

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE KOREAN WAR

#### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to let my colleagues know about some very important activities that will be taking place in my congressional district in the coming months to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War.

The Korean War lasted three years. Nearly 6 million Americans served in the armed forces during that period, and more than 54,000 Americans died defending South Korea from North Korean and Chinese invaders. The Korean War dramatically shaped the post-World War II world and strongly influenced the course of the Cold War. And yet, the Korean War is often referred to as the "forgotten war" because so much of our attention today is focused on World War II and the Vietnam War. Such an oversight is unacceptable. The Americans who fought—and especially those who died—in the cause of freedom deserve to be remembered. Moreover, they deserve our undying gratitude for their heroic sacrifice. As the Pittsburgh Committee for the Commemoration of the Korean War has observed, no sacrifice made by American service men and women should ever be "forgotten."

Pittsburgh has not forgotten these brave men and women. In fact, Pittsburgh's links to this conflict are quite strong. More than 26,000 Korean War veterans live in Allegheny County, and General Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of the U.S. 8th Army in Korea during a critical period of the war, was a Pittsburgh native. A Korean War memorial has been built on Pittsburgh's North Side to recognize our Korean War veterans' sacrifice, and the Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies has been established at the University of Pittsburgh.

The 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War provides an outstanding opportunity for remembering and acknowledging the heroes of the "forgotten war." With that end in mind, the Pittsburgh Committee for the Commemoration of the Korean War has organized more than two months of events to educate the public about this important conflict and to honor the Americans who served in this bloody conflict. These events include visits to local high schools, academic conferences on the conflict, and flag-raising and wreath-laying ceremonies.

On June 24, a day-long commemorative event will be held at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall and Military Museum in Pittsburgh. This event, Pittsburgh Remembers Day, will include 1950s music and a number of historic displays. It will conclude with the

Matthew B. Ridgway Memorial Dinner and a free concert of patriotic music performed by the River City Brass Band. Finally, on the Fourth of July, Pittsburgh's Fourth of July Ceremony at Point Park will include a special salute to Korean War Veterans.

America's veterans have earned our country's gratitude and respect time and time again. It is fitting that on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War, we pay special attention to the sacrifices made by the men and women who served their country in the "forgotten war." I commend the Pittsburgh Committee for the Commemoration of the Korean War for all of its endeavors in this important cause.

### TRIBUTE TO THE GRAYING OF AMERICA AND THE 10TH ANNI- VERSARY OF THE ASSISTED LIV- ING FEDERATION OF AMERICA

#### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Assisted Living Federation of America (ALFA) for its ongoing leadership and commitment to improving the quality of life for the more than one million Americans that it serves and assists with activities of daily living. During the week of April 3 in Orlando, FL, ALFA will celebrate its 10th anniversary representing the nation's assisted living providers, continuing care retirement communities, independent living operators and related senior care businesses.

Founded in 1990 to advance the assisted living industry and the quality of life for the consumers that it serves, ALFA broadened its mission in 1999 to encompass all of long-term care, in recognition of the evolving interconnection between assisted living and all senior's housing and care models.

Assisted living is a special combination of housing, personalized supportive services, and health care designated to respond to the individual needs of those who require help with living residences from nursing homes, hospitals, their children's homes, or their own homes.

Assisted living facilities provide a growing number of elderly Americans with an alternative to other types of long-term care and serve an increasingly vulnerable population with significant care needs. The projected number of elderly Americans needing long-term care will double to nearly 14 million over the next 20 years. I therefore applaud the ongoing efforts and leadership of the ALFA to address these new challenges and to lead the way in providing services critical to the independence and well-being of older Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues and me in recognizing the outstanding

and invaluable service to the community of the Assisted Living Federation of America.

### CONGRATULATING LIEUTENANT COLONEL LLOYD VERNON CAMP

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Lloyd Vernon Camp for being selected to be inducted into the National Officer Candidate School Infantry Hall of Fame, in Fort Benning, Georgia.

