EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE ROBERT O. YOUNG ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Robert O. Young. Judge Young retired on August 15, 1995, from the Citrus Municipal Court after more than 20 years of judicial service on behalf of the residents of the San Gabriel Valley.

Before beginning his professional career, Judge Young served in the U.S. Army as a member of the German Occupation Force during World War II. Soon after returning to the United States, he married Sylvia, his lovely wife of 46 years. They have two daughters and four grandchildren.

Judge Young received his bachelor of arts degree from Pepperdine College and his master of science degree from University of California at Los Angeles. In 1963, he graduated from the University of Southern California Law Center and was admitted to State Bar of California.

In addition to his contributions on the bench, Judge Young has for many years played an active role in the community, including serving as a councilmember and mayor of the city of West Covina, a trustee of Azusa Pacific University and as an active member and an elder in the Community Presbyterian Church of West Covina. Judge Young is also a past recipient of the Equal Justice Award presented by the NAACP San Gabriel Valley chapter.

Judge Robert Young's career shows that through hard work, determination and dedication one's goals can be achieved. His commitment to community service should be regarded on the highest level.

Mr. Speaker I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Judge Robert O. Young on his retirement from the Citrus Municipal Court.

THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 1-year anniversary of perhaps one of the most ambitious contracts ever signed. One year ago today, more than 300 Republican candidates for Congress signed the Contract With America, which indicated their commitment to end business as usual in government and their desire to restore the bonds of trust between the American people and those who represent them in Washington.

One year later, the contract has been an unqualified success. Within the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, House Republicans brought to a vote all 10 of the items contained in the contract and passed all but one.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend my Republican colleagues for a job well done. Since the signing of the contract, this Congress has worked harder than any other in recent history. We have done the job the American people sent us here to do—change the way government works and spends.

WILLIE EASON—1995 FLORIDA FOLK HERITAGE HONOREE

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 7, the 1995 Florida Folk Heritage Award will be presented to my constituent Willie Eason of St. Petersburg, FL, at a program at the Norwood Baptist Church. This award is presented by the Florida secretary of state to outstanding folk artists and advocates whose contributions have added to Florida's culture and heritage.

Born in Georgia in 1921, Willie Eason began playing his brother's steel guitar at an early age, and quickly distinguished himself as one who makes the guitar talk. Willie Eason used that talent to become not only one of the most influential steel guitarists in the House of God, a Holiness-Pentecostal Church, but also the one person who directly or indirectly influenced most of Florida's gospel steel guitarists.

Willie Eason's career includes recording several records, and he has participated in a countless number of concerts, benefits, and revivals. Although his personal life includes tragedy, personal pain, and sacrifice; Willie Eason is filled with faith, with courage, and above all with love.

While it is hard for Willie Eason to explain the impact his music has on those who sing with him or just claps their hands to the beat of his music, what is readily evident is that it comes from God. Even in retirement, Willie Eason serves as a model, his music an inspiration, and I salute him and the State of Florida for bestowing upon him the 1995 Florida Folk Heritage Award.

CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes:

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strongly oppose H.R. 927, the Helms-Burton Cuba Embargo Act.

The Helms-Burton bill will tighten an economic noose around the island of Cuba in an attempt to remove Fidel Castro from power. Unfortunately, instead of prompting real democratic reform, this act will simply lead to more misery for innocent Cuban people.

Right now, the Cuban people are struggling under the weight of a United States-imposed embargo which has been in existence for over 30 years.

This embargo has contributed to the widespread human misery in Cuba. Many of the problems facing Cuba today, including malnutrition and lack of modern medical equipment have been made worse by our embargo.

This embargo has also helped to stunt the Cuban economy while alienating the United States from other allies in this hemisphere. Our friends in Latin America want to promote trade with Cuba and bring that nation into the Organization of American States. H.R. 927 flies in the face of all efforts toward inter-American cooperation.

In light of these real concerns, Secretary of State Warren Christopher has warned against passage of this bill. He knows that the Helms-Burton Cuba Embargo Act will have dangerous repercussions for United States foreign policy in Latin America and worldwide. Secretary Christopher has appropriately indicated that he will recommend that President Clinton veto this ill-conceived legislation.

Today I stand with the Cuban people, with Secretary Warren Christopher, and with members of the Marin Interfaith Task Force on Latin America in opposing this bill.

I urge all of my colleagues, don't be persuaded by cold war rhetoric. Don't punish innocent Cuban people. Vote against H.R. 927.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce.

On September 27, 1895 the city of Sacramento and State of California incorporated an organization called the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. As the chamber grew in numbers, reach, area, and issues it subsequently changed its name to the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce to reflect its size as the largest business association in the area and its regionwide influence.

The goal of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce through the last century has been to enhance the development and growth of the business community in California and the Sacramento region.

The Sacramento region has grown from an agriculture-based economy in 1895 to a highly diversified one that has a leadership role in the State and the Nation in high technology, entertainment, agriculture, trade, and more.

The Sacramento region is a growing economic force in California, the capital of the eighth largest economic power in the world and a developing partner within the Pacific rim.

Congratulations as the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce celebrates its centennial anniversary and recognizes 1995 as a year of reflecting on Sacramento's past and being part of the future.

DEMOCRACY'S DICHOTOMY IN SLOVAKIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over recent events in Slovakia.

Since coming to office last winter, members of the current ruling coalition in that country have repeatedly sought to limit public discourse, control public debate, and quash public criticism of the government. They have portrayed those who disapprove of the government's policies as enemies of an independent Slovakia, and those who disagree with Prime Minister Meciar are depicted as ''anti-Slovak.'' The media and the right of free expression have been special targets of the current regime.

A few weeks ago, I, along with the co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO, and the ranking Members, Representative STENY HOYER and Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG, sent a letter to Slovak Ambassador Lichardus to express our profound concern regarding this trend. Unfortunately, events since then raise even more questions about the authorities in Bratislava. I would like to mention three specific incidents to illustrate my point:

In late August, the office of Bishop Rudolf Balaz was subjected to an unannounced police search, allegedly in connection with purported illegal antiquities trading. This intrusion came, not coincidentally, after the Bishops Conference described Prime Minister Meciar's efforts to oust President Michal Kovac as destabilizing.

Shortly after that, the President's son, Michal Kovac, Jr. was kidnaped and literally dumped in Austria. Moreover, the investigator charged with looking into this case was removed from this inquiry after announcing that witnesses had been intimidated and there were possible links to the security forces.

Last week, Frantisek Miklosko, the deputy chair of the Christian Democratic Party—who had been in Washington just a few months ago—was beaten up by three thugs in front of his home.

Ironically, Mr. Speaker, as the ruling coalition continues to delay or even reverse the establishment of democratic institutions and market reforms in Slovakia, average Slovak citizens have shown an unprecedented degree of activism: tens of thousands of people have demonstrated in Bratislava this year, 100,000 have signed a petition calling for freedom of speech, and, after Bishop Balaz's office was searched, 3,000 clerics demonstrated to protest government intimidation of Catholic Church officials.

Mr. Speaker, as parliamentarians reconvene in Bratislava for the fall session and once again take up legislation that will define the pace and parameters of Slovakia's democratic transformation, they might do well to look at a chapter from recent Polish history: when 100,000 people—in a country of only 5 million—take to the streets to protest you policies, you should pay attention.

NOTING THE PASSING OF ELMER J. WHITING, JR., FIRST BLACK CPA IN OHIO

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report the recent death of Elmer J. Whiting, Jr., a respected member of the Cleveland community. Mr. Whiting passed away on September 15, 1995, at the age of 72. I join his colleagues, family, and friends in mourning the passing of this distinguished individual. I rise today to share with my colleagues some biographical information regarding Elmer J. Whiting.

Elmer Whiting, Jr., was a graduate of John Adams High School and Howard University. He received from Case Western University a masters degree in business administration, and later earned a law degree from Cleveland-Marshall School of Law. During his lifetime, Elmer Whiting, Jr., achieved a number of important firsts. He made history in 1950 when he became the first black certified public accountant in the State of Ohio.

In 1971, Elmer Whiting earned another first, by becoming the first African-American to be named a partner when he merged his practice with Ernst & Ernest. He was an individual who was admired by his colleagues throughout the Cleveland business community. During his career, he was elected to the presidency of the American Association of Attorneys-CPAS.

In addition to is professional career, Mr. Whiting maintained an outstanding record of service to civic organizations throughout the greater Cleveland area. He was the longest standing trustee and treasurer of the Eliza Bryant Center. Mr. Whiting also served on the boards of the Cleveland Playhouse, Karamu House, American Institute of Certified Public Accounts, and Blacks in Management, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, I first met Elmer J. Whiting, Jr., when we were both students at Cleveland Marshall Law School. He was 2 years behind me and attended classes with my brother, Carl. Elmer and I got to know one another and became good friends. He was an individual whom I greatly admired and respected. I recall that everyone was very proud of Elmer when he became the State's first black certified public accountant. I also recall that both Elmer and his wife, Carmel, were active in Carl's first campaign for mayor of Cleveland.

Shortly after coming to Congress, I had occasion to work with Elmer and the trustees at the Eliza Bryant Center. I supported their efforts to obtain additional funding to expand the facility. This facility was a real work of love for Elmer, and he devoted many hours to its operation.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Elmer J. Whiting, Jr., brings to a close a life committee to serving others. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Elmer will always remember him as a pioneer and champion. I take this opportunity to extend my deepest sympathy to Carmel. I also extend my sympathy to Elmer's sons, Elmer J. III; David; Steven; and other members of the Whiting family. We hope that they will find comfort in knowing that our prayers are with them during this difficult period, and that others share their loss.

THE RCRA

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, on September 14, I introduced a bill to correct a problem which has caused great difficulty for industry in general, and the wood preserving industry in particular. Wood preserving is an important industry in my home State of Georgia, as well as in the home States of many of the bill's co-sponsors.

Under current Federal regulations, many industries, including the wood preserving industry are required to report as generated hazardous wastes, large quantities of reused materials. These materials are never disposed, yet are considered wastes. This bill provides a balanced, reasonable, and fair solution by amending the statutory definition of solid waste—under the Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act [RCRA]—to clearly exempt material that is maintained and reused within the manufacturing process.

RCRA was designed to encourage recycling and conservation. My bill would do this by reorganizing industry's extensive efforts to reuse materials. Any regulation promulgated under this act that discourages recycling should be eliminated.

Only materials that are discarded should be regulated as wastes. My bill exempts recycled material from the definition of solid waste. These materials would only be subject to the solid waste regulations, and thus the hazardous waste regulations, only if they are discarded. In the wood treating industry, materials not completely reused on site are either treated and discharged under stringent Clean Water Act standards, or are removed from the process and appropriately managed under RCRA. However, materials that are not intended for disposal, and do not become part of the waste disposal problem, should not be considered a hazardous waste.

The hazardous waste designation creates a two-fold problem. First, it presents an incorrect picture of the waste generation trend of manufacturers, such as wood preservers. In public documents, it appears as if small plants generate millions of gallons of hazardous waste when, in fact, the majority of the material is recycled and reused in the production process. Second, some States repeatedly tax the recycled preservative solution as hazardous waste each time it is reused, resulting in large tax liabilities that do not reflect the true generation of hazardous waste.

My bill would ease the administrative burden on wood preserving facilities in my district and around the country, on the EPA, and on the States. It would also recognize the extensive environmental recycling efforts of not only the wood preserving industry, but of all affected industries. I hope to have sufficient support to bring this legislation to the House floor under the Regulatory Corrections Day process.

OCTOBER 6 IS GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, October 6 is German-American Day. Today, more than 57 million Americans trace at least part of their ancestry to Germany.

German-Americans have, since the arrival of the first German immigrants in Philadelphia, PA, on October 6, 1683, distinguished themselves by their loyalty to their new homeland and their contributions to the cultural and economic life of the United States of America. German-Americans have supported America's democratic principles and have dedicated themselves to the promotion of freedom for all people everywhere.

The German-American Friendship Garden in Washington, DC, stands as a symbol of friendly relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

We in Congress call upon all citizens of the United States of America to acknowledge the services and contributions of our German-American citizens and to celebrate German-American Day on the 6th of October.

WORLD MARITIME DAY 1995

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that World Maritime Day 1995 is being observed this week. The theme for this year's observance is "50th Anniversary of the United Nations: International Maritime Organization's Achievements and Challenges." The IMO was formed by an international convention in 1948, under the auspices of the United Nations, and today has 152 member States.

Since 1948, the IMO has worked to protect human life and the environment by promoting specific international programs focused on safety of life at sea and the prevention of pollution from ships. The U.S. Coast Guard, our country's representative at the IMO, has tirelessly worked through the IMO to bring international maritime safety and pollution laws up to our high standards. In order to honor the past successes of the IMO and better educate my colleagues about the continuing efforts of this international organization in promoting safety and environmental protection the high seas, I would like to submit the statement of Mr. William A. O'Neil, secretary-general of the International Maritime Organization, for the RECORD. Mr. O'Neil's remarks on this important occasion discuss past IMO programs and the current challenges it faces in continuing to save lives at sea and reduce marine environmental damages.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

(By Mr. William A. O'Neil)

Fifty years ago the United Nations was created. When people consider the United Nations today, most think only of the headquarters in New York or peacekeeping missions around the world. Very few people know that the UN indeed has another side.

This side, of course, consists of the specialized agencies of the UN system which deal with such matters as the development of telecommunications, the safety of aviation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the improvements of education, the world's weather, and international shipping, the particular responsibility of the International Maritime Organization.

IMO was established by means of a convention which was adopted under the auspices of the United Nations in 1948 and today has 152 Member States. Its most important treaties cover more than 98% of world shipping.

IMO succeeded in winning the support of the maritime world by being pragmatic, effective and above all by concentrating on the technical issues related to safety at sea and the prevention of pollution from ships, topics that are of most concern to its Member States. IMO's priorities are often described in the slogan ''safer shipping and cleaner oceans.''

But today I do not want to focus on past successes. Instead I would like to talk to you about the future. Nobody can predict precisely what will happen in the shipping world during the next few years but there are indications that, from a safety point of view, we should be especially vigilant.

The difficult economic conditions of the last two decades have discouraged shipowners from ordering new tonnage and there is evidence that, in some cases, the maintenance of vessels has suffered. The combination of age and poor maintenance has obvious safety implications. Shipping as an industry is also undergoing great structural changes that have resulted in the fleets of the traditional flags declining in size while newer shipping nations have emerged.

IMO has no vested interest in what flag a ship flies or what country its crew members come from. But we are interested in the quality of the operation. We certainly can have no objection to shipowners saving money—unless those savings are made at the expense of safety or the environment. If that happens then we are very concerned indeed.

Until recently the indications were that IMO's efforts to improve safety and reduce pollution were paying off. The rate of serious casualties was falling and the amount of oil and other pollutants entering the sea was decreasing quite dramatically. But recently there has been a disturbing rise in accidents and our fear is that, if nothing is done, the progress we have diligently fought for over the last few decades will be lost. To avert this danger IMO has taken a number of actions.

We have set up a special sub-committee to improve the way IMO regulations are implemented by flag States.

We have encouraged the establishment of regional port State control arrangements so that all countries which have ratified IMO Conventions and have the right to inspect foreign ships to make sure that they meet IMO requirements can do this more effectively.

We have adopted a new mandatory International Safety Management Code to improve standards of management and especially to make sure that safety and environmental issues are never overlooked or ignored.

We have recently adopted amendments to the convention dealing with standards of training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers. The Convention has been modernized and restructured, but most important of all, new provisions have been introduced which will help to make sure that the Convention is properly implemented.

When these and other measures are added together they make impressive package that should make a significant contribution to safety and pollution prevention in the years to come. But I think we need something more.

IMO's standards have been so widely adopted that they affect virtually every ship in the world. Therefore, in theory, the casualty and pollution rates of flag States should be roughly the same but in actual practice they vary enormously. That can only be because IMO regulations are put into effect differently from country to country. The measures I have just outlined will help to even out some of these differences, but they will only really succeed if everybody involved in shipping wants them to.

That sounds simple enough. Surely everybody is interested in safety and the prevention of pollution and will do what they can to promote them? To a certain degree perhaps they are—but the degree of commitment seems to vary considerably. The majority of shipowners accept their responsibilities and conduct their operations with integrity at the highest level.

Some others quite deliberately move their ships to different trading routes if Governments introduce stricter inspections and controls; they would rather risk losing the ship and those on board then to undertake and pay for the cost of carrying out the repairs they know to be necessary. Some Governments are also quite happy to take the fees for registering ships under their flag, but fail to ensure that safety and environmental standards are enforced.

The idea that a ship would willingly be sent to sea in an unsafe condition and pose a danger to its crew is difficult to believe and yet it does happen.

The reasons for this are partly historical. We have become so used to the risks involved in seafaring that we have come to see them as a cost that has to be paid, a price which is exacted for challenging the wrath of the oceans. We must change this attitude, this passive acceptance of the inevitability of disaster. When a ship sinks we should all feel a sense of loss and failure, because accidents are not inevitable—they can and should be prevented.

The actions taken by IMO during the last few years will undoubtedly help to improve safety and thereby save lives, but they will have an even more dramatic effect if they help to change the culture of all those engaged in shipping and make safety not just a vague aspiration but a part of every day living, so that it comes as second nature. This is a clear, precise target—a target that is within our grasp if we continue to put our minds and energies to the task.

Fifty years ago, when the United Nations was being planned, few people believed that there would ever be an effective international organization devoted to shipping safety. But, in the same spirit that led to the founding of the United Nations, IMO itself was born. The vision which led to this has been realized and seafarers of the world have benefitted as a result.

However, casualties still do occur and much remains to be done by IMO, by its Member Governments, by the shipping industry and by the seafarers who crew the

world's ships—in fact, by all of us involved in shipping. The waters are not uncharted, the course is known, the destination is clear. It is up to us to conduct the voyage in such a way that our objective of maximum safety is in fact realized.

TO HONOR THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAYWOLF RESTAURANT

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 20th anniversary of the BayWolf Restaurant, a vital and vibrant part of our Oakland and East Bay community.

On any given night, a winemaker whose wine appears on the list, the artist whose painting hangs on the wall, the graphic artist who designed the menu, the fish purveyor who provided the evening's fish and the florist who arranged the flowers may all be dining in one of BayWolf Restaurant's two intimate dining rooms. Regulars and newcomers alike enjoy superb food, wine and a warmly inclusive atmosphere in the handsome wood frame house on Oakland's Piedmont Avenue. The creators of this scene are Michael Wild and Larry Goldman, childhood friends who, with Michael Phelps, opened BayWolf in 1975 as a means of making the shared values and passion for food of their community of artists, artisans, academics and hippies, a way of life.

Michael Wild was born in Paris, in 1940, to German and Russian Jewish refugees who relocated to Hollywood when he was 7 years old. Even amidst wartime scarcity, Wild remembers delicious food, and when presented with plenty, the family's food got much better. While much of America was reaching into the freezer, the Wild's special outings were to the San Fernando Valley in search of fresh eggs and produce from small farms for Sunday gatherings of Germans, Hungarians, and Russians. Good food was ''The social glue for those Europeans,'' he recalls, ''Food was the main event.'' When he met Goldman in 1953, there was instant affinity: his new friend carried a bag of oranges, real food, rather than candy as a snack.

During the sixties, Wild and Goldman reunited in San Francisco and roomed together in the Haight Ashbury District While Goldman dropped out of dental school in favor of teaching troubled teenagers and Wild taught world literature and English at San Francisco State University, their flat was the site for legendary, impromtu dinners shared by counter-culture friends. Wild was Chef, but everyone joined in the cooking and on weekdays the party moved to Napa to better take advantage of the local produce and wines. Members of this chosen family were discovering the satisfaction of doing something with their hands and the joy of doing it very well. Several dropped traditional careers to become craftsmen. Others continued academic careers, but, always, they cooked great food and drank well.

