needed oversight to this government and assure that unnecessary programs are terminated and that all parts of our government are operated with true accountability and efficiency.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper containing 100% post consumer waste

H3805

# TRIBUTE TO JONNA LYNNE (J.L.) CULLEN, A REMARKABLE WOMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Upton) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty today to report the death of a very good friend of this House, Jonna Lynne Cullen. J.L., as we called her, was a special staff member who served this Nation for many, many years as a staff member to TRENT LOTT in the Committee on Rules; she worked this House in many different ways. I got to know her when I began to serve at the Office of Management and Budget under President Reagan, where she was the first director of the Office of Legislative Affairs, the first woman director of that office.

Several weeks ago there were a number of Members on both sides of the aisle that held a special tribute to her. They included, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY], the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON], and myself. A similar tribute was held on the Senate floor. Both Majority Leader LOTT, Senator COCHRAN, Senator SNOWE, and Senator DORGAN were involved, with very kind words for a woman with a very distinguished career.

I would like to announce that there will be a special tribute to her this Friday in the Russell caucus room at 11 o'clock for her friends and family. Saturday there will be a service, a memorial service, at the Presbyterian Church in Georgetown at 2 o'clock.

I just want to wish her family well. This was a tremendous loss for this country, for a woman that bridged both sides of the aisle. She was one that many Republicans and Democrats held in special love and grace for the work that she did. We wish to send condolences to her family as well.

## JONNA LYNNE "J.L." CULLEN—A TRIBUTE TO A REMARKABLE WOMAN

DEAR COLLEAGUE: As many of you have heard, our dear friend Jonna Lynne "J.L." Cullen lost her long and courageous fight with cancer late last week. She served Congress as a prominent and distinguished staffer from 1967 until 1981. Her energy, expertise and acts of kindness blessed many lives, including our own.

Starting her career as a staff assistant on the House Rules Committee for the late Chairman William Colmer (D-Miss), J.L. rose through the ranks to ultimately serve as Associate Minority Counsel for the Republican minority.

In 1981 she served as the first female Director of Congressional Relations at the Office of Management and Budget. She contained to be heavily involved in the political process after leaving the administration, serving on President Reagan's Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

Beyond her many professional accomplishments, J.L. was one of those rare and wonderful individuals who relished being a mentor, role model and always a generous friend.

In her honor, we are pleased to announce two services allowing all who loved her to attend and pay their respects.

First, a special tribute will be held to celebrate J.L.'s life on Friday, June 20, 1997 at 11:00 a.m. in the Senate Caucus Room in room 325, Russell Senate Office Building. A reception with J.L.'s family will be held immediately after.

On Saturday, June 21, 1997 at 2:00 p.m., a Memorial Service will be held at the Georgetown Presbyterian Church, 3115 P Street, northwest Washington. A reception at the church will follow.

Notes of condolences can be sent to her mother, Mrs. Joel Shipp, 5480 Meadow Oaks Park Drive, Jackson, MS 39211 and her stepmother Mrs. John Cullen, 490 Stonewall, Memphis, TN 38112. In lieu of flowers, a contribution in J.L.'s memory can be made to the Hospice of Northern Virginia, 6400 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 1000, Falls Church, VA 22042 or the Cancer Research Foundation of America, 200 Dangerfield Road, Alexandria, VA 22314.

TRENT LOTT,  
*Senator*      *Majority*  
*Leader.*  
THAD COCHRAN,  
*Member of the Senate.*  
FRED UPTON,  
*Member of the House.*  
NANCY JOHNSON,  
*Member of the House.*

[From the Washington Post, June 19, 1997]

## OBITUARIES

### JOANNA LYNNE "J.L." CULLEN—BUSINESSWOMAN

Joanna Lynn Cullen, 54, founder of a food speciality business and a former director of congressional relations for the Office of Management and Budget, died of breast cancer June 5 at her home in Alexandria.

She also worked as a congressional aide and a government affairs consultant and lobbyist whose clients included the City of Dallas and the Cunard cruise line.

Miss Cullen was a gourmet cook who frequently organized dinners for reporters and for the female members of Congress whose numbers were increasing in the 1980s. She began her firm, J.L. Gourmand, in the late 1980s, making her own flavored pestos, called Pesto Plus. She sold them on her own at the Saturday Farmer's Market in Alexandria and to stores and restaurants.

Miss Cullen was born in Memphis and later lived in Jackson, Miss. She was a graduate of the University of Mississippi.

She moved to Washington in 1967 to be an intern on Capitol Hill. She was a staff assistant on the House Rules Committee and later became associate minority counsel for the Republicans.

She joined the staff of OMB Director David Stockman in 1981 and guided efforts aimed at gaining congressional support for tax cuts and budget plans proposed by the administration of Ronald Reagan. She became an independent lobbyist and consultant in 1984.

Miss Cullen served on Reagan's Bipartisan Commission on Central America and chaired the Commission on Compensation of Career Federal Executives under President George Bush. The compensation commission reported in 1988 that the pay gap between senior federal executives and the private sector had grown to 65 percent.

Miss Cullen was a founder of Charter 100, a women's networking organization. She traveled overseas as a business adviser to female entrepreneurs. She also was a member of Les Dames d'Escoffier International and a volun-

teer for the American Cancer Society and Cancer Research Foundation.

She also was a watercolorist whose botanical works were exhibited and sold locally.

A tribute to Miss Cullen was held last month on the floor of the House.

Survivors include her mother and stepfather, Louise Shipp and Joel E. Shipp, both of Jackson, Miss.; her stepmother, Harriet Ann Cullen of Memphis; and three brothers.

CULLEN, JONNA LYNNE (J.L.)—On Thursday, June 5, 1997, at her residence in Alexandria, VA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel E. Shipp of Jackson, MS and Mrs. Harriet Ann Cullen and the late John N. Cullen, Jr., of Memphis, TN. Also survived three brothers, three nieces and one nephew. Memorial service at Georgetown Presbyterian Church, 3115 P St., NW, 2 P.M. Saturday, June 21. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to Hospice of Northern Virginia, 6400 Arlington Blvd., Suite 1000, Falls Church, VA 22042, or the Cancer Research Foundation of America, 200 Dangerfield Rd., Alexandria, VA 22314.

## BAN LANDMINES NOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCGOVERN] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am not the kind of person who typically monitors the activities of the British royal family, but I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues that Princess Diana is in Washington today to speak out on behalf of a very important cause.

Last Thursday, Princess Diana joined the international call to ban the production, the export, and the use of anti-personnel landmines. Tonight she is the featured guest at a fundraising event for landmine victims hosted by the American Committee for the Red Cross.

Mr. Speaker, imagine being afraid of where you are because the very next step you take could cost you a foot, both legs, or your life. Every 22 minutes someone is killed or maimed by a landmine, more than 26,000 men, women, and children, mainly civilians, each year and every year. In at least 68 countries there are over 110 million unexploded landmines lying in fields, deserts, roads, along rivers and streams, in forests, and on footpaths.

These deadly weapons do not distinguish between the foot of a soldier and the foot of a child at play. They are designed to kill or badly maim any individual who triggers them, and they keep on killing long after hostilities have ended. The average lifespan of an antipersonnel landmine is 50 to 100 years. The first United States soldiers to die in Vietnam and the first United States soldiers to die in Bosnia were killed by landmines. In Poland, landmines laid during World War II are still killing and wounding people today.

When I traveled to El Salvador in the mid-1980's, I saw lines of teenagers missing legs or arms, victims of tens of thousands of landmines laid by the Salvadoran army and guerrilla forces during the 12 years of civil war in that