Lieutenant Colonel Camp joined the U.S. Army in March of 1943. Over the next few years, Camp was stationed in Normandy where he fought to drive the Germans out of France. Upon returning to the States in 1945, he was discharged from service at Camp Beal, California. In April 1947, he reentered the Army and was sent to South Korea as part of the Occupation Forces. Late in 1948 he returned to the U.S. again, and in June of 1949, he attended Officers School in Fort Riley, Kansas. Graduating in December of 1949, he was sent to Fort Benning, Georgia to attend the Basic Officers Course. Upon completion of the course, Camp was sent to Camp Carson, Colorado to assume the duties of a Second Lieutenant Infantry Officer, in the 15th Infantry Regiment. He went on to be a First Lieutenant (1951–1956), Captain (1956–1960), Major (1960–1967), and finally Lieutenant Colonel (1967–retirement).

After many years of service, Camp retired from the Army as a Lieutenant Colonel, to Clovis, California. In 1991 LTC Camp was recalled to Federal Active duty by FORSCOM, and assigned as a Family Support Officer for the Central Valley Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Air National Guard families during the Desert Storm Operations.

Among his numerous military achievements, LTC Camp received the Distinguished Service Cross; Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantryman's Badge; European-African Middle Eastern Theater, with 4 Battle Stars; World War II Victory Medal; Good Conduct Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal; Meritorious Service Medal; National Defense Medal; Army Commendation Medal; as well as two foreign military awards, and three California National Guard Awards.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd Vernon Camp for being selected to be inducted into the National Officer Candidate School Infantry Hall of Fame. This induction is well deserved. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Lieutenant Colonel Camp many more years of continued success.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

COMMENDING OSHA, REGION 5  
AND THE OHIO VALLEY CHAPTER  
OF ASSOCIATED BUILDERS  
AND CONTRACTORS

**HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, as we move into the 21st century it is crucial for us to re-examine our work place laws to enhance co-operation between Federal and State regulators and employers and employees. For our economy to remain strong in the global marketplace we must encourage this participation between Federal regulators and employers and employees to ensure compliance and understanding of safety and health standards.

I want to commend the foresight of the region 5, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Ohio Valley Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors to form a partnership that recognizes the importance of safe and healthful work environments for the construction industry. Their cooperation is a model for promoting the shared strategies and objectives. Accordingly, I submit the Partnering Charter to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PARTNERING CHARTER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, REGION 5, CINCINNATI AREA OFFICE AND THE ASSOCIATED BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, INC., OHIO VALLEY CHAPTER

The United States Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc., Ohio Valley Chapter (ABC) mutually recognize the importance of providing a safe and healthful work environment for the Nation's construction workforce. To advance our mutual goal, we strongly agree on the need to develop a working relationship that fosters mutual trust and respect for each organization's respective role in the construction safety process. We recognize and embrace the responsibilities inherent in those roles. We are committed to work as partners to achieve construction workplace safety through the following shared strategies and objectives:

1. Implement continuing and open communication policy between OSHA and ABC at all area, regional, chapter and national levels, in a manner that encourages respect and understanding.

2. Share knowledge of the best industry technology, innovations and work practices that improve jobsite safety and health performance.

3. Cooperate in the development and continuous improvement of safety training programs for the construction industry and OSHA personnel.

4. Promote recognition for construction safety excellence throughout the industry at every opportunity.

5. Ensure that enforcement policies and practices are effective, consistent and fair.

6. Promote principles of good faith and fair dealings as the foundation of our relationships.

7. Recognize and honor the Safety Partnership STEP Platinum Incentive Program for a period of three years.

8. Recognize that either party to the partnership may withdraw from the agreement at any time after submitting written notification of intent to the other partner.

Agreed this day, February 11, 2000: Michael G. Connors, Regional Administrator, U.S.

Department of Labor OSHA, Region V, Chicago; William M. Murphy, Area Director, U.S. Department of Labor OSHA, Cincinnati Area Office; Kathleen L. Somers, CAE, Executive Director, Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., Ohio Valley Chapter; Dennis Nutley, President, Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc., Ohio Valley Chapter.

FREEDOM FROM UNFAIR ENERGY  
LEVY ACT

**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Freedom from Unfair Energy Levy Act or "FUEL Act," to alleviate the impact of current high fuel prices. My legislation would place a six-month moratorium on federal motor fuel excise taxes, including the 18.3 cent per gallon tax consumers pay for gasoline and the 24.3 cent per gallon tax on diesel fuel, and eliminate permanently the 4.3 cents per gallon tax increase approved in 1993.