By 1974, both Wild and Goldman had grown tired of teaching and decided to open the ideal restaurant: a restaurant that would provide nourishment for the soul and intellect as well as the body. Friends and family would pitch in, friends' works would grace the walls, enhance the rooms and be the subject of discussion. Employees would be treated with respect. It would be a work of art and a business with heart. Thanks to ingenuity, hard work and luck, they were able to pull it off. After a long and plentiful Naming the Restaurant feast, Wild's beloved Beowulf, Oakland native Jack London's Seawolf, the Wolf Range (known as the Dragon of the kitchen) and San Francisco Bay metamorphosed into BayWolf.

They acted as their own carpenters, secured loans for kitchen equipment, and enjoyed the warm support of fellow pioneers. Wild recalls Alice Water's extraordinary generosity as she suggested suppliers, loaned and delivered equipment on a moments notice, shared ideas and discoveries and provided luxuries. When he asked to borrow a truffle from the Chez Panisse kitchen for a special holiday dinner, he was presented with three, in Madera, in a wine glass, by then Chef Jeremiah Tower: ''One for the customers, a second in case the first isn't enough and a third for you to enjoy when the evening's finished.''

After 2 exhausting years turning out the seasonally based Mediterranean dishes that had been part of his repertoire for years, Wild returned to Paris in 1977. He had spent several years there as a student in the sixties, familiarizing himself with the markets and great little budget bistros. This time, his great uncle, a charming bon vivant and raconteur, treated the burgeoning chef to a tour of three star restaurants and the opportunity to observe friend Roger Verge's kitchen. It was a revelation. He returned to BayWolf with a new dedication and the conviction that a restaurant could provide the worthiest and most fulfilling of lives. At this point, the extraordinary personable Mark McLeod joined BayWolf as maitre d'—a position he still holds.

Wild pursued his wine education with the same passion he devotes to cooking and is renowned for his wine cellar and his wine and food pairing skills. California's best winemakers became his personal friends, just as fellow restaurants and artists had years before.

Today, Wild, Goldman and Phelps take immense satisfaction in the fact that 50 percent of their reservations are names they know well. They share hosting duties with McLeod and are in the restaurant daily. Wild collaborates on menus with chef Joe Nouhan, oversees the wine list and acts as BayWolf's ambassador to the food and wine world. Goldman oversees finances, works with designers and artists and is transported when everything works perfectly. Both are relaxed and happy when in the restaurant and say they genuinely enjoy coming to work. Seeing them in their restaurant one believes their proclamation that they can't imagine a more satisfying way of life.

CHRIS ECKL RETIRING FROM TVA

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chris Eckl who is retiring this week from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Chris' retirement marks 23 years of dedicated service to the people of the Tennessee Valley, including many of my constituents in Alabama.

Chris is a native of Florence, AL, and worked as a reporter for the Florence Times and the Associated Press after graduating from the University of Notre Dame. He started his career with TVA as the Nuclear Information Officer and came to TVA's Washington office in 1977. Since that time, Chris has been a chief spokesman for TVA's appropriated programs, which include flood control, navigation, and stewardship of the Tennessee River, as well as the economic development programs, the Environmental Research Center and Land Between the Lakes.

I have enjoyed working with Chris over the years and I appreciate his insight, wise counsel and advice.

Chris has been a loyal servant to TVA. His service, knowledge and enthusiasm will be greatly missed at TVA and on Capitol Hill. I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

CAREERS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1617) to consolidate and reform work force development and literacy programs, and for other purposes:

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, certain parties have expressed concern about the labor market information or LMI section of H.R. 1617, the CAREERS Act, which passed in this body last week. A concern is that the funding stream envisioned in this legislation to support the enhanced State and local LMI also supports the production of our national economic data including employment and unemployment statistics.

I want to point out that this legislation clearly authorizes continued access to the traditional source of funds for national and subnational labor market information. Of course, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will have to continue to justify funding levels through the approporations process, including its request for non-trust fund money which is used to prepare employment and unemployment statistics.

TRIBUTE TO ELDON J. THOMPSON

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 10, Eldon J. Thompson will be presented the 1995 Troy Distinguished Citizen Award by Leadership Troy of Troy, MI.

Through his professional career and civic work, Mr. Thompson has exhibited an enduring commitment to ensuring that the city of Troy continues as an exceptional place to live, work and raise families. Despite facing extraordinary challenges as president of SOC Credit Union, Mr. Thompson has generously shared his time and talents with the community.

He serves on the Troy Planning Commission and the Troy Downtown Development Authority. He is actively involved with Troy's

younger generations; Mr. Thompson serves as director of the Boys and Girls Club of Troy. His interest in the economic vitality of his community is exemplified by his service as a board member of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, the Troy Futures Economic Vitality Task Force, on which he serves as co-chair, and the and the Oakland County Business Roundtable.

His innovative leadership techniques, his many talents, and his tireless efforts on behalf of Troy make Eldon Thompson an outstanding choice for this prestigious award. I commend him on his success, and express my appreciation for his commitment to our community.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA NATIONAL DAY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I encourage the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in extending my best wishes and congratulations to the people of the Republic of China, Government of Taiwan, on the occasion of their forthcoming National Day.

As the world knows, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a genuine democracy and its people enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. As one of our largest trading partners and friends in the Far East, it is my belief that the Republic of China on Taiwan deserves much greater international recognition.

In the meantime, I wish to express my concern about reports of the U.S. involvement in the dispute between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. It is my belief that the United States should stay out of Taiwan's final reunification with the Chinese mainland. The Chinese people should be left to solve this issue, through peaceful means, by themselves.

Meanwhile, best of luck to President Lee Teng-hui and Foreign Minister Frederick Chien of the Republic of China on Taiwan. I am sure they will be able to meet all the challenges that lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR TONY INTINTOLI

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Anthony J. Intintoli, Jr., mayor of the city of Vallejo, CA. On December 5, 1995, Mayor Intintoli will have completed 8 years of public service as mayor of the city of Vallejo.

I have had the good fortune of representing the cities of Vallejo and Benicia in the Seventh Congressional District since 1993, which was when I met Tony Intintoli. Right after I started representing Vallejo, the Base Realignment and Conversion Commission put the Mare Island Naval Shipyard on the closure list, which was a major economic blow to our community as Mare Island Naval Shipyard has been the cornerstone of the Vallejo community for 147 years. On the heels of this devastating news of closure in 1996, Mayor Intintoli immediately put together a team of community, political, and military leaders which very forcefully and eloquently fought the closure. When that effort did not succeed, the mayor immediately transformed the focus of the group to future conversion of the base. He skillfully brought together the community to adopt a closure plan in record time, and convinced the city council to hire the Urban Land Institute to provide a future blueprint for the city. Vallejo was the first base-closure community to address the myriad of social impacts from a closure and has just completed a "Blueprint for Action—A Community Responds to the Closure of Mare Island Naval Shipyard".

Mayor Intintoli has effectively lobbied State and Federal legislators for conversion assistance, and has worked tirelessly with the Department of Defense to obtain the most favorable lease conditions for the city and the shipyard. The city has been successful in bringing the first civilian tenants to Mare Island—before closure—and providing the first jobs that will lead to the economic revitalization of Vallejo and the region.

During his tenure as mayor, the doors of the Vallejo City Hall were always open and residents felt they were part of the process. The makeup of city commissions became more balanced and reflective of the diverse ethnic makeup of the entire community. Mayor Intintoli improved the dialog between city hall and neighborhood organizations and focused on community concerns. His style of leadership was to work with and build consensus with constituents and his colleagues on the council.

During his two terms as mayor from 1987–95, the city focused on substance abuse prevention and was awarded a $3.2 million grant from the Robert Woods Johnson Foundation to implement a comprehensive program to address the issue. This was the first time representatives from the entire city worked in a collaborative effort to address a problem that affects every individual and family. The Fighting Back Program has received numerous awards for its innovative efforts which can be credited to Mayor Intintoli's support and encouragement.

I am proud to call Mayor Tony Intintoli my friend and wish him all the best in his early retirement. I know this is the start of a beautiful friendship.

CARING BY DOING

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are times in life when people need the help of others in order to deal with problems that have a great impact on their lives. Insight Recovery Center of Flint, MI, has for 50 years provided vital and successful substance abuse and mental health treatment services to people suffering from alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health problems.

This Friday, Insight Recovery Center will be begin celebrating its thirtieth anniversary with a number of community leaders who all share Insight's goal of trying to provide necessary help for needy people, especially at a time when government resources are scarce.

The event in Flint will highlight the wonderful work done by 225 people for an organization that over its history has helped more than 100,000 people.

The work that has been done to help people with alcohol problems, including a joint program started in the 1970s with the Michigan Secretary of State, and other cooperative efforts involving General Motors and the UAW, have been most important. The growing concerns about substance abuse over the years resulted in Insight's construction of the first residential substance abuse treatment facility in Michigan that was not part of a hospital.

This wonderful program has operated without Government funds, except for some resources provided to Community Recovery services, a separate facility for the indigent. It has raised funds from a variety of sources, including fees for services, insurance proceeds, and from the profits of Axxon, a computer company it owns.

We need, Mr. Speaker, to appreciate the fact that a variety of resources and innovative solutions are needed to deal with the problems that many people face. Programs like Insight have made a mark, and established a reputation for truly caring for people at difficult times. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the men and women of Insight Recovery Center the very best on their thirtieth anniversary.

275th ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF BOLTON

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a milestone in the First Congressional District of Connecticut: the 275th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bolton.

Bolton was originally fertile hunting ground for the Podunk Indians. European settlers from Bolton in Lancashire, England were some of the earliest residents of Bolton, CT.

On October 9, 1720, residents petitioned the general court of Connecticut requesting town privileges. The men involved in this landmark event included Cullott Olcott, John Bissell, Stephen Bishop, Abiel Shaylor, Timothy Olcott, Joseph Pomerory, Nathanial Allis, Edward Rose, John Clark, Charles Loomis, Samuel Bump, Daniel Dartt, John Church, Thomas Marshall and Samuel Raymond. Bolton then became one of the oldest towns in Connecticut.

During a town meeting in 1721, attendees voted to construct a meeting house, which established the foundation upon which the town of Bolton was built. On May 27, 1723, Jonathan Edwards was invited to serve as the first minister of Bolton. The Reverend Edwards accepted this position, then moved on to serve as a tutor at Yale, becoming one of the most celebrated writers and speakers of Colonial America. In 1725, Rev. Thomas White became Bolton's minister.

In 1774, the residents of Bolton continued to affirm their loyalty to the King of England while

simultaneously voting at town meetings to cooperate with other colonies in defending the liberties of British America. Bolton residents also voted to offer relief to Boston residents who were suffering from the harsh measures of the British Parliament. Finally, the people of Bolton agreed to create a committee of correspondence. The members of the committee included Thomas Pitkin, Esq., Ichabod Warner, Isaac Fellows, Samuel Carver, Jr., and Benjamin Talcott.

Today, Bolton is a thriving Connecticut town that has retained much of its historic character. The residents of Bolton are proud of the rural beauty with its rolling pastureland, its unspoiled town center and its historic homes. Above all, the residents cherish the intangible virtues of Bolton: the school system that emphasizes individual instruction, the hard-working residents who contribute so much to the community, and the direct democracy of the town meeting form of government first adopted in 1720.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to celebrate the 275th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bolton, CT. I know they will continue their proud tradition on into the next century.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2735, THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BASE CLOSURE RETIREMENT ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the House voted recently to approve the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendations to close additional military bases in California with strong opposition from many in the California Congressional Delegation. We opposed the Commission's recommendations on national security grounds and because the economic impact—particularly on California—will be enormous.

We opposed the Commission's recommendations because we have very serious concerns about the effect of base closures on California's economy—particularly since our State has sustained a disproportionate number of job losses stemming from previous rounds of military base closures. Although there are no military bases slated for closure in my congressional district, I oppose the closures out of concern for the citizens of California who are being asked to bear a disproportionate burden of military downsizing.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address an issue which I do not believe has received enough attention by the Congress. I am concerned that in the rush to close military bases we are forgetting about the impact of these decisions on the civilian employees who have dedicated their lives and their careers to strengthening and maintaining our Nation's defense. I am concerned about the impact of base closures on thousands of families of Federal workers who will lose their jobs as a result of downsizing. We must ensure that these employees receive job training and assistance in finding new jobs in the private sector.

We must also ensure that when we require employees to retire early we treat these employees in a fair and equitable manner. I am particularly concerned about the fairness of forcing workers to retire early because of a base closure. Many of these workers will stand to lose substantial pension benefits through no fault of their own.

Mr. Speaker, we must look for ways to help soften the blow to families who will be adversely affected by military base closures. H.R. 2735, would ease some of the pain for Federal employees who are forced to retire early because of a base closure. My legislation would change language in existing law that penalizes Federal workers who are forced to retire involuntarily. As you know, current law requires that a Federal employee who retires early loses a considerable amount of his or her retirement earnings for each year he or she is under the age of 55. My legislation would reduce the penalty by one-half of an employee is forced to retire early because of a base closure.

I urge my colleagues not to forget the thousands of Federal workers who have dedicated their lives and careers to Government service. I urge you to support this important legislation.

BICENTENNIAL OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, IL

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bicentennial anniversary of Randolph County, IL; 200 years ago, on October 5, 1795, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the Governor of the Northwest Territory, proclaimed the southwestern one-third of present day Illinois as Randolph County, with Kaskaskia as the county seat.

Randolph County, IL is recognized as the oldest organized government west of the Allegheny Mountains. The county has sent forth numerous legislators and leaders to serve in the early days of both the State of Illinois and the U.S. Government.

Its rich history also reflects a strong French influence. The two oldest French forts in the United States are located within Randolph County. Fort Kaskaskia and Fort de Chartres both overlook the Mississippi River and the city of Kaskaskia. In addition, the Liberty Bell of the West, cast in France in 1741, is located on Kaskaskia Island.

I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging Randolph County and celebrating its historic heritage on the event of its 200th anniversary.

MS. MARY ELLEN HEISING HONORED FOR FEEDING THE HUNGRY

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mary Ellen Heising, a woman who, for 20 years, has led the charge to end hunger in Santa Clara County, CA and across our Nation.

Ms. Heising joined the Food Bank of Santa Clara County in 1975, engineered a merger with the Food Bank of San Mateo County and has served as Executive Director of the resulting Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara and San Mateo counties for the past 17 years. Today, Second Harvest is the seventh largest food bank in the Nation and helps feed as many as 183,000 people every month in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. It is arguably one of the most successful non-profit agencies around and deservedly received the nationwide Excellence in Food Banking Award as Food Bank of the Year in 1994.

Under Ms. Heising's skillful leadership, Second Harvest Food Bank runs some of the most innovative and effective programs to aid those in need. Ms. Heising began Operation Brown Bag, which provides a weekly bag of groceries to some 10,000 low-income seniors. It is the Nation's largest private supplemental food program. The Food Bank operates the Nation's biggest canned food drive too—involving 1,200 companies, 150 schools and thousands of individuals.

Those who know Mary Ellen Heising know that it is her spirit and dogged commitment to the welfare of our entire community that have made the Second Harvest Food Bank a success. She has helped thousands maintain health and dignity.

Mr. Speaker, this week at a luncheon in San Jose, CA, Ms. Heising is being honored by colleagues and friends for her intelligent and passionate leadership. I would like to invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in expressing gratitude and appreciation to Mary Ellen Heising for her efforts.

IN HONOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE PINES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, NH on its 50th anniversary.

This beautiful site is located on 450 acres of land in the southern part of my congressional district offering an incredible view of Mount Monadnock in the distance.

The Cathedral of the Pines was founded in 1945 by Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Sloane, in honor of their son, Lt. Sanderson Sloane. Lieutenant Sloane died in the service of his country in World War II. To commemorate his life, Dr. and Mrs. Sloane donated the land for a memorial that was erected in his honor and in honor of all who served their country.

The nondenominational Cathedral of the Pines sits atop the site where Lt. Sanderson Sloane had planned to build a home after the end of the war. Today, 50 years later, over 100,000 people a year visit this beautiful site to admire and experience the beauty, the calm, the splendor, and the grace of this wondrous site.

I was honored to participate in a recent ceremony commemorating the golden anniversary of the Cathedral of the Pines. This event featured the participation of 70 members of Lt. Sanderson Sloane's old unit, the 379th Bombardment Group. It was an event I will not soon forget.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of

Lieutenant Sloane and the wonderful legacy of his memory, known to us today as the Cathedral of the Pines.

A TRIBUTE TO RETIRING POLICE OFFICER AND DETECTIVE, MR. CHARLES MEIER

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute and pay tribute to an extraordinary leader, Detective Charles Meier, who has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for all New Yorkers throughout his tenure as a police officer. While growing up in Marine Park, Brooklyn, Mr. Meier quickly learned the rules of his neighborhood streets well enough to understand the undertones of issues facing his community.

Once joining the 79th precinct of the New York City Police Department, Charlie solidified his commitment to fighting crime, resulting in a long and honorable career. He patrolled his beat on foot and by scooter for over 9 years. After showing unwavering devotion to law enforcement, Charlie was selected to work as an Aerial Observer in the aviation unit. He soon came back to the force and worked at the 67th precinct and then to the 63d and stayed for over 11 years. Charlie's work was regarded so highly, that he was awarded the esteemed position of Detective Specialist for the New York City Police Department.

Few New Yorkers have contributed to the quality of life in New York as much as Charlie. Upon his retirement this year, Charlie will be lauded for his achievements as a dedicated law enforcement official in one of the most challenging cities in America for law enforcement. On behalf of the law enforcement community across the Nation, I applaud Mr. Meier for remaining on the force 32 years. He serves as a role model to us all. May God wish him well upon his retirement.

THE AMERICAN PROMISE

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, what is the American promise? It is as diverse as Americans themselves. Each of us defines it in our own way, based on our own experiences. Some call it freedom; some call it individual rights; some believe it's passing on a legacy to their community.

The upcoming PBS special, the American Promise, seeks to remind us of these commitments, to help us remember what made America great, to give our children a better understanding of American democracy in action. During the 3-hour program, stories of community spirit and involvement come to life, through real life stories currently being played out and through reenactments of significant events in American history.

One of these recreations describes how a French aristocrat, Alexis de Tocqueville, first viewed our infant democracy in 1831. De Tocqueville was one of the first Europeans to recognize how different America was from other democratic republics. The series' producers went to Mystic, CT, in my district, to recreate the scene of de Tocqueville marvelling at the busy seaport. Noting the clipper ships in port and the energy and enterprise of their crews, de Tocqueville determined that in a free country, all is activity and bustle, and that such energy in the conduct of commerce typifies our democracy.

America's rush to prosper financially was reflected in other areas of life as well; in the whirlwind of American grassroots politics and the restless activity and energy of civil society. Americans were constantly involved in all facets of public life. According to de Tocqueville, Americans deprived of such involvement and reduced to occupying themselves only with their own affairs would become incredibly unhappy. He believed that no country could work harder to be fulfilled.

This attitude, de Tocqueville claimed, was a direct result of the nature of American freedom. Freedom's achievement must be to forge common bonds, a common purpose. We must learn what de Tocqueville called the habits of the democratic heart, the balance between individual concerns and collective thought and action.

The American Promise, which airs October 1, 2, and 3, shows us that the nature of American freedom has not changed very much over the years. We may have to look harder for it because stories of carving a carousel as a community project and channeling graffiti artists into painting murals that celebrate the community do not often make front page news. The promise is still alive but must be nurtured in each individual and in every community.

