

the McDonald's Corp. for a pioneering new program intended to help young children contact police in times of need. This program is extremely worthwhile and I am certain it will serve as a model that will be copied by many communities throughout our northern New Jersey region if not nationwide. Nothing in the world is more priceless than our children.

The Fair Lawn police and the local McDonald's restaurant this weekend will begin operation of a new project called "A Safe Place for Small Fries." Under this program, children who are lost, injured or otherwise in trouble can come to the restaurant and receive help in calling the police. The police department and McDonald's are circulating flyers advising the public of the new service, and McDonald's staff are being trained in how to respond to requests for help.

This program was the idea of Fair Lawn Police Officer Glen Callons. Officer Callons and his family were walking along a Jersey Shore boardwalk last Father's Day when they encountered an obviously lost 3-year-old girl. After his own young children approached the girl, the off-duty officer took the youngster to a nearby police substation, where she was reunited with her family.

Officer Callons couldn't stop thinking about the girl in the days that followed, worried that other small children might now know where to go if lost. It then struck him that almost all small children recognize the golden arches trademark of the ubiquitous McDonald's restaurant chain. Callons, assigned to the community policing division in Fair Lawn, approached the manager of the local McDonald's and began to develop plans for the program. The program is carefully structured, with children urged to dial 911 from a public phone if not close to the restaurant, and not to pass up a police station, fire station or hospital in order to reach the restaurant. A special training video has been prepared for McDonald's employees by police, and workers are supplied with multi-language information cards to help them deal with children who don't speak English.

McDonald's Corp. officials say they are looking at the program as a pilot. If successful, the company may enter similar arrangements with other police departments, potentially establishing a similar program nationwide. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has supported the proposal, noting that the Boys and Girls Clubs of America have established similar "safe havens" at their clubhouses.

If this program can save even a single child from being lost or worse, then it is worthwhile. I am glad there are people like Officer Callons thinking pro-actively about the safety of our children in today's dangerous world. Officer Callons, Acting Chief of Police Rodman D. Marshall, and McDonald's Regional Marketing Coordinator Teresa Monohan deserve special recognition. I offer my support and wish this program success.

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ASSAULT WEAPON BAN  
ENHANCEMENT ACT

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**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, today I joined with several of my colleagues to introduce the

Assault Weapon Ban Enhancement Act of 1999. This legislature is designed to strengthen the existing ban and to respond to efforts by gun manufacturers and importers to cosmetically alter their weapons to avoid the ban.

I was a proud cosponsor of the Assault Weapon Ban Enhancement Act that passed in 1994, and I remain a strong supporter of that law. It specifically prohibited nine categories of pistols, rifles, and shotguns. It also had a "features test": that is, it bans semiautomatic weapons with multiple features (e.g., detachable magazines, flash suppressors, folding rifle stocks, and threaded barrels for attaching silencers) that appear useful in military and criminal applications, but that are unnecessary in shooting sports.

The Department of Justice recently released a report on the "Impacts of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban: 1994–96." Among the report's key findings are that "criminal use of the banned guns declined, at least temporarily, after the law went into effect." It said that further studies were needed to assess the long-term effects. It also stated that "evidence suggests that the ban may have contributed to a reduction in the gun murder rate and murders of police officers by criminals armed with assault weapons."

But the report also observed that the ban could be easily avoided by gun manufacturers and importers. It said that "shortening a gun's barrel by a few millimeters or 'sporterizing' a rifle by removing its pistol grip and replacing it with a thumbhole in the stock, for example, was sufficient to transform a banned weapon into a legal substitute."

That is why we have to do more. We have witnessed, in gun shows and advertisements on the Internet and in magazines, a new brand of assault weapon, specifically designed to avoid the ban, but still lethal and potentially harmful to the American public. The BATF has recently approved a new weapon—the VEPR. We fear that gun makers will use the VEPR as a prototype of a new generation of weapons that seek to avoid the ban and flood the U.S. market with high-powered deadly assault rifles—assault rifles in fact; but evading the 1994 legal definition.

Our gun import laws are like a series of sieves. The first sieve is the 1989 ban on the importation of assault weapons, and the 1994 ban on the domestic manufacture of assault weapons. But there are some holes in this sieve. The second sieve—the Clinton Administration's April, 1998 ruling—has slightly smaller holes and blocks a few more weapons, including some guns that were cosmetically altered to avoid the first ban. The final sieve is the Nadler bill, which has the smallest holes. It stops guns that would have been determined to be assault weapons except for the fact that they had a thumb hole stock instead of a pistol grip. It stops guns that can be easily modified to accept high capacity magazines, or that use .22 caliber ammunition. Now, some guns will still make it through the Nadler sieve. Regular sporting rifles, and weapons that can't be modified to accept large capacity magazines would still be able to be imported. But the Nadler bill is designed to strengthen an already good law and to prevent manufacturers from evading the assault weapons ban.