The need for this legislation is evident. Crude oil prices have more than doubled in the past 12 months, resulting in the largest gas price increase in history. In 1993, when fuel prices were low, Democrats in Congress, President Clinton, and a tie-breaking vote by Vice President GORE combined to increase federal fuel taxes. Now that prices are high and consumers are feeling the pinch, shouldn't we reduce federal fuel taxes?

Some have argued that money from fuel taxes is more useful in Washington than in Americans' pockets, helping motorists afford the high price of gasoline. In reality, the economic damage caused by high fuel prices far outweighs any impact on federal spending that a six-month moratorium could cause. High fuel prices have the potential to bring our strong economy to a grinding halt. In the 1970s, when the retail price of gasoline doubled, the U.S. was hit with double digit inflation and unemployment rose to over eight percent. Oil prices dropped precipitously in the '80s and the U.S. economy greatly improved, but, with the crisis in the Persian Gulf in 1990 and 1991, retail prices of gasoline increased nearly 20 cents per gallon. Predictably, this price hike corresponded with a recession and a rise in unemployment to over seven percent. Congress must work to reduce fuel costs if similar economic dislocation is to be avoided.

This record-breaking increase in the cost of gasoline follows a string of misguided Clinton-Gore Administration energy policies. Besides supporting the 1993 increase in the gas tax, the Administration also locked up the cleanest burning coal in the lower 48 states, which could be used to meet America's heating and electricity needs, by designating massive amounts of land in Utah as a National Monument. Further, the Administration has done nothing to increase U.S. oil production. As a result of the Administration's policies, domestic oil production is at its lowest point since before World War II.

With the onset of rising oil prices, the Clinton Administration has had the opportunity to reconsider its energy policies. However, the Administration's response to the growing national problem of rising oil prices has been to

target aid to one region, the Northeast, and to only one group of people, those receiving federal energy subsidies for home heating oil. Other fuel users, including truckers, farmers, and family drivers, are realizing no benefits from the Administration's actions. In contrast, a moratorium on the collection of the federal fuel tax would provide immediate assistance to every American who now bears the burden of rising fuel costs.

The Fuel Act's six-month moratorium on transportation excise taxes and permanent elimination of the 4.3 cent increase will immediately help Americans weather the current oil price storm that is directly impacting their daily lives. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

RURAL BROADBAND  
ENHANCEMENT ACT

**HON. EARL POMEROY**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join Representative STUPAK today as an original cosponsor of the Rural Broadband Enhancement Act (RBEA). This legislation will ensure rural America not be by-passed as high speed Internet access spreads across the urban areas of our nation.

The Rural Broadband Enhancement Act will authorize \$3 billion in low-interest loans over the next five years to finance the construction of the needed broadband infrastructure in rural communities. These loans would be repayable over 30 years at two percent interest. The program would be administered through the Department of Agriculture's Rural Utility Service, and is considered company neutral and technology neutral, so that entities from regional Bells to rural cooperatives to cable or satellite companies would be able to serve these communities with the best suited technology. The Rural Broadband Enhancement Act is modeled on the Rural Electrification Act which helped light up America when it was enacted more than 60 years ago.

We are all well aware that the Internet is now more than just a source of entertainment. Today people use the Internet to access a variety of information, from how to buy a car to the latest trends in the stock market to researching job opportunities or accessing college applications. The Internet is virtually limitless in the variety of information available, and for rural communities, broadband capability has the potential to provide an unprecedented opportunity to overcome the traditional geographic disadvantages.

Access to advanced telecommunications services will be an important component to further economic development opportunities in rural America. High-speed Internet is rapidly transforming every facet of business and industry. Economic opportunities will migrate to those areas of the country that can provide the necessary infrastructure to host them. We must make a strong federal commitment to support the deployment of advanced telecommunications services. Only with adequate support will we be able to stimulate facility investment necessary to deploy advanced services throughout rural areas. We must not let the digital divide isolate our rural communities.