I applaud PBS and the series underwriters, the Farmers Insurance Group of Companies, for bringing the American Promise to television. This partnership reflects de Tocqueville's theory of public spirit in America, where individuals are as interested in the public good as well as their own, and where each person takes an active part in the government of society.

THE WRONG MESSAGE TO PAKISTAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last week the other body, the Senate, approved a provision to the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that would permit the transfer to military equipment to the Government of Pakistan. This provision was not included in the House version of the bill, and it is my strong belief that the conferees should not adopt this provision in the conference report.

The provision adopted last week, if enacted into law, amounts to a waiver of the Pressler amendment, named for the Senator who sponsored this provision which became law 10 years ago. This law prohibits U.S. military aid to Pakistan if the President cannot certify that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device. President Bush invoked the law in 1990 when it became abundantly clear that Pakistan was not in compliance with this provision of American law. Nothing has changed in the last 5 years. Indeed, supporters of this provision do not claim that Pakistan is now in compliance with U.S. conditions. Their argument, rather, seems to be that we should provide the arms in spite of Pakistan's flouting of the U.S. conditions.

Mr. Speaker, this arms transfer would have the effect of undermining the ongoing commitment of the United States to nuclear nonproliferation. It would also heighten regional instability in South Asia. And it would send the message that countries that disregard clearly stated U.S. conditions for aid can simply ignore those conditions and ultimately be rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, The New York Times on Saturday, September 21, 1995, published the following editorial, which very concisely sums up why this arms package should not be adopted as part of the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

THE WRONG MESSAGE TO PAKISTAN

In an unfortunate reversal, the Senate voted on Thursday to lift some of the military sanctions that were imposed on Pakistan five years ago. Pakistan has made no concessions to American requests that it cap its secret nuclear weapons program, and until it does so, and allows verification, it should not be the beneficiary of American military aid or be allowed to buy American military hardware.

South Asia has long been considered one of the most dangerous regions in the world for nuclear proliferation. India has tested a nuclear bomb and Pakistan wants to match its capability.

The Clinton Administration has concluded that Pakistan's secular, relatively democratic government should be supported. That is fair enough. But the way to do so is not with the military assistance program advanced by the White House and approved by the Senate. It would allow delivery of $368 million in military equipment to the Government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Relations between Washington and Islamabad have been tense since 1990 after Pakistan violated its promises and began stockpiling nuclear materials and the United States refused to deliver 28 F–16A fighter planes that Pakistan paid for in 1988. That decision was part of a ban on military assistance to Pakistan imposed to discourage its development of nuclear weapons. The Senate would now allow reimbursement to Pakistan for the planes, which is a reasonable compromise. But the loosening of sanctions should have stopped there.

To resume military aid to a country that is secretly developing nuclear weapons and defying American nonproliferation policy makes no sense. American intelligence agencies have concluded that Pakistan possesses M–11 missiles acquired from China that can carry nuclear warheads.

The Clinton Administration could have improved relations with Pakistan by simply removing the barriers to economic aid. A poor country, Pakistan already directs too many of its resources towards the military, at the expense of its citizens.

The Senate measure was passed as part of the foreign aid bill. No similar provision exists in the House version. The House should not accept the Senate measure when it comes time to reconcile the bills. The United States should not be contributing to an arms race on the subcontinent.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON ANTIDISCRIMINATION PROGRAMS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the fight for fair housing is far from over. But tragically, those Americans who suffer the indignities of housing discrimination are about to become the victims of an unnecessary bureaucratic nightmare. The legislation moving all fair-housing enforcement from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Department of Justice is a travesty of justice.

When will the leadership of this Congress halt its attack on programs enacted to end discrimination against blacks and Latinos?

I would like to share with my colleagues a timely editorial which appeared yesterday's St. Louis Post Dispatch.

HUD MAY LOSE FAIR-HOUSING FUNCTIONS

The Senate may take up as early as today a proposal to give the Justice Department fair-housing enforcement responsibilities that it doesn't want and shouldn't be required to accept.

Up to now, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been the lead agency in enforcing this section, known as Title VIII, of the Civil Rights Act. HUD is charged with investigating fair-housing complaints and seeking voluntary conciliation in each case. The idea is to settle disputes before they reach litigation and work with the housing industry for voluntary compliance with the law.

The HUD appropriations bill in the Senate includes a rider to shift all fair-housing enforcement to the Justice Department. Assistant Attorney General Andrew Fois has urged the Senate to reject this change, and he is right.

He notes that his department is being asked to undertake a new function for which it is ill equipped. The new responsibilities would require the agency to set up a bureaucracy to handle the nearly 10,000 fair-housing complaints filed annually. Moreover, Mr. Fois notes that these changes would take time and might harm victims of housing discrimination.

The bill also would prevent HUD from addressing insurances red-lining, a problem that the agency has pursued as part of its fair-housing responsibilities. The Senate bill says that, at the end of this month, HUD would be barred from continuing settlement negotiations in current fair-housing and insurance red-lining cases.

HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros argues that both housing bias and red-lining are major problems in urban areas. He cited HUD's role in housing-bias cases in Missouri, Mississippi and California in trying to bolster his argument for keeping fair-housing functions under HUD's umbrella.

Typically, Senate Republicans held no hearings or made no analysis before voting in the Appropriations Committee earlier this month to strip HUD of its fair-housing responsibilities. The GOP-controlled Senate may well ignore Mr. Cisneros' advice even though these riders would do unnecessary harm to victims of housing bias and insurance red-lining.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FOR VOCA

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today, this Member would like to recognize the 25th anniversary of Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, known as VOCA. Since 1970, VOCA has been indispensable in promoting sustainable development throughout the world by harnessing the American spirit of volunteerism to teach people in developing countries how to help themselves. Thousands of VOCA volunteers, including agricultural, commercial, and environmental experts, have donated their time and expertise in 112 countries in the last 25 years. These volunteers, from this Member's congressional district and many others, are in Washington this week to take part in their organizations' 25th anniversary "Celebration of International Cooperation."

VOCA's ambassadors of good will represent a growing cadre of Americans who have participated in a small, but powerful program to provide technical assistance to the developing world and emerging democracies. In 1985, this Member led the congressional effort to authorize the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, and in 1986, it began as a pilot project focusing on development efforts in Latin American and the Caribbean. Because of its early success, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, still modestly funded, has since mushroomed into a program of global dimensions that is also now a major component of United States assistance to the struggling republics of the former Soviet Union.

At a time when our taxpayer dollars are scarce and our foreign assistance programs are under increasing scrutiny, VOCA and the Farmer-to- Farmer Program represent a cost-effective and efficient delivery mechanism for important U.S. aid. The Farmer-to-Farmer Program is simple in design and execution and it avoids Government red-tape by contracting the administration to VOCA and similar organizations. Federal funding goes a long way because administrative costs are limited to volunteers' travel expenses, food, and lodging. Therefore, while U.S. foreign assistance efforts generally remain controversial, the Farmer-to-Farmer Program and VOCA's volunteers have demonstrated that U.S. foreign aid can achieve enormous successes and build international good will with a relatively small investment of taxpayer dollars.

Usually volunteers are encouraged to live with host families—not just to cut costs—but as another means of building friendship bonds and maximizing the likelihood of success. The short-term nature of the assignment has also encouraged the volunteers to begin work immediately and maximize every day until the job is done. But for VOCA volunteers, the work never seems to be done. Often these outstanding individuals return from their assignments and continue to assist their overseas clients at their own expense.

VOCA volunteers have come from every sector of the farming and food community: cattlemen, ranchers, dairy farmers, vegetable and fruit growers, peanut farmers, canners and food processors, beekeepers, and agricultural cooperative representatives. Some are active farmers at the time they volunteer for the program; others are retired from farm or land grant universities, eager to share a lifetime of experience with their counterparts in host countries.

VOCA volunteers inject a spirit of private enterprise into the farming community. By suing personal initiative and individual responsibility, volunteers support private enterprise activity as opposed to government activity. They encourage farmers to assume responsibility for their own operations, rather than depending on Government support or control. Oftentimes, too, involvement of the local people in a farmer cooperative is their first and crucial experience in participatory democracy.

Quite amazingly, small or simple suggestions by VOCA volunteers often achieve significant results in lesser developed countries. For example, the late John Tesar of Bellevue, NE, went to Honduras in 1988 to help the El Marranito Company—The Little Pig—improve its processing techniques and help them introduce new products into the local market. Within a few weeks of his arrival, the company had reduced its spoilage losses by 100 percent. How? Tesar discovered that the fans on the back walls of the plant were clogged with grease, thus cutting cooling efficiency and causing pork fat to become rancid almost immediately. A simple recommendation to clean the fans solved the temperature problems.

The generosity of VOCA volunteers helps both their overseas clients and the United States. It isn't accidental that some of our largest customers for U.S. agricultural commodities are former benefactors of this program. For example, the California raisin industry now sells $500,000 of raisin concentrate each year to Uruguay because a VOCA volunteer provided information to a United States business colleague on marketing opportunities.

Over the years, this Member has spoken to many returning volunteers. Their stories are more than heart-warming and inspiring. They reinforce this Member's belief that the strength of our American democratic and economic system can best be demonstrated through positive contacts between individual American citizens and our foreign neighbors. VOCA and the Farmer-to-Farmer Program give people around the world an opportunity to meet and work side by side with ordinary Americans who are generously putting their special talents and experience to work helping them in their struggle to survive, prosper, and escape oppression.

Since 1985, VOCA has implemented more than 1,200 Farmer-to-Farmer Program assignments. As the author of that original legislation, this Member strongly supports that successful partnership and will try to ensure that it continues. Congress certainly appreciates the enormous efforts of the VOCA volunteers and staff who have given many Members a reason to say they support this country's efforts to help those less fortunate throughout the world.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. DEBOW FREED AND OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the great work being done at Ohio Northern University by both the staff and students which has recently won the school an outstanding rating as one of the premier institutions in the Midwest. Ohio Northern was ranked fourth in the Midwest by U.S. News & World Report in its ninth annual ''America's Best Colleges.'' This has been the second straight year Ohio Northern has been ranked fourth in the Midwest. The ranking includes 144 similar institutions in 12 States. Institutions are evaluated through various statistical measures with a survey of academic reputation by 2,700 college presidents, deans and admissions directors. Data measure student selectivity, faculty resources, financial resources, retention rate and alumni satisfaction. Ohio Northern continues to have a talented student body, capable faculty, strong academic programs, and high standards. For example, 1 out of 10 ONU students is a high school valedictorian. This year, 262 valedictorians are enrolled at the university. Incredibly, it should not be overlooked that ONU has been operating with a balanced budget for more than 30 consecutive years. For these reasons and numerous others not mentioned, I would like to extend my congratulations and best wishes to this fine institution which really is an asset to the people and State of Ohio.

THE FOREST BIODIVERSITY AND CLEARCUTTING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1995

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, with my colleague Christopher Shays, I am reintroducing today the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act of 1995.

For years I have sought to protect native forest biodiversity by ending clearcutting and other forms of even-age logging and allowing only selection management of federal lands that are logged. This is the moderate approach toward forest protection. It does not reduce timber production.

This year's legislative agenda, particularly the timber salvage rider, makes this forest management approach all the more appropriate and necessary.

Forests are under assault from expanded salvage logging and the weakening of environmental protections. The Forest Biodiversity Act we are introducing is a moderate reform that allows logging while avoiding the wasteful destruction of forest resources.

Most Americans who are aware of them are appalled by clearcuts. But many of our citizens have the same misconception that I once did—that federally owned forests are protected from such devastation. They don't realize that the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies do not stand watch to protect our publicly owned forests, but are timber brokers. These agencies arrange for the cutting of timber and its sale—often below the cost to U.S. tax payers and they are using even-age variants of clearcutting—such as seedtree, shelterwood, and heavy salvage—as the predominant logging practices in Federal forests. Most people don't know that these Government agencies then bulldoze and replant, resulting in even-age timber plantations of only one species or two.

If current plans are followed, the remaining diversity in the 60 million acres available for commercial logging on Federal land will be eliminated and each of those acres transformed into timber plantation within the next 15 to 20 years.

The Forest Service and other agencies are using even-age logging in spite of substantial evidence that selection management—cutting individual trees, leaving the canopy and undergrowth relatively undisturbed—is more cost-efficient and has a higher benefit-cost ratio.

Selection logging is more labor intensive, creating more jobs for timber workers, but it avoids the high up-front costs of site preparation and planting. The result is productive logging operation without the elimination of native biodiversity diversity in the forest, without the indiscriminate mowing down of huge stands of trees, leaving only shrubs and bare ground.

The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act would ban clearcutting in its various forms. It would require that Federal land managers maintain the native mixture of tree species, would create a Committee of Scientists to provide independent scientific advice to Federal agencies regarding logging, and would ban logging in roadless areas, in order to save them intact so Congress may decide their permanent status.

My proposal is aimed at protecting the diversity of our nation's forests, and the habitats they provide to wildlife, while demanding sound, proven forest management activities. Mr. SHAYS and I invite every Member to joint us in seeking this badly-needed reform.

REPEALING THE DAVIS–BACON ACT

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the time has long since passed for the repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. Yet, this outdated piece of legislation, along with all of its adverse effects, is still a bulwark of the United States labor law. The Davis-Bacon Act should be repealed for several important reasons:

First, it violates Americans' right to contract freely with one another.

Second, it has inequitable effects between people of different races.

Third, it serves no interest other than to protect the wages of white unionized construction labor.

Fourth, it adds over a billion dollars each year directly to Federal Government expenditures.

The Davis-Bacon Act was passed in 1931 amidst a sharp decline in construction activity and falling wages and prices that characterized the Great Depression. Its intent was twofold; First, it aimed to halt the decline of wages. Second, Davis-Bacon intended to prevent blacks, migrant workers, and carpetbagging contractors from competing for contracts that had typically been awarded to local, white unionized labor.

How did the act attempted to achieve these objectives? By requiring that construction workers on federally financed projects be paid the local prevailing wage rate. This prevailing wage, as determined by the Department of Labor is nothing more than the union wage. In other words, this act gives the Secretary of Labor the authority to set the minimum wage for construction workers at a rate greater than that determined by the forces of supply and demand. In effect, this requirement to pay an artificially high wage precludes most minority-owned and nonunionized firms from bidding for government construction contracts since they cannot afford to pay union wages. Consequently, the Davis-Bacon Act serves to protect the jobs and inflated wages of predominately white unionized labor by insulating them from lower cost competition. It effectively grants the higher cost, unionized contractors their own private monopoly over federally funded construction projects.

But there is another effect that follows directly from the required payment of prevailing wages. Since the Federal Government is prohibited by law from awarding contracts to lower wage, lower cost construction firms, it necessarily spends an excess of what it needs to in order to get the job done. And guess who is paying the difference. In fact, Davis-Bacon adds over a billion dollars each year directly to Federal Government expenditures, not to mention the additional billions added to private expenditures on projects that are partially federally funded. That means you and I are forced to subsidize the multitude of artificially and unnecessarily expensive construction projects because back in 1931, the Government granted a monopoly over the contracts to such projects to a small group of unionized construction workers.

The claim by some of my colleagues and supporters of the act that Davis-Bacon simply recognizes existing wages as determined by the local market, and therefore, adheres to free market principles, indicates a serious misunderstanding of the process through which the free market works. A free market, with competitively determined wages and prices, needs neither government recognition nor enforcement in order to properly function. These are the prices and wages that would exist in the absence of the Department of Labor. The very fact that the Davis-Bacon Act was deemed necessary to require and enforce the payment of prevailing wages indicates that these are not the wages that would prevail in the free market.

If the only group of people whom this legislation benefits is a small number of predominately white, unionized labor, while imposing significant costs on minority and nonunion construction workers, as well as every taxpayer in the form of increased Federal Government expenditures, then you might ask, how has Davis-Bacon remained the law for 64 years? The act has stubbornly survived precisely because it has a highly unified, powerful constituency. Organized labor groups lobby

through large campaign contributions, persuasion, and the votes of their members to influence labor policy in their favor. On the other hand, opposition to laws like Davis-Bacon is diffused and unorganized, simply because these very real costs, which fall lightly on each American, go largely unnoticed.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, congressional mandates that prohibit arrangements between the buyers and sellers of labor that would otherwise be mutually agreeable directly interferes with freedom of contract. Our Founding Fathers believed that the free marketplace, unobstructed by government intervention, was the best source of progress and prosperity for all people. They believed that the role of government was to protect liberty by acting as an impartial umpire, not to manage outcomes by interfering with every play. The time has come to repeal legislation created for this end. The time is ripe to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, the theme of World Population Awareness Week, to be held this year from October 22 to 29, is taking the goals worked out in Cairo and putting them into action. His Excellency Governor William F. Weld, of my home State of Massachusetts, has joined State Governors across the country in proclaiming World Population Awareness Week. In honor of this, I would like to request that the following proclamation be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—A PROCLAMATION

Whereas: World population is currently 5.7 billion and is increasing by 100 million each year, with virtually all growth occurring in the poorest countries and regions where it can least be afforded; and

Whereas: The annual increment to world population is projected to exceed 86 million through the year 2015, with three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population in 1960—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

Whereas: The environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth may prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life, and may affect the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

Whereas: The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a balance between the world's populations, environment, and resources, which was approved by 180 nations, including the United States; and

Whereas: It is appropriate that all Massachusetts citizens recognize the purpose of the Cairo Program of Action;

Now, therefore, I William F. Weld, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim the week of October 22nd through October 28th, 1995, as World Population Awareness Week and urge all the citizens of the Commonwealth to take cognizance of this event and participate fittingly in its observance.

THE C–17 HAS PROVEN THAT IT IS THE BEST

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, this November, the U.S. Air Force will reach its final decision on future procurement to fulfill its air transport needs for the next century. I welcome the continued support that most of you have shown for the C–17 in the past. For those who still question, I urge you to look at the C–17 in light of what it has proven.

The C–17 performs 22 missions and is the choice of the Air Force, Army, and Department of Defense while also providing a vital complement to naval transport. The C–17 is performing above and beyond what it was designed to do and has earned the support of these bodies.

How did the C–17 earn this support? By performance. Beginning on July 5, the C–17 engaged in the most extensive evaluation of a major program. In that test, it laid to rest the arguments of critics who had questioned its ability to perform. In 4 weeks of testing, the C–17 proved, in the words of Gen. Robert Rutherford, Commander of the Air Mobility Command, that it "truly is the most reliable, most maintainable and most versatile airlifter in the world today." I enclose additional information for the RECORD that discusses the outstanding achievement of the C–17. This plane has evolved to be the performer it is today, and will continue to meet the many needs of our country well into the next century. Whether it be rapid response to aggression around the world, meeting immediate tactical needs of our forces in the field, or providing transport for humanitarian assistance, the C–17 is the only choice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the U.S. Air Force press release of August 5, 1995, be included at the end of my remarks.

C–17'S EXCEED GOALS DURING INTENSIVE EVALUATION

CHARLESTON AFB, SC.—Twelve C–17 Globemaster III's logged more than 2,250 hours and transported 11 million lbs. of cargo, personnel, and equipment during an important 30-day evaluation ending today.

The Reliability, Maintainability, and Availability Evaluation, or RM&AE, began July 7. Aircrews and support personnel from Charleston AFB, S.C. flew and maintained the high-technology airlifters for nine days of up-tempo, peacetime operations, followed by a seven-day simulated mulit-regional conflict airlift scenario, then 14 days of return to peacetime.