This legislation was designed to head off the influx of this next generation weapon, before these guns are used in the next round of

deadly violence. This is a forward-looking bill, that will take strong preventive action now, so that we do not hear about another awful tragedy later. If we act quickly, we can do a world of good, and save countless lives.

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A TRIBUTE TO COALINGA POLICE  
CHIEF LUILLA "KAY" HOLLOWAY

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**HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the induction of former Coalinga Police Chief, Luella "Kay" Holloway into the National Police Officer's memorial.

Chief Holloway's law enforcement career began when she was hired as a police matron and file clerk at the Torrance police Department in August 1963. In June 1964, she became a Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff. The majority of her career was spent with the department until she relocated to the city of Coalinga as the Chief of Police.

Chief Holloway was the first woman Chief of Police in California history. At the time of her service in Coalinga, she was one of six female police chiefs in the country. During Chief Holloway's three and a half years in Coalinga, she was responsible for obtaining several important grants and initiating several new programs for the community.

On January 3, 1980, Chief Kay Holloway and her husband, California Highway patrol Officer Don Holloway, were killed in an airplane accident while returning home from a California P.O.S.T. training session in Sacramento. She died in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the induction of former Coalinga Police Chief Luella "Kay" Holloway into the National Peace Officer's memorial.

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HONORING THE LENOX HILL  
DEMOCRATIC CLUB

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**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the Lenox Hill Democratic Club. This month, the Lenox Hill Club celebrates 44 years of service to the community. Founded as part of the reform movement in Democratic politics, the Lenox Hill Club has developed a reputation for championing progressive causes and candidates.

The Lenox Hill Democratic Club is composed of a concerned group of citizens eager to assist their neighbors. For the tenant, the elderly, or the women facing discrimination, the Lenox Hill Club is a place to turn for help.

In addition to working on behalf of the community, the members of the Lenox Hill Club have helped ensure the election of numerous progressive leaders. Located in the "silk-stockin' district" on the East side of Manhattan, the Lenox Hill Club has been a source of strength for many of the most prominent leaders of our era, including Ed Koch, Mario Cuomo and Jimmy Carter.

Since its founding, the Lenox Hill Club has been dedicated to reforming the political process and expanding citizen participation. For more than forty years, the Lenox Hill Club has championed education, the environment, civil rights, world peace and many other causes.

Through their efforts to assist individuals, the Lenox Hill Club has improved countless lives. Through their help in electing progressive leaders, Lenox Hill has helped transform the political landscape of our city, state and nation. This is indeed an admirable testament to the valuable contributions of the Lenox Hill Club.

**HONORING ED HASTEY'S 46 YEARS  
OF PUBLIC SERVICE**

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 1999*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ed Hasteィ upon his retirement after 46 years of public service. Ed brought a new philosophy to the management of public lands in California and Northern Nevada through his astute leadership. His guidance has set a high standard for the stewardship of the 16 million acres of public lands managed by the California State office of the Bureau of Land Management.

Born in Pacific Grove, Ed is a fourth generation Californian. He joined the Bureau of Land Management in 1957 after service as a paratrooper in the Army Airborne. In the mid-1960's, Ed worked as an engineer building campgrounds, public access routes and other facilities throughout the state and was active in resolving personnel management issues in support of his employees. Ed then went to Washington, DC, serving first as a budget officer, then as assistant director and finally as associate director of BLM. When Ed was tapped to be California State Director, he began building the coalitions that have resulted in effective land use planning that now safeguard California's diverse natural resources.

In 1991, Ed founded the California Biodiversity Council, bringing state and federal agencies together to collaborate on resource management. Ed directed a land exchange and acquisition program in cooperation with the State and private land conservancies which has protected the King Range National Conservation Area; the Carrizo Plain; the Santa Rosa Mountains; the Cosumnes Preserve; and Headwaters Forest. He headed a four-state oversight management group on the threatened desert tortoise to facilitate the species recovery while minimizing the impact on public land use. Ed planned and implemented the California Desert Plan, coordinating with hundreds of organizations and agencies as well as thousands of interested citizens. Nearer home, Ed participated actively in the acquisition of 8,000 acres at the former Fort Ord Army base, opening it up to the public for parkland and wildlife habitat.