During the RM&AE, Air Force personnel exercised the C–17's full spectrum of capabilities. The planes were used to transport personnel, equipment and palletized cargo to and from seven sites, six in the U.S. and one overseas. In addition to "air land" missions (those transferring loads at other airfields), the Globemaster III's performed formation personnel airdrops, container delivery system airdrops, sequential heavy equipment airdrops, small austere airfield operations, short field landings, air refuelings, combat offloads, semi-prepared dirt surface landings, and training proficiency sorties.

The intensive evaluation, designated to compare actual aircraft performances with design requirements and goals, put the aircraft through its paces in operationally realistic scenarios. Launch reliability, the C–17's "on time departure" rate for the entire 30 days, exceeded 99 percent, with requirements for necessary maintenance falling well below the maximum rate permitted by contract. Utilization rates or Ute rates, one of the more critical performance areas, easily exceeded required target rates in all areas: the peacetime ute rate was 4.75 with a target rate of 3.2; wartime sustained ute rate was 12.7 with a target of 10; wartime surge ute rate for the first 24-hour period was 16.6 with a target of 15.2, the rate for the second 24-hour period totalled 17.1 with a 15.2 target.

During the month-long operation, C–17s transported 5,500 tons of Air Force and Army equipment and airdropped nearly 700,000 lbs, including two Sheridan tanks, and more than 3,000 paratroopers of the Army's 82nd Airborne Division. More than 6 million lbs of fuel was offloaded to C–17s during 162 air refueling tanker sorties.

In addition to verifying contract compliance, RM&AE results also provided additional data to support initial operational testing and an accurate forecast of how the C–17 fleet will perform in future real-world operations.

The Globemaster III, capable of carrying 169,000-lb loads into airstrips as short as 3,000 feet long, demonstrated its availability and ease of "throughput" during RM&AE. (Throughput is the rate at which cargo and personnel can be processed through an airfield in a given period). During the week of wartime activities, C–17s transported six of the Army's M1A1 Abrams main battle tanks. These enormous armored vehicles, each weighing more than 125,000 lbs, were carried aboard C–17s to a forward operating base in the Mojave Desert of Southern California, stopping in less than 2,800 feet. During the 30-day evaluation, the C–17s airlifted a total of 12 M1A1 Abrams tanks, 12 Bradley fighting vehicles, and 14 Sheridan ranks.

The wartime phase was designed to simulate a multi-regional conflict scenario, with aircraft transporting personnel and equipment great distances (both eastbound and westbound) allowing the C–17 to demonstrate its important strategic and tactical capabilities. Nearly half of the 2,250 hours were flown during this intensive seven-day wartime phase. Aircrews flew nearly 17 hours per aircraft per day during a 48-hour period, demonstrating the delivery capability the planes may be called upon to perform during an initial deployment period.

During an actual contingency operation, Air Mobility Command's new airlifter could change the way the Air Force delivers equipment. In the past, equipment was flown by strategic airlifter to a main operating base with a large runway and a solid support structure. There the cargo was transferred to smaller aircraft, usually C–130s, or taken over land to its final destination.

The C–17 eliminates these intermediate steps, saving man-hours and conserving support equipment, while offering the Air Force an important new capability: direct delivery from home base in the U.S. to remote, short field locations worldwide.

Through both peacetime operations and the week of wartime deployment, the C–17 has proven it's more than capable of doing the job for which it was designed. The RM&AE gave the aircraft and the personnel who fly them and maintain them, an opportunity to demonstrate these capabilities in an operationally realistic environment.

MICHIGAN WATERWAYS COUNCIL OF GIRL SCOUTS MEDAL CEREMONY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, September 30, 1995, the Michigan Waterways Council of Girl Scouts is hosting its 28th International River Crossing.

As many of my colleagues know, the 10th Congressional District of Michigan, the district I have the privilege to represent, borders Ontario, Canada. Separated by Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River, our two nations are less than a mile apart along the river. This proximity of Canada has allowed for close relations between the peoples of Michigan and Ontario.

For almost three decades the Girl Scouts have been participating in the promotion of our international friendship by sponsoring a river crossing. From 1967 through 1988, Girl Scouts from all over Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and Girl Guides from Ontario have gathered to hike across the Blue Water Bridge. The increased travel and trade between our two countries in recent years has caused us to begin the twinning of the Bluewater Bridge and expansion of the plaza at the base of the existing bridge. Since 1989, during these construction improvements, the crossing has taken place via ferry between Marine City, MI, and Sombra, ON. After the ferry crossing, the participants will again make the 1½ mile hike to Cundick Park for a day of sharing activities and swapping tokens of friendship.

This year's event is especially exciting. The National Board of Directors of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. annually recognizes outstanding contributions to international understanding. Honorees receive the Juliette Low World Friendship Medal. During a 1 p.m. ceremony at the park, the Michigan Waterways Council of Girl Scouts and the Girl Guides of Canada will become one of only two recipients in the entire United States to receive the 1995 medal. I congratulate them for their well-deserved recognition.

While participating in scouting, countless girls have acquired leadership skills and been involved in activities that foster positive self-esteem. The river crossing serves the additional function of promoting peace and international friendship. I applaud all involved with the Girl Scouts and Girl Guides for their hard work and good will. And, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting them as 1995 recipients of the prestigious Juliette Low World Friendship Medal.

A TRIBUTE TO ALIVE

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to ALIVE, Alternatives to Living in Violent Environments, a not-for-profit organization which has served the St. Louis area for the past 14 years.

ALIVE's goal is to provide accessible and affordable alternatives to violence for abused women and their children. This organization offers a variety of community services and educational programs designed to empower the abused to take control of their lives and enable them to realize their own strengths and abilities. Thus far in 1995, ALIVE has increased its service to the St. Louis area by 45 percent, having served over 12,000 women and children.

As part of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, ALIVE has planned a number of special events throughout October to educate the public and recruit support in the fight against domestic violence. On October 2, the organization is sponsoring a march and rally followed by a dinner, featuring guest speaker Denise Brown of the Nicole Brown Simpson Foundation. They are also hosting several luncheons later in the month on October 18 and one on October 27 which will feature guest speaker Sarah Buel.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to this fine organization, and commend them upon their efforts toward the elimination of family violence in this country. I join them in calling upon all citizens to participate in this national awareness campaign.

CELEBRATING A CENTENNIAL OF WORSHIP

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, worship and the peaceful sanctuary of a place of worship are tremendously valuable in our lives, and particularly at times of challenge or conflict. For the members of the Christian Assembly Church in Bay City, MI, they have had the good fortune to enjoy the stability of being in one location for 100 years. This anniversary is being celebrated this weekend with a round of events that truly signify the importance of this church.

Founded in 1879 by Walter Sims, this church has been of great importance to thousands of people in Bay City over the years. The church moved to its current location in 1895 to respond to growing needs, and has prospered in the intervening years.

Probably one of the most important aspects of the Christian Assembly Church is its sense of community and service from within. In fact, until 1960, every single pastor of the church had come from within the church itself. There have been only 11 pastors in the history of the church, starting with Walter Sims, 1879–1916; and continuing with Luke Prine, 1916–1919; Robert McCullough, 1922–1923; Charles Doan, 1923–1935; Roscoe Roeder, 1935–1959; D. Neil Neuenschwander, 1960–1965; Earl Van Houghton, 1966–1970; William Severance, 1970–1977; Arnold Gibson, 1978–1985; Jim Salo, 1985–1987; and the current pastor since 1988, Larry Kirkpatrick.

The ministry at the church has been involved in a number of important activities over its time. The church in its early years had a school, covering elementary grades and also providing a trade school, particularly for printing. Before the advent of government assistance programs, the church and its members took it upon themselves to provide a welfare program for widows and other needy individuals. And every year the church has been involved in a created-for-caring Christmas tree that has helped provide a reminder that the purpose of this holiday is giving of oneself for the benefit of others.

How right the English jurist John Selden was when he said, in part, "A glorious Church is like a magnificent feast." The members of the Christian Assembly Church have been feasting for a century on blessings, good will, commitment, and the recognition that we all must be prepared to answer for our lives when all is said and done. They have always left a place at their table for others to join in, and are, I know, more willing than ever to make that table even larger, especially at the time of this centennial of worship at their East Vermont location in Bay City.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Pastor Kirkpatrick and all of the members of the Christian Assembly Church, a most joyous anniversary, with the best hopes for the next century of the Church's dedication to service.

TAIWAN DESERVES INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, I attended the 13th International Conference on Asian Affairs at St. John's University in New York City. At that conference, I listened to a scholarly discussion on the Republic of China's recent economic and political achievements and Taiwan's need and desire to return to the United Nations and other international organizations.

As I stated during the conference, Taiwan truly deserves a much larger international voice. On the question of Taiwan and China, we should all remain mindful of the fact that the Soviet Union allowed two national entities under Soviet rule, Ukraine and Byelorussia, to sit in the United Nations as independent voting members. A clear precedent already has been set.

At the conference, I further expressed my admiration for Taiwan's willingness to help underdeveloped and needy countries become self-sufficient. I firmly believe that countries such as Haiti can benefit from assistance received from other countries, including the Republic of China on Taiwan.

On October 10, 1995, the Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its National Day. I wish it much success in its continuing bid to return to the United Nations and in its efforts to help developing countries such as Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, for valid, well-documented political, economic and social reasons, it is evident that Taiwan is deserving of our support.

SALUTE TO DETACHMENT 10, AIR FORCE SPACE AND MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thurssday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to draw attention of the Congress to the men and women who have worked for the U.S. Air Force and its related contractors at Detachment 10, Air Force Space and Missile Systems Center in San Bernardino, CA.

Detachment 10 will close shortly and its deactivation ceremony is taking place today in San Bernardino.

Detachment 10 has had a long history in San Bernardino going back over 30 years under various names, including the Ballistic Systems Division, the Ballistic Missile Office, and the Ballistic Missile Organization.

What has remained the same all these years is the dedication to mission, the pride, and the professional service to our Nation provided by the men and women who have worked for Detachment 10 and its contract partners.

Mr. Speaker, the deactivation of Detachment 10 brings a sense of sadness and loss to the San Bernardino area and to me. Detachment 10 and its contractors have been longtime, very valued members of our community.

However, I have great faith that the men and women affiliated with Detachment 10 will continue to be important members of our community and our Nation, using their skills, their knowledge, and their personal character to enhance themselves, their families, and our country. I look forward to continuing to work with them and to hear from them in whatever new activities and work they pursue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Congress to join me in saluting the men and women of Detachment 10 and in wishing them the best of luck in the future.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO BAY AREA RESIDENTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, Kaiser Permanente Health Plan will celebrate its 50th birthday. Although Kaiser dates back to 1933, it was on October 1, 1945, that the plan was opened to public membership in the San Francisco Bay area.

Back in 1933, Dr. Sidney Garfield, the founding physician of Kaiser Permanente Health Plan, developed the principles of modern prepaid medical care in southern California when he provided health care to 5,000 workers who were building the aqueduct to carry water from the Colorado River to Los Angeles.

Five years later, Henry J. Kaiser was leading a consortium of companies building the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State when he realized that labor unions were unhappy with the fee-for-service care being provided to the 10,000 workers and their families. Kaiser's son, Edgar, who was directing the project, invited Dr. Garfield to come to Washington and form a medical group to furnish health care to the workers and their families.

In 1942, Henry Kaiser and Dr. Garfield transplanted the program to Kaiser's wartime shipyards in Richmond, CA, and the Portland-Vancouver area. They then expanded it to the Kaiser steel mills in southern California. With the end of World War II and the closing of the shipyards, the health plan was incorporated into a nonprofit public trust and opened to the general public.

Today, Kaiser Permanente serves more than 6.6 million people—making it both the world's oldest and largest nonprofit integrated health care system. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in celebrating the birth of Mr. Kaiser and Dr. Garfield's idea, which has since developed into one of the most influential forces in the delivery of modern health care and a model for others to follow.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE ARLEIGH WOODS

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and I are honored to pay tribute to Presiding Justice Arleigh Woods, a close friend who is retiring after 18 years of distinguished service with the California judiciary. Justice Woods' illustrious career includes numerous honors that attest to her compassion, sense of duty and commitment to justice. She has been a credit to the legal profession.

A graduate of Southwestern University School of Law, Justice Woods was a labor and workman's compensation lawyer for 19 years prior to becoming a member of the Bench in 1976. Since 1982 she has been presiding justice of the California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Los Angeles. A year after becoming presiding justice she was named Appellate Justice of the Year by the California Trial Lawyers Association.

For Justice Woods, the 1980's were a time of high-level appointments and numerous honors. Among others, she was appointed to the State Gender Bias Committee, 1986–87, and served as chairperson of the California Commission on Judicial Performance, 1988–93, which investigates and evaluates all charges brought against California judges. Since 1991 she has served as vice chair of the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Judicial Performance Procedures.

It is impossible to mention all of the prestigious awards that Justice Woods has received. However, a few examples convey the breadth of her accomplishments: Bernard Jefferson Award for Judicial Excellence, California Association of Black Lawyers—1985; Hall of Fame Award, the John M. Langston Bar Association—1992; and the Life Commitment Award from the Equal Opportunity League—1985. She is also a member of the board of directors of the American Cancer Research Foundation and chair of the board of trustees of Southwestern University School of Law.

We remember with particular fondness the 5 years that HOWARD BERMAN practiced law with Justice Woods when she was a partner in the firm of Levy and Van Borg. We recall with admiration that she was one of the most skilled practitioners in her field.

We ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Justice Arleigh Woods, whose tireless efforts on behalf of good causes and sense of dedication are an inspiration to us all—and in wishing her and her husband Bill the greatest joy in their new life in the secluded environs of rural Washington State. We have always been proud and honored to be counted among her friends.

TRIBUTE TO DULCIE ROSENFELD

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dulcie Rosenfeld, who on October 2, 1995 will receive a prestigious and high honor, the Fred M. Butzel Memorial Award for Distinguished Community Service. The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit is understandably pleased to present this award. Dulcie Rosenfeld embodies the concept of service to the community. Joining the roster of illustrious citizens who have received the Butzel Award, she follows in and has enriched the tradition which is signified by this award.

Ms. Rosenfeld's work on behalf of her community embodies leadership, esteem, and commitment to improving life for all people. Mrs. Rosenfeld's accomplishments include, serving as a board member of the Jewish Home for the Aged, the Jewish Community Council, the Agency for Jewish Education, and Sinai Hospital Guild, just to name a few. She is also a past vice-president of the Jewish Federation, as well as a past member of the federation's board of governors for 22 years.

Dulcie Rosenfeld also has served as vice president of the Detroit Historical Society and has been active with the Hilberry Theater at Wayne State University. Her outstanding initiative in the field of community service is apparent as she is the founding chairman of the advisory board of the Jewish information and referral service. She also founded the Greening of Detroit. I am confident that all involved in these organizations are indebted to Dulcie for her dedication and incomparable talent.

The list of Dulcie Rosenfeld's accomplishments exemplify her wisdom, leadership, and talent. All of us share in the joy of her receipt of the Fred M. Butzel Memorial Award.

A TRIBUTE TO MITCHELL HARB OF LAWRENCE, MA

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen, Mr. Mitchell Harb.

Mr. Harb, a retired U.S. postal clerk, was the driving force behind a proposal to allow for

a moment of silence before the school day begins in all of the Lawrence public schools. With the help of Mr. John Housianitis, vice chairman of the Lawrence school committee, Lawrence School Superintendent James F. Scully, and Lawrence Mayor Mary Claire Kennedy, Mr. Harb was able to convince the school committee to establish a moment of silence in the schools as a way of fostering a more positive atmosphere in the classrooms.

Since its adoption in March of 1994, many students have expressed their gratitude for the moment of silence before their school day begins. Many have used this period as a time for personal reflection and thought. Others have used it as a time for prayer. Regardless of religious denomination, students in Lawrence public school system now have the opportunity to take a moment to express themselves through reflection, thought, or prayer before each school day begins.

Today in our country, our children face many challenges at school. Not only are there academic rigors, but there are also social pressures that our young people must constantly address, day in and day out. A moment of silence and reflection will not eliminate these pressures, but it can ease them.

Again, I applaud the efforts of Mr. Harb and the other community leaders who have been at the forefront of this movement. I hope other communities will follow the lead of the Lawrence public school system and institute a moment of silence before each school day. It has benefited the students in Lawrence and it will benefit others.

THE C–17 DOES THE JOB

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, real world events continue to demonstrate why the nondevelopmental aircraft alternative [NDAA] as part of our strategic airlift solution is a bad idea. The recent disaster in the Caribbean caused by Hurricane Marilyn underscores our Nation's continuing need for humanitarian airlift and, likewise, demonstrates the Nation's need for the unique capabilities of the C–17. The humanitarian relief activity in the U.S. Virgin Islands performed by the C–17 validates the very reasons we are buying this magnificent airplane. Simply, it does the job we bought it to do, and does it when conditions preclude the use of other, less capable aircraft.

At the airfield in St. Thomas, where ramp space is extremely limited, landing and then unloading a large commercial freighter would essentially close to airfield to other aircraft. We witnessed these same circumstances in Goma, Zaire, where aircraft with desperately needed supplies circled overhead and were forced to turn back because the airfield was out of service for hours awaiting the unloading of a B747. The C–17's unique ground maneuverability—routine backing and the ability to turn around in fewer than 90 feet—allows for a continuous flow—greater throughput—of humanitarian relief through the small St. Thomas airfield.

Also the C–17 can carry more than people, meals, and blankets. In the case of St. Thomas—17's carried an entire 150-vehicle U.S. Army light infantry truck company, including 2.5- and 5-ton trucks loaded with relief supplies and flatbed semi-trailer trucks. It is relief equipment such as this, which cannot be carried by the so-called nondevelopmental aircraft alternative—a Pentagon word for an airplane which is not a C–17. Such a capability is very critical in the early days following a disaster. The outsize cargo capability of the C–17 allows the Army to stack-load many of its trucks directly atop the flatbed vehicles, increasing the load density and reducing the number of required flights. Such outsize loads can be delivered directly to where they are needed only by the C–17.

As we have seen again in St. Thomas, whether airlifting firepower for the soldier or humanitarian aid for a neighbor, the C–17 is living up to its promise—it delivers. The C–17 is demonstrating it is indeed the most versatile airlift aircraft in aviation history. It is this capability our Nation must have to meet its global military and humanitarian airlift needs.

As we begin to replace our aging C–141, a dollar spent for airlift should be a dollar spent for airlift modernization and increased capability; NDAA—the nondevelopmental aircraft alternative—does neither. If a force mix solution is considered to satisfy our Nation's military and humanitarian airlift needs, the correct number of NDAA must be zero. I urge your continued support of the maximum funding in the fiscal year 1996 budget for the C–17 as our single and most capable airlift solution.

TRIBUTE TO ED WUJEK AND LARRY CALCATERRA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the March of Dimes is an organization with a noble mission: To fight birth defects and childhood diseases. We all share the March of Dimes dream which is that every child should have the opportunity to live a healthy life.

For the past 12 years, the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation has honored several Macomb County residents who are outstanding members of our community and have helped in the campaign for healthier babies. This evening, the chapter will be hosting the 12 annual ''Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year'' award dinner. The award, instituted in 1984, is named after my home county's namesake, Gen. Alexander Mecomb, a hero of the War of 1812.

This year, the March of Dimes has chosen Ed Wujek and Larry Calcaterra as recipients of the ''Family of the Year'' award. The Wujek-Calcaterra family has operated a funeral home in Macomb County for more than 10 years. Both families have been in the business since the early 1900's. As everyone knows, their business involves caring for people during what is often the most difficult point in people's lives. When they are not helping meet the needs of the grieving, the Wujek-Calcaterra family can be counted on to devote time and money to numerous charitable and civic groups including the Boy and Girl Scouts, churches, hospitals, and of course, the March of Dimes.

Dr. Jonas Salk's polio vaccine is just one of the more famous breakthroughs that would not have been possible without March of Dimes research funding. And, without people like Ed Wujek and Larry Calcaterra and their families the job of protecting babies would be that much more difficult.

I applaud the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes and Ed Wujek and Larry Calcaterra for their leadership, advocacy, and community service. I am sure that the Wujek and Calcaterra families are honored by the recognition and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting them as the 1995 recipients of the ''Alexander Macomb Family of the Year Award.''

HONORING THE CARLOW COLLEGE WOMEN OF SPIRIT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor some very special women—the Carlow College Women of Spirit for the year 1994–95. Carlow College is a private Catholic college for women in Pittsburgh. The college, founded in 1929, created its Women of Spirit Award to call attention to women in the Pittsburgh area who exemplify the college's ideals of competent and compassionate service in both their personal and professional lives. The college presents a Woman of Spirit Award every month, and it holds a gala event each year to pay tribute to the previous year's recipients.

This year's Women of Spirit Award recipients include prominent members of the area's business community, several leading educators, and women who are active in many local charities. In fact, many Women of Spirit have accomplishments in more than one of these fields, as well as in their personal and spiritual lives. I would like to mention each award recipient personally.

Ellie Wynard, Ph.D., is a respected professor of English and lecturer at Carlow College. She has been influential in developing the women's studies curriculum at Carlow College. She is also the author of two books about the effects of divorce.

Carol Neyland, a vice president at Mellon Bank, has a distinguished professional career in the fields of banking and finance. She has also been active in community service, especially in her involvement with youth organizations. She is a bona fide scholar as well, with a graduate degree in Greek and Latin as well as an M.B.A.

Marie Lowry is a retired businesswoman with a remarkable record of public service. She has been a member of the steering committee for Pittsburgh's Walk for the Cure for the last 2 years and a board member for the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation in Pittsburgh. She has been a volunteer for Catholic Charities as well.

Ceci Sommers, now retired from the position of vice president of community relations at WQED–FM, was the executive producer of a number of award-winning broadcasts. She is the winner of 10 Golden Quill Awards, and she is widely credited with developing the industry standard for classical music stations. She has been a leading supporter of the arts in Pittsburgh for more than 20 years.

Linda Dickerson is the publisher of Executive Report, Pittsburgh's respected business magazine. She has also been active in the city's corporate and civic life. She has been responsible for much of the success of the Junior Achievement Program, and she has made significant contributions to efforts to stimulate economic growth in this region. She recently received the Vision Award from the Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind.

Audree Connelly Wirginis is a businesswomen of exceptional skill who was also honored for her ability to incorporate her dedication to her family and her faith into her demanding professional life. She is currently involved in the construction of a hotel in the Vatican to house visiting clergy and, during papal elections, the College of Cardinals.

Cecile Springer is the president of a consulting firm that specializes in corporate and philanthropic programs and institutional development. Ms. Springer serves on the Pittsburgh Diocese Task Force on Unemployment, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Housing Opportunities, Inc., the Women's Center and Shelter Advisory Committee, and the Allegheny County Year 2000 Economic Development Task Force. She is also a board member for City Theater.

Marilyn Donnelly—poet, wife, and mother—has published more than 80 poems. She is a member of the board of directors for Pittsburgh Public Theater, Beginning with Books, and the Chimbote Foundation. She also serves on the advisory council for the International Poetry Forum and the women's committee for the Carnegie Museum of Art.

Dr. Corrine Barnes is an internationally recognized pediatric nurse educator, clinical specialist, author, and researcher whose studies have included childhood cardiac conditions and organ transplants. She has served on a number of boards and commissions concerned with children's health and welfare.

Dolores Wilden was responsible for developing the Nation's first primary health care plan designed exclusively for children. Now retired from a career in banking, finance, and community affairs administration, she is actively involved in local and regional community concerns.

Frieda Shapira, vice chair of the Pittsburgh Foundation, serves on the boards of more than 20 service and arts organizations, including the United Way of Allegheny County, the Forbes Fund, WQED, the Community College of Allegheny County, the YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Public Theater, the Pittsburgh Opera, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Forbes Hospice Founders Society, the American Jewish Committee, the Pittsburgh Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Jewish Healthcare Foundation of Pittsburgh, the Jewish National Fund, the United Jewish Federation, Beginning with Books, the Center for Victims of Violent Crime, the Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Project 90, and the board of visitors for the School of Social Work at the University of Pittsburgh. Her life is an outstanding example of philanthropy and civic leadership.

Sister Jane Scully is the president emeritus of Carlow College. As a director of the Gulf Oil Corporation, she was the first women to serve on the board of a top-ten multinational corporation. She has also served on the boards of Carlow College, Holy Cross Hospital Foundation, and the Sisters of Mercy Ministry Corporation. In the 1960's, she was active in the national women's movement. She spoke eloquently in favor of women's rights to increased educational and economic opportunity, as well as expanded roles for women in politics and business. In honoring Sister Jane, Carlow College celebrates her remarkable success in translating her religious convictions into worldly accomplishments.

Dr. Rosemarie E. Cibik, now retired, was the Secretary of Education and superintendent of Catholic schools for the Diocese of Pittsburgh for a number of years. Prior to that, she served as the superintendent of the Baldwin-Whitehall School District for 8 years. She has received numerous other awards for her professional achievements, including the Distinguished Service Award from the National Council of Administrative Women in Education, Pittsburgh Woman of the Year in Education, the Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania Award, and designation as Outstanding Woman in Education by the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Mr. Speaker, all of these women have a number of shared characteristics—energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, compassion, competence, and commitment to their community. Carlow College has chosen well in selecting them as its Women of Spirit for this year.

EDDIE EAGLE GUN SAFETY PROGRAM

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to insert into the RECORD a speech by Ms. Marion P. Hammer. Ms. Hammer addressed the American Legion at their National Education Award Program. This speech discusses the Eddie Eagle Gun Safety Program for Children. The program was recognized by the American Legion for educating our Nation's youth about right and wrong when it comes to firearms. I applaud Ms. Hammer for this program and for her excellent presentation.

SPEECH BY MS. MARION P. HAMMER TO THE EDDIE EAGLE GUN SAFETY PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

The American Legion and the National Rifle Association of America are perhaps the two most dedicated, patriotic, country-flag-Constitution-and-freedom loving organizations in America.

And I am deeply honored to have an opportunity to stand before one of those organizations to represent the other.

Both organizations, founded in the bedrock of Liberty by military officers and enlisted men, dedicated themselves to principles of FREEDOM, PATRIOTISM and JUSTICE. Both organizations have become a part of the fiber and fabric of our nation's history.

The National Rifle Association of America, founded in November, 1871, has a distinguished history of education and training. Established to teach the skills of marksmanship and training to defend and protect our great nation and the Freedom provided by our Constitution, the NRA in the nation's leader in firearms safety and training.

And, the NRA is the sentry that stands watch over the Second Amendment—the amendment that guarantees our right to keep and bear arms and assures our ability to defend our nation and ourselves.

The American Legion, was conceived in March, 1919, at the Caucus in Paris, France by battle weary patriots waiting to return home from the physical battle to preserve Freedom in World War I. These brave men and women who had given so much of themselves to our nation, were destined to continue their sacrifice as they organized to preserve our nation's future in peace time as well as in battle.

The spirit and love of America beats strong in the hearts of our two great organizations that are committed to the future through the programs we provide for the youth of America.

In 1918, the words of William Tyler Page were adopted by the United States House of Representatives as the ''AMERICAN CREED.'' And within that creed are some very moving words. William Tyler Page wrote that this Nation was:

''[E]stablished upon the principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.''

Defend it against all enemies. Strong words with deep meaning.

Since our forefathers carved America out of the wilderness, our nation has faced many enemies. American patriots for generations, have made many sacrifices for freedom.

In 1945, in enemy action at Okinawa, my father added his name to the long role call of American patriots who have paid the ultimate price—who have given their lives to the cause of freedom. The role call is long, the sacrifices are many, and those of us who breathe freedom's air today, owe them. And we owe the men and women who came home bearing the scars of battle. We have a duty to continue in their footsteps. We owe it to them to carry America's flag against our enemies until we can hand it over to the next generation.

Today, America has new enemies. Enemies that are tearing at the fabric of our heritage and our society. Those enemies are moral decay, disrespect, parental neglect, dependence on government, and phony quick fix government solutions to complex social problems.

America's children are the victims of those enemies.

Because we love our country, our flag, our Constitution and our Freedom, we have a duty to America's youngsters. They are the future of America. We must love and nurture them. We must teach them values and strengths. Teach them discipline, self-reliance, respect and honor. Teach them to love America and what it stand for.

Through your youth programs and our youth programs, we are making a difference. And working together with other community groups we can make an even bigger difference.

The NRA's Eddie Eagle Gun Safety program for young children is about much more than just teaching safety.

Youngsters learn safety but they also learn respect for guns and at the same time they learn respect for themselves when they gain knowledge.

They learn to resist temptation and not to touch a gun left carelessly unattended—that's discipline.

They learn to leave the area and make their friends and playmates leave the area—that's leadership.

They learn to quickly find and inform an adult of an unsafe situation—that's responsibility.

And when an adult has removed the gun and the area safe again, they learn pride and

a sense of accomplishment and self-worth for having used their knowledge and skills.

In our youth marksmanship programs and youth hunting programs they learn values other than how to shoot safely and accurately. They learn concentration, commitment, sportsmanship, self-reliance, teamwork, citizenship, and conservation of our natural resources—values that are just as important as skills.

I am a mother and a grandmother and I know that when NRA reaches out and takes the hand of a child we are touching America's future.

I know that when you love a child and give your time and patience to teaching values, patriotism, and skills, you are investing in the future.

I know that when you win the heart of a child and enrich his or her life with knowledge, you are building a solid foundation for the next generation.

I know that within the body of this nation, the hearts of many children long for someone to reach out to them with kindness, knowledge and guidance.

The NRA is committed to expanding our programs, to reaching out to more children and to investing in the future by helping to instill values and to build character in the youngsters we touch throughout America.

Today, you have honored the National Rifle Association of America for its Eddie Eagle Gun Safety Program and I am privileged to be here to accept your award.

And I am proud to tell you that this program has now been taught to over 7 million youngsters—7 million youngsters whom we hope will be the safest generation our nation has ever seen.

On behalf of the NRA, I thank you sincerely for this honor, and I promise you that I am committed to doing everything that I can to help the NRA continue its mission of teaching America's youth the fundamentals of what made our nation great.

If we all work together to fulfill our duty to our country and to the dedicated men and women who have given so much to keep us free, our children and our grandchildren and generations to follow them will learn to love their freedom, their country, their flag, their Constitution and themselves.

Thank you—each and every one of you—for the sacrifices you have made for our country. God bless you all, and God bless America.

CONGRATULATIONS MICHAEL REGULSKI

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the most important public servants are those who are closest to the people they serve, and I am proud to say that one of the finest, Michael Regulski, is a constituent. He has served as the finance officer for Bay County for nearly 16 years, and has consistently been responsible for Bay County winning the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association, for each year since 1989. This award is issued to only about the top 2 percent of units of government in the United States and Canada.

His excellent work on behalf of Bay County has now earned him well-deserved personal recognition from the Michigan Association of Counties at its 97th annual summer conference last month. The award, according to the association, is given to one county employee each year from outstanding service and innovative contributions to county government.

Michael Regulski was nominated for this award by his colleagues in Bay County government. Having worked as the finance officer since 1989 and as a senior accountant in the finance department since 1979, his colleagues learned to recognize and appreciate his attention to detail and accuracy. Revisions in payroll systems, budget development, and asset accounting are among his accomplishments. The improvement in the county's credit rating in 1992 speaks volumes about the true magnitude of accomplishment that his care has helped define.

I am sure that his wife Diane, and his children, Andrew and Brad, are tremendously proud of him. I know that the people of Bay County appreciate his hard work, as well as his commitment to his community, evidenced by his involvement in St. James Catholic Church, his participation in school activities, and the Pony League and Little League associations. He has set an excellent example for all of us with his efforts both on the job and off the job.

Mr. Speaker, jobs well done deserve to be commended. For his years of dedication and excellence, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Michael Regulski on his award, and thank him for his outstanding work.

SALUTING THE CLEVELAND COUNCIL OF BLACK NURSES—25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an organization in my congressional district which is celebrating an important anniversary. On September 30, 1995, members of the Cleveland Council of Black Nurses, Inc., will gather at the Sheraton-Cleveland City Center Hotel in Cleveland, to host its 25th anniversary ball. Since its founding, the Council of Black Nurses has been a catalyst in promoting health delivery in the black community. As a health advocate, I enjoy a close working relationship with the Council of Black Nurses. It is for this reason that I rise to salute the organization on the occasion of its anniversary. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some important information regarding the Cleveland Council of Black Nurses.

The Cleveland Council of Black Nurses was organized in January, 1972. Its birth followed the formation the National Black Nurses Association, also in Cleveland, and other black nursing organizations throughout the country. The Council adopted several important missions. This included providing a vehicle for the unification of black nurses; and investigating, defining, determining, and implementing change in the health delivery system for minorities in Cleveland. To achieve its objectives, the organization formed standing committees, including the Committee on Health Education and Community Service; Research; and Recruitment and Retention, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, the Cleveland Council of Black Nurses has been a driving force in the health care arena. The organization has provided educational programs for nurses and the general public, and coordinated health-related community service activities. The organization has sponsored town hall meetings, health workshops, and screenings. These events have focused on diabetes education, cancer awareness, glaucoma and cardiovascular screenings, and other health issues which impact the black community. From a historical perspective, it is interesting to note that the blood pressure screening tests which are now conducted on citizens around the country, were first utilized in Cleveland by the Council of Nurses.

The Cleveland Council of Black Nurses has also played a leading role in the education field, providing scholarships, tutoring, and mentoring for students enrolled in nursing programs. The organization was the recipient of the 1994 Community Service Award for its extensive service to the Cleveland community.

Mr. Speaker, as I rise to salute the Cleveland Council of Black Nurses, I recall that, 25 years ago, when black nurses gathered in Cleveland to form an advocacy organization to promote health delivery in the black community, I was chosen to address the gathering. Today, I want to recognize the founder of the Cleveland Council of Black Nurses, Mattiedna Johnson, a dynamic and national known individual who has devoted her life to greater health awareness and research. I also salute the organization's current president, Rachel Freeman, and the many members of the Council of Black Nurses. I am proud of my close association with this distinguished organization, and I extend my best wishes as the Council of Black Nurses marks this important anniversary.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH PARK

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of this Congress and the Nation a celebration which will mark the 150th anniversary of a community in the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. On October 15, the township of South Park commemorates a milestone for its citizens, for fellow Pennsylvanians, and the entire Nation.

The township, once a bustling center of coal production in the United States, was not known as South Park prior to 1845. It now includes areas of Library, Broughton, and Snowden, PA. The community itself dates back to 1773. It began as many other communities in America began, as a family settlement which grew as neighbors built their homes nearby. It was the initial site of the historic Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, when citizens protested taxation of locally produced whiskey by the Federal Government.

It is important to remember the times which shaped the economy, the political philosophy, the society, and landscape of this region in western Pennsylvania. The American Revolution, the formation of the U.S. Government, the industrial revolution, particularly the boom

of coal and steel production, two world wars requiring the greatest manufacturing efforts of the people and resources, were all challenging times during which South Park citizens endured and even relished each challenge. The area witnessed firsthand the rise of the common laborer in pay standards, working conditions, and safety in the work place through trade and labor union organizations in the industries that continue today in South Park. Throughout its remarkable history the community of South Park has been known as home for many generations of hardworking and honorable citizens. The times have changed, but the people have remained true to their ideals—solid, persistent, and optimistic.

It is my wish that the people of the township of South Park recommit themselves to retaining all of the attributes unique to this historic part of America. I know this Congress and the Nation join me in saying: Congratulations, South Park, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the township. I encourage you to maintain your community pride and wish you well on the occasion of 150 years as a historically successful community which future generations will certainly emulate.

TRIBUTE TO MARY DWYER

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the September 20, 1995, edition of The Lexington County Chronicle. I believe that this account of the impressions of a recently naturalized citizen, who resides in the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, is an eloquent statement of what it truly means to be an American.

ON BECOMING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

(Mary Dwyer, a Pirelli Cable employee in Lexington, shared these thoughts on her family's naturalization at a recent Lexington County Toastmasters meeting.)

I am proud that I am a naturalized, certified, 100% American! It seems like just yesterday that my husband and our then 15-month-old son and I arrived at the airport in Atlanta on a 90° day and thought that the days couldn't get hotter. How wrong we were!

We had gone through the bureaucratic machinery of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We had completed reams of forms, been checked by the FBI, had provided police reports from every city we had lived in since we were 16 years old. We had gone through the complete medical exam including an AIDS test. We had prepared for our interview with the American Embassy by studying the geography, history, and current affairs of the United States. The only question we were asked was if we intended to go on welfare.

We had paid hundreds of dollars to process our paperwork. We had sold our home, our cars, our furniture, packed our clothes, our books, our special memories, quit our jobs, waved good-by to our friends, kissed our families, and with mixed emotions embarked on our journey to the New World, as so many millions had done before.

We stood in line at the Atlanta airport, my son tired, hungry and crying in my husband's arms while I held the envelopes containing our chest x-rays which we were told not to bend. I thought to myself how unsure the future was, how disheveled we were after the long eight-hour flight, and how humiliated I was standing like this waiting to be fingerprinted and issued a green card giving me the status of ''resident alien.''

I rehashed our decision to come to the United States. We both had good jobs, promising careers, a comfortable life-style with our friends and families. What has possessed us to throw it away for the uncertainty of life in a new country? My self-confidence, once strong and unshakable, was wavering.

I looked at my son and wondered if I had done the right thing for him. I questioned my adequacy as a mother. But the decision had been reached, the commitment made. It was time to extricate myself from self pity and face the consequences and responsibilities.

Then an Immigration and Naturalization Service agent picked us out of the long line and brought us to the INS office. She was a kind lady—an unbureaucratic bureaucrat. I had dreaded dealing with the INS. I recalled how nasty some INS agents at Kennedy Airport had been. Meeting the INS agent in Atlanta began my ever evolving understanding of the differences between Northerners and Southerners.

Since then, our understanding of several aspects of American life has been enhanced. I have eaten grits and okra, watched people shag, and been introduced to ''Saturday Night Live'' and ''Gilligan's Island.'' I've learned that a Super Bowl is a football game, not an oversized toilet. I gained first hand knowledge of medicine in this country after my husband severed his hand, our son, then age two, amputated a finger, and best of all, the birth of our second son at Richland Memorial Hospital five years ago. I've volunteered with the Boy Scouts, Sistercare, United Way, and the March of Dimes. I've learned to drive on the right side of the road and how to express my dissatisfaction with other drivers. Through experience, I have realized that South Carolina is my home and I never want to stray.

We felt confident when we applied for our American citizenship in 1994. We completed reams of forms and sent lots of money to the INS. We answered silly questions such as ''Do you intend to overthrow the government of the United States of America?''

We studied for our interview. In Charleston, a professional, competent and likable gentleman determined our ability to read and write English and told us he could find no reason why we could not become American citizens. We were thrilled and celebrated with Wendy's hamburgers while we rushed back so that my husband could get to school on time. Education is important to us. That my husband could finish his degree part-time was a major factor in coming here.

After about four months, we received notification that we would be sworn in as citizens in Charleston on July 26, 1995. We arrived early, excited but sad, too, that we had neither family nor friends with whom to share this important day. How delighted and grateful we were to see that Louise Farley, of the Lexington County Toastmasters, and her daughter had made the journey from Lexington to add to our joy. This was the moment we had been waiting for for eight years.