Ed Hasteィ's approach has been that of developing local solutions tailored to particular regional needs. His contributions have merited many awards including the Distinguished Presidential Rank Award, the highest honor in the elite Senior Executive Service; two Presi-

dential Meritorious Service Awards; and the Departmental Distinguished Service Award.

Ed, you have my heartiest congratulations on your retirement! Your family—your wife Joyce, your sons Robert and Michael, and your grandchildren—will be pleased to take advantage, along with you, of the public spaces you have worked so hard to protect.

**RECOGNIZING LEW FERGUSON**

**HON. JERRY MORAN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 1999*

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Lew Ferguson for his dedication and service to the people of Kansas. On July 1, Mr. Ferguson will retire after 29 years of distinguished service as the Associated Press correspondent at the Statehouse in Topeka, Kansas.

Upon graduation from the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Ferguson began his career in journalism working as sports and wire editor for the Ponca City News in Oklahoma. He eventually joined the Associated Press staff and made his way to their Kansas City office. Although he had established a formidable career in sports journalism, Mr. Ferguson developed an interest in politics. In late 1970, he transferred to Topeka to cover Kansas state politics and government for the Associated Press.

During his tenure as the Associated Press correspondent in Topeka, Mr. Ferguson developed into a legend, earning a reputation for objectivity and impeccable integrity. For 29 years he faithfully informed Kansans of the issues and actions in state government that would affect their everyday lives. In recognition of his work, he received the Kansas Supreme Court's Justice Award in 1992. Lew Ferguson will be remembered for his impartiality and knowledge in reporting and his friendliness and enthusiasm in all aspects of his activities in the Statehouse. I wish Lew and his family the very best.

**TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION  
CHILDREN'S DAY PROCLAMATION**

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 1999*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the wisdom and vision of the Tohono O'odham Nation for recognizing the need to set aside a special day to honor children. I believe, and the Tohono O'odham believe, that they are the first tribal nation to declare a day for children. Because the Children's Day Proclamation speaks so eloquently of its purpose, I have included the original text that others may be inspired to "recognize, protect and promote our children".

**CHILDREN'S DAY PROCLAMATION**

Whereas, our children encounter challenges to their spirit, emotional, mental and physical well being from sources that exist outside our O'odham culture and tradition; and

Whereas, the knowledge and wisdom necessary for our lives was passed forward from

our Ancient Ones to our Elders to each successive generation; and

Whereas, our Ancient Ones and our Elders form our connecting bridge to our past and our present, but our O'odham children form our bridge to the future, and without our children we as Tohono O'odham would cease to exist; and

Whereas, we must recognize, protect, and promote our children for they are the only means for carrying on our traditions, our history, our language, our values, our culture for those generations yet to come.

Now, therefore, be it proclaimed that as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation, and by virtue of the power vested in us to protect Tohono O'odham children, we do hereby recognize that our children are our greatest resource and on Friday, the 23rd day of April of this year and the third Friday of April in every succeeding year shall be forever known as Children's Day, a day in which we as Tohono O'odham celebrate our children, our future. Done this 12th day of April, 1999.

EDWARD D. MANUEL,

*Chairman.*

HENRY A. RAMON,

*Vice-Chairman.*

**NOTCH FAIRNESS ACT OF 1999**

**HON. ROBERT WEXLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 1999*

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to talk about fairness. I am here to talk about an injustice done to over 11 million senior citizens, who were born between the years 1917 and 1926. I am here to talk about the Notch Fairness Act of 1999, legislation which I have filed to correct a grievous wrong done to citizens known as Notch Babies.

These are the individuals who lived through the depression, served our country during World War II and Korea, and are the real architects of the vibrant nation we are today.

Unfortunately, an amendment to the Social Security Act in 1977 dramatically and unjustly rendered less Social Security benefits of this segment of our population. Although it was intended to help bolster the Social Security Trust Fund by re-computing the benefit formula for present and future beneficiaries, the amendment inadvertently paved the way for consequences which severely and negatively impacted Notch Babies. The new formula, along with unforeseen economic conditions in the late seventies, resulted in lower benefits for all members in the "Notch" group. On average, Notch Babies suffered significantly, receiving \$1,000 less a year in Social Security benefits than those who came before and after them.

With Notch Babies now in their mid-to-late seventies and early eighties, it is more important than ever that we move quickly to compensate them for the economic hardships they continue to endure. Fortunately, conditions are right for us to act. With a current budget surplus of \$70 billion, a predicted surplus of \$107 billion for Fiscal Year 2000, and further surpluses expected for the next fifteen years, we have a tremendous economic opportunity to correct the injustices Notch Babies have been forced to bear to this day.

My legislation would provide Notch Babies with a one-time \$5,000 lump sum settlement