The wonderful people of this country have made us feel welcome. But becoming an American cements that feeling of place and acceptance. I feel privileged that I can vote and will take every opportunity to do so.

TIMOTHY C. MCCAGHREN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to name the Ysleta/Zaragosa Port of Entry in El Paso, TX after Timothy C. McCaghren, a Customs inspector who was tragically killed in the line of duty.

Customs Inspector Timothy C. McCaghren would be honored by having the U.S. Customs Administrative Building at 797 South Ysleta in El Paso, TX designated as the ''Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building.''

Customs Inspector Timothy McCaghren, assigned to the Ysleta Port of Entry in El Paso, TX, attempted to stop a van at the port February 19, 1990. The driver of the van accelerated and ran the port, dragging Inspector McCaghren until he was flung from the vehicle. Inspector McCaghren died the following day from a head injury sustained in the incident. He is survived by his wife, Dedra, and his children, Chastity and Brandt.

As the Speaker knows, I have fought to obtain law enforcement status for Customs inspectors. Customs inspectors are often our first line of defense against terrorists and the smuggling of illegal drugs. Many inspectors carry firearms and face a constant threat of severe bodily injury and death. A recent study showed that more Customs officers die due to service-related injuries than any other group with the exception of Drug Enforcement Administration and Bureau of Prisons officers. Earlier this session, I introduced legislation that would grant Customs inspectors a 20-year law enforcement retirement package. It is presently being considered by the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Customs Inspector Timothy C. McCaghren, a devoted father, will be remembered as a courageous, dedicated public servant. With every drug seizure Inspector McCaghren made, he would say, ''That's one load that won't reach my kids.'' His passing is a tragic loss, not only for his family, but for the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Timothy C. McCaghren deserves to be honored by having this Federal building named in his memory. I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragosa Port of Entry located at 797 South Ysleta in El Paso, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ''Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building''.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARY QUEEN OF PEACE CHURCH

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to St. Mary Queen of Peace Church in Kingsford, MI, as it celebrates the golden jubilee. This is certainly an important milestone in the history of St. Mary's, as well as the Kingsford community. I was pleased that I could be in Kingsford on August 12, 1995, with Bishop Garland, Bishop Schmitt, Father Nomellini, all clergy, and the parish community to celebrate 50 years of honoring God and serving God's people.

When St. Mary Queen of Peace Church was dedicated on August 12, 1945, amid the splendor of a Catholic ritual, it was the culmination of many years of efforts by the local community. Prior to that time, there were two downtown parishes in Iron Mountain, St. Mary and St. Joseph. Local parishioners found that the distances that had to be traveled to St. Mary and St. Joseph were a serious impediment to attending Sunday mass. It soon became clear, as the Kingsford area became more populated, that there was a need for a separate parish for Catholic families.

In 1940, working with the permission of his bishop, Iron Mountain's Reverend Pelissier established a mission station in Kingsford Heights and placed in charge his assistant—your friend, my father's friend, and later the pastor of this parish—Rev. Arnold Thompson. As many of you know, and as I mentioned at Father Thompson's jubilee celebration, Father Thompson and my father were in seminary together. I am living proof that my father did not complete the seminary. My connection with this parish goes back even further, because my father taught Father Joe Gouin. Because of these ties, the Stupak family is always welcomed and made to feel part of the St. Mary Queen of Peace family.

It was Reverend Thompson who impressed upon the people of this pioneer congregation their obligation in laying the ground work for the future parish. In 1941, five lots were purchased, and by 1942, mass was being offered every Sunday in a local community building by Rev. Arnold Thompson. Soon, catechism groups and a religious vacation school were organized. The enthusiasm for a separate parish ran high, and a fund was started for the planning and construction of a new church.

Anxious to be declared a parish in its own right, the community secured a residence for a priest if the bishop would send one. Progress being made by the people of Kingsford so pleased the Bishop Francis Magner, that he deemed it time to send the resident priest and formally erect the parish. On June 14, 1944, His Excellency, the Bishop of Marquette, issued the decree that formed St. Mary Queen of Peace parish in Kingsford Heights, and Rev. Gerald Harrington was appointed as its first pastor.

The work of excavation began in August 1944 on the lots purchased in 1941, and the decorative cornerstone, containing documents of parish, diocesan, and national history, was laid in October. Many distinguished clergymen from the Midwest were present to celebrate the occasion.

On August 12, 1945, the beautiful church of St. Mary Queen of Peace Church was dedicated. Future pastors, including the second resident priest, Rev. Thomas Anderson, contributed to the internal decoration of the church, such as the striking stained glass windows.

Fifty years later, we are celebrating not only the construction of this church, but more important, we are paying tribute to the profound effect this church has had on the Kingsford community. This church and its theological leaders have provided spiritual guidance and religious education to this community for 50 years, and that is truly something to celebrate.

In 1995, this Nation is faced with a variety of problems that affect our families and our young people. That's why it is so important to have a center of worship. This church provides a foundation of faith that is necessary in today's society.

So today, I am pleased to pay tribute to the leaders of this church and its parishioners for the enormous contributions they have made to the Kingsford community and Marquette diocese. And I hope my family and I are invited back to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the St. Mary Queen of Peace Church.

I know my colleagues join me in honoring the parish community of St. Mary Queen of Peace Church as they celebrate its golden jubilee.

RECOGNITION OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY IN OXFORD, OH

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, we would like to take this opportunity to recognize the significant contributions made by Miami University in Oxford, OH. As one of us is a proud alumnus of this institution and the other has the privilege of representing it in Congress, we know firsthand that the rankings and honors are well deserved. We jointly submit our appreciation and acknowledgement of the efforts taken by the staff, students, and administration. Their combined work has earned them a top twenty rating by both The Fiske Guide to Colleges and Money magazine as one of the Nation's best educational values. Yet another accolade came this week with U.S. News and World Report ranking Miami University as the 9th most efficient school nationally. Considering the caliber of schools this fine institution competes with, one easily sees that all of Ohio benefits from such a productive and rewarding partnership. We feel that the quality of higher education is being vigorously upheld and improved upon by Miami University and all the other fine institutions recently listed among this Nation's best. We wholeheartedly wish them continued success.

PASSAGE OF TEAM ACT MAKES SENSE

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed H.R. 743, the Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act of 1995. This legislation represents a symbolic end to the era of confrontation between worker and employer and the dawning of a new era of mutual participation that will help secure our status as a world leader for decades to come.

Gone are the days when management's greatest adversary was located on the floor of its own company. Today, corporations, such as IBM, Texas Instruments, and Eastman Kodak, indicate that they could not compete internationally if it were not for tapping the creativity and knowledge of their own labor forces.

Unfortunately, rulings issued by National Labor Relations Board prohibited labor-management cooperation committees under the National Labor Relations Act. In essence, the NLRB barred employees from participating in the decisionmaking process for issues that affect them directly. This, Mr. Speaker, is a throwback to the 1930's where union busting was common place and employees were merely cogs in the machine. It is inconsistent with the 1990 workplace where the benefit of employee management cooperation is widely recognized by both sides.

The TEAM Act was created in an attempt to clarify to the NLRB and other Federal agencies the legality of these employee involvement structures. It permits an employer to interact with employees on matters of mutual interest. This legislation does not impede the right of employees to select their own representatives or their own bargaining agent. In fact, provisions were included in the act that specifically state no labor-management cooperation committee can engage in collective bargaining nor act as exclusive representatives of the employees.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of legislation that will increase communication between management and employees. This can only enhance the working conditions and productivity of companies and their employees. I believe the TEAM Act is a well-crafted vehicle to usher in a new era in employee management relations and congratulate my colleagues for writing and passing this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, because of my attendance, as a member and co-chair of the congressional delegation, at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing earlier this month, I missed several votes. For the benefit of my constituents, I ask that the record reflect that I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall 636, ordering the previous question, Yes;

Rollcall 637, recommitting the legislative appropriations conference report, No;

Rollcall 638, final passage, fiscal year 1996 legislative appropriations conference report, Yes;

Rollcall 639, cutting $493 million for Stealth bombers, Yes;

Rollcall 640, cutting $1 billion for F–22 R&D, Yes;

Rollcall 641, supporting abortion rights, Yes;

Rollcall 642, opposing abortion rights, No;

Rollcall 643, cutting intelligence spending, No;

Rollcall 644, cutting 3 percent across the board, Yes;

Rollcall 645, regarding political advocacy, No;

Rollcall 646, final passage, fiscal year 1996 Defense appropriations, No;

Rollcall 647, regarding BRAC recommendations, No; and

Rollcall 648, motion to instruct on Treasury-Postal appropriations, Yes.

THE SCHOOL BASED HEALTH CLINIC ACT

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to announce the introduction of legislation that is long overdue. The School Based Health Clinic Act ensures that every child shall have access to high quality health care services. I trust that this body will act to ensure prompt passage of this critical bill.

Tragically, over 12 million children, and almost half of all elementary school students, lack access to basic preventative health care such as immunizations and physical exams. The barriers that may stand in their way are inadequate or no health insurance, few available caregivers, and lack of convenient transportation.

This dilemma has caused many communities to establish school based health clinics. These clinics have proven to be very successful in their mission—bringing comprehensive health care to children in need.

Unfortunately, many centers cannot get the funding that they desperately need to continue operating. The School Based Health Center Act will provide seed money for expanding these centers to new communities. My bill will increase access to health services for school kids by requiring that HMO's and other managed care plans provide assistance to school based health centers.

Mr. Speaker, our children are in dire need of health care services. Far too many children are not immunized, they do not receive dental care, and only get to see a doctor in the emergency room. We now have a unique opportunity to make a positive impact on the health and well being of our Nation's most needy children.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in sponsoring this historic piece of legislation, and bring comprehensive health care to children in dire need of care.

THE MEDICARE DEBATE

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following editorial from the San Diego Union Tribune, dated September 22, 1995, be inserted in the RECORD.

THE MEDICARE DEBATE

(By Brian Bilbray)

The current radio and television ad campaign employed to derail Medicare reform efforts reminds me of a B horror movie—a ridculous script, unbelivable characters and a wildly exaggerated villian. If the big-labor-financed advertisements running against me in San Diego weren't so distorted and outrageous they would be humorous.

But there is nothing funny about the impending bankruptcy of the health-care system upon which 37 million American seniors now depend. However, the distortions and scare tactics surrounding the debate do a great disservice to seniors and those of us in Congress who wish to arrive at a reasonable solution to preserve the system.

As we begin to debate the specifies of Republican proposals to reform Medicare, we will keep in mind what the opponents of Medicare reform have forgotten: The future of Medicare depends upon a dialogue, not a shouting match. The real villains are those who cheapen the debate and contribute no ideas or solutions of their own.

The Medicare Preservation Act of 1995, introduced in the House of Representatives this week, is a starting point for debate, not the final product for reform. Since April, when President Clinton's trustees warned that the system would be bankrupt by the year 2002, I have met with seniors, doctors and hospital administrators in San Diego. They provided me with input and ideas, which have become part of the proposal we are now debating in Congress.

The Republican plan is based upon the belief that individuals will make better choices about their health care than the government. Seniors will be able to choose from the same types of health-care plans now found in the private sector. If a senior is now spending a great deal of out-of-pocket expense on MediGap insurance to cover prescription drugs, he or she can choose not to enroll in ''traditional'' Medicare and may instead want to pick a plan that includes drug coverage.

Seniors also will have an option of a ''MediSave'' program, in which a high-deductible policy is purchased and the government deposits money to cover that deductible in an interest-bearing account in a bank of their choice. This gives them complete control over important medical decisions, with their doctors, without worrying about an insurer's or Medicare's payment policies.

The bill introduced this week also exposes the shameless fear tactics of the past few months which have alleged that premium costs for seniors enrolled in Medicare Part B will drastically increase. Today, seniors pay premiums that are 31.5 percent of Part B costs.

Under our proposal, the premiums will continue to be calculated that way, so that they will increase slightly every year, just as they have done since the inception of the program. Beneficiaries will not face any increase in deductibles and co-payments, in contrast to what our critics are claiming.

Under our proposal, doctors and hospitals will be allowed to form provider-service networks to cover Medicare benefits, without the insurance company or managed-care company as an intermediary. A group of doctors or hospitals functioning as a network would be required to meet solvency and marketing requirements. Per-beneficiary contributions will be adjusted for age and other factors so that Medicare is providing funds according to need.

The health-care dollars spent by a senior in San Diego may be drastically different than those spent by a senior in Nashua, N.H.—our plan provides for this flexibility. Every Medicare provider must agree to take all applicants and allow participants to stay in the plan as long as they want; no one will be shut out due to an illness or a pre-existing condition.

How do Republicans reduce Medicare's rate of growth—one that has been running at hyperinflationary levels? Two ways: Increased health-care choices for seniors who will spend their dollars more efficiently, and increased competition between providers. In addition, the Medicare Preservation Act will shrink the subsidy Medicare currently provides to more affluent seniors.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, a 65-year-old couple, both retiring this year, will collect $126,000 more from Medicare than they paid in during their working years.

For millions of seniors, this subsidy is vital to their retirement income security, but this is a luxury the taxpayers cannot afford for wealthier seniors. Single seniors with incomes over $75,000 and couples with incomes over $150,000 will begin to pay higher premiums instead of receiving a subsidy from the taxpayers.

The scare tactics and misinformation campaign designed to derail Medicare reform will continue. However, senior participants in the system know that doing nothing to save Medicare is not an option. The calls I have received from seniors in San Diego have been overwhelmingly against the ''Mediscare'' advertisements.

As one woman from La Jolla asked, ''How gullible do the labor unions think we are? Preservation of Medicare means reform, and as long as reform continues to involve dialogue with San Diegans, I have more confidence in the process.'' I agree, and I urge opponents of Medicare reform to focus on the process of debate, don't further debase the process.

IN MEMORIAM: THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, 1972–95

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment [OTA], which served the Congress with such great distinction for more than 20 years, will close its doors on September 29, 1995. On behalf of all the Members of this body, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the more than 200 dedicated and talented individuals at OTA who have served us so selflessly. And I want to share with you a brief summary of their accomplishments.

As you know, OTA's job was to provide the Congress with an objective, thorough analysis of many of the critical technical issues of the day. And that it did, examining cutting edge science in medicine, telecommunications, agriculture, materials, transportation, defense, indeed in every discipline and sector important

to the United States. The agency appraised the costs and benefits of diverse technological systems: The computerization plans of Federal agencies; satellite and space systems; methods for managing natural resources; systems for disposing of wastes. The list is endless. But to mention just a few more:

OTA evaluated the environmental impacts of technology and estimated the economic and social impacts of rapid technological change. The agency offered sound principles for coping with, reaping the benefits of, that technological change—in industry, in the Federal Government, in the work-place, and in our schools. The agency took on controversial subjects, examining them objectively and comprehensively for our benefit. It help us to better understand complex technical issues by tailoring reports for legislative users. It provided us with early warnings on technology's impacts and it enabled us to better oversee the science and technology programs within the Federal establishment.

While pulling issues down to practical grounds, OTA has usually erred on the optimistic side. For example, OTA regularly spelled out its belief in the power of technology to improve our lives and help solve the Nation's problems. It worked through a basic understanding of how technology works, how institutions need to change to accommodate new technology, how resistant to change such institutions can be when the conditions are wrong, and how swiftly they can adapt when the conditions are right. OTA helped us discover the conditions for change.

A SCOPE WIDE AND DEEP

Once OTA was well underway, it had 30–60 projects in progress, published up to 55 reports, and started approximately 20 new projects each year. Its work ran the gamut of subject matter, with approaches tailored for each topic and congressional request. For example:

In 1975, one OTA program began a comprehensive policy analysis of the Nation's energy future, which it provided incrementally throughout the energy crisis.

Between 1975 and 1980, another OTA group set the stage for today's booming industry in the technology assessment of health care by demonstrating the inadequacy of information on which decisions about technology were made; laying out the strengths and weaknesses of methods to evaluate technology; and crystallizing the process by which economic tradeoffs could be incorporated in decisions.

In 1979, OTA expanded its work in agriculture to include all renewable resources and laid the foundation for others' efforts on sustainable development and, later, ecosystem management.

One OTA group examined each key mode of transportation in turn, focusing especially on urban transportation; better and less expensive ways to move goods; and technologies which used less petroleum. Another OTA program tracked materials through their total lifecycle—from exploration and extraction through production to use, reuse, and eventual disposal. A third investigated policies related to the private use of Federal public lands and other resources, addressing questions of public equity, the responsibility of industry, and the long-term protection of the environment.

In sum, OTA brought new, old important science into the center of many congressional discussions. At times, OTA took part in high-profile debates on major pieces of legislation such as the 1980 Energy Security Act; Superfund; the Clean Air Act; and the Foreign Assistance Act. Also, the agency contributed to specific technical issues that puzzled nontechnical congressional staff—from risk reform to long-term African development; from acid rain to dismantling nuclear weapons; from the Strategic Defense Initiative to policy body armor. One study on global climate change helped Congress evaluate more than 131 pieces of legislation. At its busiest, OTA's testimony for various committees averaged more than once a week.

The executive branch and State governments were not outside the OTA reach. OTA published the landmark work on computers in schools. This eventually led to support for teachers as the way to make the best investment in technology—a key policy change in education. OTA's repeated work on the farm bill prompted important changes in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. And OTA's comprehensive series of analyses on nuclear waste management set out issues of technology and policy for both industry and the military.

CAREFUL ANALYSIS, SHARED WITH THE WORLD

In the course of every study, OTA accumulated vast amounts of raw information. By a project's completion, OTA had created a report with "value-added." OTA staff excelled at identifying the principal strands of analysis, weighing the evidence of each, and synthesizing essential pieces. The creed of OTA was to come as close as possible to objective analysis. It was a point of pride when reports were cited both by an issue's defenders and its detractors, as happened most recently in debates regarding the North American Free Trade Agreement and Oregon's Medicaid program.

The public and private sectors have recently discovered the benefits of organizing work around functional teams. OTA started with this model. It was used in every project. Team members came from different disciplines and backgrounds, with different experiences and perspectives, yet they always seemed to share a commitment to their product and not incidently to the American people.

When work took OTA into new subject areas, staff broke ground for new intellectual pursuits. This was true in risk policy. And it was true when OTA developed the analytical methods to identify priorities for agricultural conservation. During OTA's lifetime, "international interdependence" changed from slogan to reality. OTA was ahead of the curve, conducting international case studies and exploring previously ignored aspects of international security. In fact, between 1985 and 1990, OTA's studies of the impacts of technology on the economy, environment, and security of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe made clear that the demise of centrally planned economies was inevitable.

As a result of all this, OTA gradually became recognized worldwide as the top institution of its kind. Representatives from about one-third of the world's nations visited OTA one or more times to learn how OTA worked; how it became so valuable to Congress and the American people; and how these foreign nations might develop their own "OTA's." Austria, Denmark, the European Community, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Sweden have copied or adapted the OTA style. Similar organizations are being discussed or formed in Hungary, Japan, Mexico, the People's Republic of China, Russia, Switzerland, and Taiwan.

The above is simply the most visible aspect of OTA's international impact. Visitors from other countries stopped by OTA almost every week to discuss specific technologies or technology-related issues. Several OTA staff spoke frequently about OTA in other countries. A number accepted temporary details to academic or government positions overseas. And still others traveled abroad to teach short courses on technology assessment.

THE WRITTEN WORD

In its 24 years, OTA published nearly 750 full assessments, background papers, technical memoranda, case studies, and workshop proceedings. OTA reports were recorded as being "remarkably useful," "thorough," "comprehensive," "rigorous." At their best, OTA reports were among the most cited references on their subjects. "Landmarks," they were called, "definitive," and the "best available primers." From 1992 to 1994, twelve assessments won the National Association for Government Communicator's prestigious Blue Pencil Award, successfully competing against as many as 850 other publications in a single year. In the same 3 years, 12 additional reports were named among the 60 Notable Government Documents slected annually by the American Library Association's Government Documents Round Table—representing the best Federal, State, and local government documents from around the world.

In typical comments, the journal Foreign Affairs claimed that, "The Office of Technology Assessment does some of the best writing on security-related technical issues in the United States." A former Deputy U.S. Trade Representative called OTA's 1992 report on trade and the environment, "the Bible." A Senator described OTA's work on the civilian impacts of defense downsizing as "* * * a superb study and the standard by which all similar efforts will be judged." And the head of one state's plant protection agency described OTA's study of non-indigenous species as " * * * a benchmark which will be the most heavily referenced document for years to come."

OTA's reports were often bestsellers at the Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service: GPO sold 48,000 OTA reports in 1980 alone. Commercial publishers reprinted at least 65 and translated two reports all or in part. The Superintendent of Documents selected 27 OTA reports to display in the People's Republic of China in 1981. And OTA itself reissued reports that had unusual staying power. For example, OTA's 1975 report on tanker safety and the prevention of oil spills was reissued in 1990 after the *Exxon Valdez* accident. Likewise, OTA combined the summaries of two particularly popular reports—on tropical forests and biological diversity—and reprinted them in 1992.

THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE PROJECTS

OTA staff represented every major field of science and technology, ranging from board-certified internists to Ph.D. physicists. OTA staff were sought out to serve their respective professional associations. A number were elected to offices or boards—the International

Society for Technology Assessment, the International Association for Impact Assessment, the Association for Women in Development, the Ecological Society of America, etc. Two staff formed the Risk Assessment and Policy Association and others went on to found their own companies.

Above all else, OTA staff were teachers. As a result of their efforts, hundreds of thousands of people are better informed not only about science and technology but also about the structure and function of Congress. OTA served 30–60 congressional committee and subcommittees each year. Thirty-one Senators and Representatives had the privilege to serve on OTA's Technology Assessment Board and we became among the Congress' most knowledgeable members on issues of science and technology.

Each year, at least several hundred advisory panelists and workshop participants also took part in OTA's work. Some years, OTA tapped as many as 1,500 leaders from academia, non-governmental groups, State and local governments, and industry. OTA's advisors valued the experience and said it made them more fit for decisionmaking in their own fields. Some were experts; some were stakeholders. Still other were members of the larger public. As early as 1975, OTA incorporated public participation and stakeholder involvement into a major study of offshore energy development: Nearly 15,000 people were involved. Later approximately 800 African farmers and herders were included in an evaluation of the United States-funded African Development Foundation.

In addition, OTA provided 71 scientists and engineers with a challenging and memorable year on Capitol Hill as Morris K. Udall Congressional Fellows or congressional fellows in health policy. Many of OTA's younger employees gained a taste for research—and for public service—at OTA and went on to graduate school to become the next generation of business leaders, scientists, engineers, and policy analysts.

OTA's record depended upon remarkable support staff as much as it did on the agency's analytical staff. Their work was the standard against which other Government agencies were measured—and often found lacking. People came from around the world to attend OTA meetings—and often commented that OTA's workshops were the most well supported, best organized, and most productive they had ever attended. Contractors were gratified by the ease with which their travel arrangements and invoices were handled. OTA processed hundreds of security clearances efficiently and without incident—without which OTA could not have done its work in national defense. Reports sped through OTA's publishing process and grew steadily more attractive through the years. The staff of OTA's Information Center could find even the most obscure research material—and provided a friendly agencywide gathering place. The Information Center, the technical support office, and the agency's electronic dissemination program kept OTA at the cutting edge of technology for research and for public access to the agency's work.

OTA was a small agency. It was a generous place. For some, colleagues became like second families and these relationships extended to committee and personal staffs. Friendship, joy, and grief seemed to be shared without regard to job description. Many at OTA value this legacy as much as any other. But of course, OTA was not perfect. At times, its greatest strengths—flexibility, tolerance, the preponderance of technical skills—became its biggest weaknesses. One outsider looked at OTA's work and commented, "You must have just about the most interesting job there is." I know that many at OTA, for much of their time, felt exactly that way.

Although OTA closes on September 29, 1995, the Congress will continue to benefit from its work. Stark evidence of the dedication of OTA staff is the fact that they continued working to the end. More than 30 reports will be delivered to requesting committees even after the doors are closed.

OTA soon will be a memory, and we will discover what is lost. But we can salvage something. Those of us who have used OTA reports know that most of them have long shelf lives. The really important issues—the issues OTA worked on—do not get solved and go away in one Congress. In January 1996, all of OTA's reports will be issued on CD–ROM—OTA's final legacy. We should be proud of it.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2274) to amend title 23, United States Code, to designate the National Highway System, and for other purposes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lowey zero tolerance amendment to the national highway bill. At last, we have an amendment which will provide a Federal standard for making driving laws consistent with drinking laws. By restoring sensibility to our impaired driving laws, zero tolerance provisions make it illegal for underage persons to drink any amount of alcohol and then drive.

Driving inexperience and risk-taking behavior often leads teens to dangerous driving situations. If alcohol is introduced in the equation, it often becomes a deadly mixture. Research shows that young drivers are particularly susceptible to impaired judgment when driving under the influence of even small amounts of alcohol. A survey of Massachusetts teenagers who admitted consuming five or more drinks showed they were twice as likely to drive 20 miles over the speed limit, run red lights, and make illegal turns—and many without wearing their seat belts.

As of May 1995, 32 States and the District of Columbia have established lower blood alcohol contents [BAC's] for youthful drivers. Such provisions should be indiscriminately applied across all State lines, sending a clear message to our Nation's teens: If you are under 21 years old and are driving with any level of blood alcohol consumption, you will be considered intoxicated and your driver's license will be temporarily revoked.

Each year for the past decade, between 2,400 and 5,400 youths aged 15 to 24 were killed in alcohol-related crashes. If this amendment were adopted, it is estimated at least 375 single vehicle night fatal crashes would be prevented each year. These are more than just numbers—these are lives.

I applaud my colleague from New York, Ms. LOWEY, for her leadership in offering this amendment. I believe the time has come for us to engage in a national debate over the merits of formulating a new comprehensive alcohol policy. To that end, I am planning to offer a comprehensive alcohol bill in the coming weeks and would encourage my colleagues to lend their support. One provision of this bill parallels the ideas conveyed in the amendment we are debating today—establishing a national zero tolerance law for underage drinking drivers.

Responsible legislating can be manifested in various forms. Passing the Lowey zero tolerance amendment is the responsible thing to do. I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment.

FLOWER SHOW SPONSOR EXHIBITS MORE THAN LOVE OF FLOWERS

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to you John Hordines, who sponsors an annual flower show in my district at his farm in East Branch, NY. In his third year of running this flower show, which he does at his own expense, Mr. Hordines will have 31 entries from as far away as Florida and California. He does it for the love of flowers. And it's evident that plenty of people in this country share his enthusiasm, since 20 million Americans raise flowers.

Mr. Hordines shows some qualities that I greatly admire: initiative, self-reliance, and generosity. His flower show, which is only open to amateurs, is a great example of these attributes. I encourage everyone to attend this year's flower show, which will be on October 1.

MORE BEIJING THREATS

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the year the House shamelessly handed the aging rulers of Communist China another bloodless victory. The House, the Senate, and the President gleefully renewed legislation granting most favored nation trading status to Red China.

I said then and I say now that kowtowing to the old boys in Beijing is a stain on American honor. Communist China has murdered millions. It runs the world's most sinister and extensive gulag. Its slave camps turn out textiles which put people in my State out of business. It continues systematic persecution of religious and political dissidents. The Beijing rulers even had the gall to arrest Chinese American freedom fighter Harry Wu and then threaten retaliation against American interests because

we allowed the President of the Republic of China—free China—to visit the United States.

Mr. Speaker, as if that were not enough, there is another facet to the Chinese problem which is potentially more ominous than all of the Chinese crimes which I have cataloged. The Chinese are engaged in the most aggressive military modernization program of any nation in the world. They are building and buying a blue water navy. They have recently completed a series of offensive missile tests off the coast of Taiwan.

Taiwan poses no military threat to the Beijing dictators. There is only one reason for the Communists to embark on a missile buildup. They are deathly afraid that free China, with its robust markets and its expanding democracy, will provide the world with a stark contrast to the crimes and deficiencies of the Communist dictatorship. They believe that their missile tests will intimidate free China and force it off the world stage. Of course, they don't understand the mettle of free people.

Mr. Speaker, our State Departmemt has turned a blind eye to the threat posed to all of Asia by Beijing. While the Communists arm, Foggy Bottom does business as usual. Enough is enough. It is time to finally take a stand for freedom and draw a line in the sand against Communist aggression before its too late for our friends on Taiwan and across Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I have included for the House's review a chronology of Beijing's latest series of threats against free China.

CHINESE MISSILE TESTS

Background: September 30, 1994, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China told the Wall Street Journal that he was willing to meet with PRC leaders to discuss relations between the ROC and the PRC. Beijing said no.

January 30, 1995, PRC leader Jiang Zemin issued an eight-point plan for future bilateral relations between the mainland and Taiwan,

April 8, 1995, President Lee formally responded to President Jiang's eight points with a six-point counterproposal.

May 22, 1995, bowing to Congressional pressure, President Clinton decided to allow President Lee to visit Lee's alma mater, Cornell University.

June 9, 1995, President Lee delivered the Olin Speech at Cornell University.

July 21, through 26, 1995, PRC forces staged ballistic missile exercises near Taiwan. The missiles were all MTCR class, four short range and two intermediate range. All were modern, mobile nuclear-capable. The tests in the open sea 80 miles from Taiwan forced the closure of fisheries and the diversion of commercial flights. The Taiwan stock market promptly plunged 6.8 percent amid jitters about a Chinese attack.

August 15 through 25, 1995, PRC forces resumed military exercises in the Taiwan Strait. A second round of guided missile tests. Firings of guided missiles and live artillery shells in the East China Sea north of Taiwan. The tests zone off Zhejiang is a few miles north of the area where China's military test-fired six surface-to-surface missiles from July 21 through July 26.

In addition, PRC launched strong personal attacks on President Lee Teng-hui. PRC's People's Daily (overseas edition), in four separate commentaries, called Lee stubborn, insisting on separating Taiwan from the motherland, creating two China's employing "money diplomacy," "vacation diplomacy" and "alumni diplomacy." Lee is a traitor and an advocate of Taiwan independence.

President Lee's response to the PRC: In a September 1 interview with Thomas Friedman of the New York Times, President Lee makes clear that "he is not seeking internationally recognized independence for Taiwan . . . desire to . . . resume the quiet dialogue that had been going on between Beijing and Taipei. . . ."

Results of the missile tests and personal attacks on Lee: Fear and panic throughout Taiwan. The stock market plummeted to a 20-month low. Land prices sagged. Also, the Taiwan dollar has hit a 4-year low of 27.36 to the U.S. dollar.

PRC's motives: cutting support for President Lee Teng-hui and creating tensions in the Taiwan Straits before the island's December parliamentary elections and next March's presidential elections. Warning Taipei not to try to raise its world status such as returning to the United Nations or practicing "pragmatic diplomacy."

PRC threats continue: The worst nightmare in Asia is a Chinese invasion of Taiwan. PRC regards Taiwan as a renegade province, and repeatedly warns that it reserves the right to use force to recover Taiwan.

Clinton administration's response to China's escalation of its war of nerves against Taiwan has been nearly non-existent. Wall Street Journal (8/17/95) warns that if the administration "continues to treat the threats to Taiwan with nonchalance, it will risk new political instability in a region that has been the major contributor to global economic growth."

What is needed now? Wall Street Journal (8/17/95) calls for the Seventh Fleet to patrol the area: "The U.S. has held back out of fear of seeming provocative over what looked like a shadow boxing exercise. But that has sent the wrong message, as China's escalation of the tests has demonstrated.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2274) to amend title 23, United States Code, to designate the National Highway System, and for other purposes:

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us makes grave changes in the Nation's highway safety law, repealing national speed limits and mandatory helmet laws. The result will be a new, enormous unfunded mandate: Costs to the States as well as to the Federal Government and the general public of emergency, rehabilitative and long-term health care for those injured because these protections are gone; costs to employers of lost workdays; and costs to insurance companies, paid for by everyone who purchases insurance. An incalculable costs to family and friends, and to the victims themselves, who might have avoided injury or death if speed limits and helmet laws had remained in place.

The amendment I intended to offer would have required States, prior to raising their speed limits, to take a snapshot of the current costs of motor vehicle crashes, and another snapshot 1 year later, after changes had gone into effect. If we are going to permit repeal of safety laws, we should at least know the consequences of these actions.

The amendment agreed to with my good colleagues, which I offer now, is more modest. It requires the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with any State that raises its speed limit, to prepare a study of the costs to the State of deaths and injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes, and the benefits associated with the repeal of the national maximum speed limit.

To provide meaningful, useful information, the report should include information on the costs before the State changes its safety laws, and after. It would thus be my intent that the Secretary's report, due September 30, 1997, include information on the costs of motor vehicle crashes in the year before changes go into effect; and again a year later.

That report should include, at a minimum, the costs of acute, rehabilitative and long-term medical care, sources of reimbursements and the extent to which these sources cover actual costs; and the costs to all levels of government, to employers, and others.

All States are not alike. Each State will want to know its own data, so that it can determine whether its problems are coming from alcohol-related or speed-related causes, from not wearing seatbelts or helmets, or other causes, and perhaps adjust its laws accordingly.

The report should therefore also include additional factors such as whether excess speed or alcohol were involved in the accident, whether seat belts and motorcycle helmets were used by those involved in the crash, and any other factors the Secretary may wish to add, or State to know.

We do know that the costs of motor vehicle crashes are substantial, even with the current laws in effect. NHTSA's data indicate that the lifetime economic costs of motor vehicle injuries, fatalities and property damage that occurred in 1990 will be $137.5 billion. American taxpayers will pay $11.4 billion of that total to cover publicly funded health care ($3.7 billion), reduced income tax revenue ($6.1 billion) and increased public assistance expenses ($1.6 billion).

The lifetime economic costs of alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries, fatalities and property damage that occurred in 1990 was $46.1 billion. Of this, the American taxpayer will pay $1.4 billion to cover publicly funded health care and $3.8 billion to cover reduced income tax revenue and increased public assistance.

States and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] have good data now on which to base the first report. NHTSA has been working with the States to develop such databases.

States want and need these data. The National Association of Governors' Highway Safety Representatives wrote on behalf of my original amendment:

NAGHSR believes that such a requirement is both reasonable and necessary. It would allow every state to establish a baseline of data with which to determine the costs of motor vehicle crashes prior to the repeal of the mandatory federal safety requirements. It would also allow a state to determine the changes in these costs over time. States would be able to use the information to evaluate the effectiveness of their highway safety programs and Safety Management Systems. * * * The requirement will not be onerous to the States since crash cost information is already available through NHTSA.

The Federal Government—and Congress—have a legitimate interest in knowing what is happening on a Federal transportation system. We are not preventing States from doing what they want, but we and the States have a responsibility to know and squarely face the consequences of our actions.

We and the States need the facts. This report will provide the data and help guide future decisions. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK REDMILES

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Frank Redmiles, a man who has dedicated 45 years of his life to bettering his family, his community, and the lives of tens of thousands of working men and women throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Frank Redmiles is retiring from four decades of toil and service in behalf of the men and women of the United Auto Workers. And while he may be retiring from active service, his legacy is certain to live on and inspire future generations of labor advocates.

From the very beginning of his working life, in 1950 at the former ITE Circuit Breaker Co. in Northeast Philadelphia, Frank Redmiles was a union man. He began in the then-independent union, the ESU, which later affiliated with the United Auto Workers.

He started out, like so many advocates, as a shop steward. He served 12 years on the United Auto Workers' negotiating committee. He became chairman, of that committee.

Frank Redmiles was in the forefront of the affiliation of the ESU with the United Auto Workers in 1969. He served as a trustee and as shop chair, and then was elected president of UAW Local 1612—a post he held for 7 years.

In 1979, Mr. Redmiles was appointed as an international representative of the UAW for southeastern Pennsylvania, and in 1985, he reached the pinnacle of his union advocacy when he was appointed Pennsylvania area director of region nine of the UAW—a post from which he represented the interests of more than 75,000 working men and women.

The 1980's, as we all know, were difficult economic times for working men and women in the United States. The constant pressures from foreign companies and foreign competition fell particularly hard on the automobile industry, and the workers of the UAW felt those pressures and hard times.

But through every one of those difficult days, months and years, Frank Redmiles never stopped fighting. He never stopped fighting for fair and equitable contracts for his rank and file. He never stopped fighting for a living wage. And he never stopped fighting to save the jobs of American workers.

And, while Mr. Redmiles was serving as such a tireless advocate for UAW workers, he was also finding time to serve his larger community as well. He served on the Philadelphia Mayor's Scholarship Advisory Committee, and he served on the city's zoning board as well, eventually as chairman. In addition, he served on the board of the Ben Franklin Partnership, and in 1992 he was appointed to serve on the transition team of Mayor Edward G. Rendell.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to bring to the House's attention the life story and public service of Frank Redmiles, a man whose 45 years of advocacy to the cause of the working men and women of the United Auto Workers do much justice to the historic legacy of a proud American labor organization.

TONGASS TRANSFER AND TRANSITION ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, throughout the West, a growing frustration with Federal land barons and their policies is rekindling the sagebrush rebellion. Nowhere are Federal land decisions more destructive to families and hard working people than in the 17 million acre Tongass forest in southeast Alaska.

In a forest that large it should be easy to balance the uses and make people happy, but the Federal Government has failed miserably.

The bill that I am introducing today gives Alaskans a chance to take control of their future in the Tongass National Forest. Today I propose a way to end the continuing Tongass brawl and give Alaskans a chance to resolve their differences at home.

When this bill becomes law, and the Alaska State Legislature and our Governor take advantage of the privilege offered in the bill, ownership of the Tongass National Forest automatically transfers to the State of Alaska. One year later when the transition period expires, management of the Tongass will be in the capable hands of Alaskans. Everyone will have a better chance of stability.

I have no choice but to make a proposal to liberate the Tongass and the Alaskans so adversely affected by the current Federal policies and requirements in the Tongass.

Since statehood, it has never been worse in the Tongass.

Nobody is happy. It takes 3 years for tourism operators to get access permits in a 17 million acre forest. Leaders in fishing groups complain existing protection for fisheries are not enforced. Crabbers fight for space and permits to store their crab pots. Cabin permits become Federal issues when simple improvements are made. Millions of dollars are spent on studies that produce no conclusions and call for more money for more studies. Even the environmentalists are so unhappy with decisions in the Tongass that they continually appeal and sue the agency.

Time after time, the Federal Government has failed those who rely on the Tongass. Congress has withdrawn 6 million acres in the Tongass only to have the agency propose even more land withdrawals. A series of new Federal laws and more impossible regulations are added.

Alaskans in the Tongass are frustrated with the leadership of the U.S. Forest Service, particularly the political appointees who control it. While they ignore the needs of Alaskans, their decisions produce no real benefit to the environment or to fish and game and do not consider the needs of people.

I told the agency heads back in January that Alaskans had suggested the type of proposal that I am making today. I told them that I was considering a proposal that would transfer their lands. I asked that they improve their policies and decisionmaking on our national forests and public lands. I have seen no improvement. Decisions just keep getting worse.

Even after the President's political appointees in the Government decided to cancel the large timber contract, they still refuse to offer timber to small business people. While 80 million board feet should be available for small mills, only 35 million board feet has been provided in the Tongass this year, most of it at the end of the season when it does little good.

Communities in southeast Alaska are suffering. Productive, hardworking people are out of work. Forty-two percent of the timber jobs are gone in Southeast. The President's political appointees who control the Federal land managers just do not seem to care. They continue to propose problems instead of solutions.

Alaskans and others realize that their State legislature is closer to the economic and ecologic needs in the Tongass. It has a much better understanding of policies that will bring peace to the Tongass than does the U.S. Congress and the Federal Forest Service.

Given the choice, a majority of southeasterners would rather see the State of Alaska own the Tongass than continue with Federal management. Fifty five percent would support a Tongass transfer to the State according to a recent poll. Alaskans clearly favor what my bill seeks to accomplish.

No particular group asked for this bill. I stress that point. No particular group asked for this bill, but I have listened to what Alaskans have been saying since the passage of the Tongass Timber Reform Act. I have discussed the ideas in this draft with Alaskans.

I have listened to our Governor of Alaska speaking through Commissioner Willie Hensley. At Senator MURKOWSKI's workshop on the Senate bill Commissioner Hensley said:

> The hallmarks which guide our [state] policies in connection with the Tongass include . . . maximum self determination for the people of Southeast Alaska with respect to land management decisions which affect them, and a minimum of legislative prescriptions from Washington D.C.

My bill relies on the Governor's wisdom. My bill gives Alaskans a chance to achieve maximum self-determination for the people of southeast Alaska. There will be no running back to Washington, DC, to a Congress that uses the Tongass as a political pawn. Tongass policies will be Alaskan policies. Our Governor wants no Washington, DC, legislative mandates and that is what my bill proposes.

I also heard elected leaders of the State legislature. This year the Alaska Legislature overwhelmingly passed Senate Joint Resolution 6. That resolution noted that America's Founding Fathers knew that control of land is power. They knew that centralized Federal Government with a substantial land base would eventually overwhelm the States and threaten individual freedom. Senate Joint Resolution 6 said:

> Be it resolved that the Alaska State Legislature urges the 104th Congress of the United States to . . . transfer to the states, by fee

title, any federally controlled property currently held within the states admitted to the Union since 1802.

Just last week, the Southeast Conference passed a resolution supporting the concept of transferring the Tongass to the State of Alaska. The Southeast Conference resolution said:

Now, therefore be it resolved, that Southeast Conference supports the concept of transferring the Tongass National Forest to the State of Alaska, thereby allowing maximum self-determination by the people of Alaska in resolving existing conflicts and bringing stability to our region.

I also heard from Alaskan families who now suffer as a result of Federal policies in the Tongass. People like the Gardners wrote me. They said:

DEAR DON YOUNG: My husband and I moved here to Alaska about 6 years ago so we would not have to worry about him losing his job in the logging industry, and every since . . . it seems like a lot of really good people are being put out of work. It just doesn't make a lot of sense to me why [the mills are closing.] If we only logged 4% of the Tongass National Forest in 40 years, don't you think there is plenty to go around!? Please help us keep the logging and mills and all of the families working.

Sincerely,

SHANNON, STEVE, AND AMBER GARDNER.

My proposal is in line with what the Governor desires, is more modest than the Alaskan Legislature urged, brings decisions in the Tongass closer to those like the Gardners, and is exactly what the Southeast Conference urged in a resolution adopted last week.

This bill is a starting point. Critics and supporters should note this fact. It is a draft, a discussion piece so to speak, but it is a serious proposal. It is a proposal that I am making because the Federal Government has failed those like the Gardners and hundreds of others who write to me about what is going on in the Tongass. I have included at the close of my remarks a sampling of other letters from timber families in the Tongass.

The business of transferring an entire 17 million acre forest to a State is a complex matter. How to make the best transition to State ownership raises complicated issues. It may take some time to refine the details and I do not want to leave anyone with the impression that this is a quick fix solution.

We have talked to Alaskans about many issues raised by my bill and arrived at the draft proposal that I am introducing today. My staff and I will talk further with Alaskans as this draft proposal circulates.

We may not have thought of the best solution for every issue, but I am anxious to hear thoughtful suggestions from Alaskans and others on how to best modify the bill to ease the transition.

To be clear, we aim to get the Federal Government out of our business in the Tongass, to give decisions to Alaskans, and to accomplish this with a minimum of Federal strings attached.

Before my committee takes action on the bill, we will hold hearings. We will give Alaskans and others a chance to provide thoughtful analysis of how the transition from Federal to State ownership should work. I look forward to this process. It will be telling.

So that my proposal for Alaskans is understood, the following summary of the bill may be useful. In addition, I ask for unanimous consent that the full text of the bill and other material appear in the RECORD immediately following the summary.

SUMMARY OF THE TONGASS TRANSFER AND TRANSITION ACT

TONGASS TRANSFER PROCESS

Within 10 years of enactment, the State of Alaska can elect to receive 100% ownership of all of the Tongass National Forest lands.

The election is made when the legislature passes and the governor signs a bill that says (1) the state elects to receive the Tongass, (2) the land is transferred subject to valid existing rights, (3) the procedures and transition provisions of the Act apply to the transfer, and (4) the state will respect the rights guaranteed under ANCSA.

Once such a bill is passed by the legislature, signed by the governor, and the Secretary of Agriculture is notified, all of the United State's interest in the Tongass National Forest is *automatically* transferred to the State of Alaska.

At that time, a one year ''transfer-transition'' period begins, during which a patent (title) to the Tongass is prepared by the Secretary and several transition issues are worked out between the State and other parties. Finally, at the end of the transfer-transition period, the Secretary delivers the Tongass patent on the ''patent date.''

During the transfer-transition period, the Forest Service still manages the Tongass and federal law still applies. Beginning on the patent date, the State of Alaska manages the forest and Alaska law applies to land in the Tongass with limited exceptions.

On the patent date, the State generally becomes obligated for any outstanding federal obligations (such as leases, permits, licenses, and contracts). Basically the State assumes federal obligations.

TRANSITION ISSUES

Several specific issues are also addressed during the transfer-transition period:

Forest Service Employees.—During the one year transfer-transition period, the State of Alaska must interview each person employed by the Forest Service for purposes of reemployment with the State of Alaska's new administrative management system for the Tongass.

Timber Receipts to the Federal Treasury.—For ten years, 25 percent of the net timber receipts for all timber sold in the Tongass is paid to the U.S. Treasury by the State of Alaska.

Alaska Pulp Corporation Contract.—During the one year transfer-transition period, the State of Alaska must enter discussions with APC and within six months of the patent date, conclude an agreement that reinstates the APC contract. The agreement must include provisions that dismiss the APC lawsuit against the federal government and it requires the sale of the contract to a third party who agrees to construct a manufacturing facility in Southeast Alaska that utilizes pulp-grade logs.

Subsistence.—The transfer of the Tongass will not affect subsistence use or management under title VIII of ANILCA. The bill requires federal management of subsistence on transferred Tongass lands *until* Alaska state law complies with title VIII of ANILCA.

Landless Natives.—The State of Alaska is required to negotiate with the landless native communities and to reach agreement that allocates between 23,040 and 46,080 acres of surface estate in the Tongass. Land will be transferred for purposes of historical, cultural, economic, and subsistence use. Any timber harvested from such lands must receive primary manufacturing before it is exported from Alaska. Agreement must be reached within one year of the patent date.

Timber Receipts For Local Governments.—For ten years after the patent date, the State of Alaska must allocate 25 percent of the net timber receipts from the Tongass directly to the boroughs, municipalities, and local governments for schools, educational materials, and community roads.

Ketchikan Pulp Contract.—Beginning on the patent date, all federal obligations arising from the KPC timber sale contract shall become obligations of the State of Alaska. All benefits resulting from the KPC timber sale contract shall become benefits flowing to the State of Alaska.

Mining Claims.—Federal mining claimants are given the option, for 15 years, of holding their claims under the federal law, which is administered by the State of Alaska. The claimholder could patent the claim during that time period. After 15 years, all federal mining claims that are not patented automatically convert to State of Alaska claims and are administered under the State mining law. At any time during the 15 year period, a claim holder has the option to convert the federal claim to a State claim.

Timber Road Fund.—All timber receipts collected during the one year transfer-transition period are provided to the State of Alaska for a timber road program fund.

Timber Exports.—The State of Alaska must prohibit export of unprocessed saw, utility and pulp logs originating from lands transferred for a minimum of ten years.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY—A SURVEY MEASURING PUBLIC OPINION ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER INDUSTRY

TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP OF THE TONGASS TO THE STATE OF ALASKA

Transferring ownership of the Tongas from the federal government to state government is an appealing idea for most Southeasterners. Across the region 55% favor transferring ownership while 34% oppose the transfer. One in ten (11%) are unsure, probably reflecting uncertainty about how management priorities would change.

In all areas of the region, supporters of the transfer outnumber those in opposition. Juneau offers the lowest level of support (47% in favor versus 40% who oppose). Outside of Juneau, supporters outnumber those in opposition (60% versus 29%). Wrangell and Ketchikan lead the supporters with 76% and 65% in favor, respectively. Southeast's rural areas support the transfer with 59% in favor versus 31% opposing.

Among residents favoring the transfer, nearly all (88%) favor reevaluating all previous federal land and use allocations on the Tongass. This opinion is held region-wide, including Juneau.

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4 (RES) IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, NINETEENTH LEISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE—SPONSOR(S): SENATORS TAYLOR, HALFORD, KELLY, SHARP

A resolution relating to federally held property in those states, including Alaska, admitted to the Union since 1802.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Alaska:

Whereas the founding fathers of this nation recognized that land is power and that a centralized federal government with a substantial land base would eventually overwhelm the states and pose a threat to the freedom of the individual; and

Whereas the original 13 colonies and the next five years admitted to the Union were granted fee title to all land within their borders; and

Whereas all but two states admitted to the Union since 1802 were denied the same rights of land ownership granted the state admitted earlier, and

Whereas art. I, sec. 8, of the Constitution of the United States of America makes no provision for land ownership by the federal government, other than by purchase from the states of land ''. . . for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings''; and

Whereas acting contrary to the provisions of art, I, sec. 8, of the Constitution of the United States, the federal government withheld property from the states admitted since 1802, making them land poor and unable to determine their own land use and development policies; and

Whereas this action has made those states admitted since 1802 unequal to other states and subject to unwarranted federal control; and

Whereas restoration of property to which they are historically and constitutionally entitled would empower the land poor states to determine their own land use policies;

Be it resolved, That the Alaska State Legislature urges the 104th Congress of the United States to right the wrong and to transfer to the states, by fee title, any federally controlled property currently held within the states admitted to the Union since 1802; and be it

Further resolved, That the Congress is urged to then purchase from the newly empowered States land needed to meet the provision of art. I, sec. 8, United States Constitution.

Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Strom Thurmond, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Robert Dole, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; to members of the delegations in Congress of those States admitted to the Union since 1802; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE,
Juneau, AK.

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CONCEPT OF TRANSFER OF THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST TO THE STATE OF ALASKA

RESOLUTION 95–12

Whereas, the existing 1979 Tongass Land Management Plan has been under revision since 1989, and;

Whereas, this lack of finality in the planning process has lead to instability in the economy and communities of southeast Alaska, and;

Whereas, national political input to the Tongass land management planning process has been a key problem in efforts to resolve conflicts on the Tongass;

Whereas, 85% of southeast Alaska households believe the timber industry is an important part of the region's economy, and;

Whereas, Southeast Conference believes that transfer of the Tongass National Forest to the people of Alaska is an important element in the quality of life in southeast Alaska;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That Southeast Conference supports the concept of transferring the Tongass National Forest to the State of Alaska, thereby allowing maximum self-determination by the people of Alaska in resolving existing conflicts and bringing stability to our region.

Adopted in the City of Whitehorse this Twenty-First Day of September 1995.

J. ALLAN MACKINNON,
President.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER WILLIE HENSLEY REGARDING TONGASS LEGISLATION (S. 1054)

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Willie Hensley. I am the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development. On behalf of Governor Tony Knowles and Lieutenant Governor Fran Ulmer, I thank you for this opportunity to share our views on S. 1054 and other issues concerning the Tongass National Forest.

The Knowles/Ulmer Administration is committed to assuring a healthy, diversified economy for Southeast Alaska—both for today and for the future. We are pleased that the Alaska Congressional delegation shares our goal in this regard. We differ with the delegation, however, on the methods and priorities to achieve this objective.

We recognize that Southeast Alaska's economy is, by virtue of the region's land base, inextricably linked to the Tongass National Forest. Consequently, balanced, sound management of the multiple-use Tongass is vital to the long-term social and economic well-being of the people and communities of Southeast Alaska.

To this end, the hallmarks which guide our policies in connection with the Tongass include:

1. informed decision-making and prudent management of our resources through the use of sound science;
2. multiple, balanced and sustainable use of the Tongass' rich resources, including conservation measures that reflect our concern for future generations of people who will depend on these resources;
3. a planning process that is inclusive of the many and varied interests associated with the Tongass and is designed to foster consensus; and,
4. maximum self-determination for the people of Southeast Alaska with respect to land management decisions which affect them, and a minimum of legislative prescriptions from Washington, D.C.

These are the criteria by which we evaluate Tongass policies.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: Just wanted to let you know there are a lot of us cutters out here depending on you. Its damn hard, when a guy doesn't know if he's going to have to pack out the next day because of an injunction. I know you have been trying hard and I wanted to say thanks for doing so. Please stay with it, cause you all we've got.

Thanks,

GARY BATCHELDER.

P.S. Right now I'm in a camp of about 50–60 men and I'm sure, I speak for them all.

WARD COVE, AK,
July 24, 1995.

Congressman DON YOUNG,
House of Representatives, Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: This letter is to offer my congratulations on your continued support of the timber jobs in southeast Alaska. It is time the Forest Service considered the impact of people in the equation, not just bugs and birds. They have gotten so involved in protection, it has escaped their attention that the forest is a renewable resource for the use of all the people.

I encourage the wise use of our natural resources with a greater importance placed on people and jobs.

BOB ELLIOT.

PETERSBURG, AK,
July 20, 1995.

Congressman DON YOUNG,
House of Representatives, Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG: Thank you for your support of the forest industry in Southeast Alaska.

The forest industry is vital for the economy of Southeast Alaska, where 42% of forestry jobs have already been lost directly and indirectly because of the 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act. I urge you to work toward new legislation which will allow the forest industry to harvest timber, safeguard our forests from over harvesting and protect habitat. It seems like a lot to ask, but there must be a balance between the factions.

Does the Forest Service need to be restructured? What is their main objective? It does not seem to be managing the forests for the forest industry but for special interest groups, such as tourists and conservationists, who would lock up Alaska and throw the key away with no regard to the opinions of the local citizens. Personally, I feel the US Forest Service has become too large and wields too much power over their fellow citizens. In fact, they remind me of the IRS.

Thank you again for your efforts towards the forest industry and the dilemma it is in.

Sincerely,

MIKE LUHR.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNIVERSARY REMARKS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate the Shelter Island Heights Fire Department for 100 years of dedicated service to the people of Shelter Island Heights. The residents of the Shelter Island Heights Fire District are very fortunate to have such a well-trained and devoted fire department. The Shelter Island Heights Fire Department worked hard to establish itself as one of the best departments in New York and has achieved an impeccable record.

The success of the fire department is a direct result of dedication and effective management displayed by its members. Under the leadership of Chairman Frederick J. Gurney the fire department has continued to play an active role in the life of the Southampton community. This leadership umbrella extends to the other members of the board of fire commissioners, Charles Williams, Eugene Tybaert, Louis Cicero and Richard Surozenski as well as the loyalty and hard work exemplified by Chief Officer Stuart Nicoll, First Assistant Larry Lechmanski and Second Assistant Dave Sharp. The Shelter Island Heights Fire Department consists of more than 35 volunteer fire fighters, containing no career employees, offering further evidence of their passion and commitment to the community they serve.

On Saturday, September 30, 1995, the Shelter Island Heights Fire Department celebrates its 100th anniversary, marking the culmination of a long, proud history by recognizing and honoring the efforts of those who have sacrificed and served the department and community. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask the rest of the House to join me in congratulating the fire department on achieving this momentous milestone. This is a much deserved tribute and I wish them all the best on their day of recognition and glory. They give of themselves because of the love and pride they share for their community, and we applaud their extraordinary service and efforts. These courageous individuals have truly earned this recognition. May they continue to

serve their community for another hundred years.

PUNCH DRUNK AFTER ONLY ONE ROUND?

HON. CYNTHIA A. McKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Ms. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am outraged and dismayed that the Voting Rights Section of the United States Justice Department seems punch drunk after only one round. Is it that the lawyers over there have forgotten the rich and violent heritage that resulted in their employment?

The Voting Rights Act was won only after tears had been shed and blood had been spilt. People died for the passage of the Voting Rights Act. And that our country could survive the turmoil and emerge a better place for all of us is a tribute to our strength.

But the Justice Department is about to let us down. The headline in yesterday's Atlanta Constitution just about tells it all: Another majority-black district at risk. It reads, "The U.S. Justice Department has abandoned its defense of Georgia's 2nd Congressional District, and state attorneys on Monday admitted that race dictated the drawing of its lines—putting the future of another majority-black district in jeopardy."

Anybody can be a star when times are good. It was adversity that made Dr. Martin Luther King the strength of a nation. It was adversity that made John Lewis a hero to us all. Shame on you, Department of Justice. Shame on you!

REVEREND DOCTOR V. SIMPSON TURNER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a shining star in the great borough of Brooklyn, NY, the Rev. Doctor V. Simpson Turner, who this year celebrates his 30th year as senior pastor of the historic Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Brooklyn, NY.

Dr. Turner's achievements during his pastorate have been many, including the rebuilding in 1978 of a new church complex and education facilities, costing over $2 million. Again, he oversaw the rebuilding of the church sanctuary after a devastating fire in 1986. In 1995, the Mt. Carmel Housing Development Corp. developed 78 units of housing, and in March of that year, 38 families realized their dreams of home ownership and moved into the Mt. Carmel town houses. The latest project undertaken by the church includes developing plans to build a home for the homeless near the church at a proposed cost of over $3 million.

Other initiatives during the past 30 years have included: a homework center for youngsters of all ages, a high school equivalency program, a senior services and handicapped bus ministry, and a radio ministry.

In addition to pastoring Mt. Carmel Church, Dr. Turner has been active in numerous community organizations. He serves as president of the board of trustees of the Baptist Medical Center, and serves on the board of trustees of Gordon college, the Baptist home for the elderly, and the Brooklyn public library, His ecumenical involvement includes: chairman, Department of Communications, Council Churches of the city of New York; former president, North American Baptist Fellowship of the Baptist World Alliance; member of the board of directors, Religion in American Life; and, former president, Baptist Minister's Conference of Greater New York. Dr. Turner is also a member of Brooklyn Community Board #3. He is an adjunct professor of urban concerns at Alliance Theological Seminary, and he appears regularly as a radio and television host. Dr. Turner has traveled throughout the world as a featured preacher.

Dr. Turner has been honored by many community groups, including: the NYC Bureau of Child Welfare, the United Builders Association, the Boy Scouts of America, and the YMCA. He was appointed by the Governor of the State of New York to the New York State Commission on Health Education and Illness Prevention.

Dr. Turner has a B.A. from Gordon College, an M.S. form Biblical Seminary of New York City; an M.T.S. from New York Theological Seminary; and a D.Min. from Drew University. He is the author of "Compassion for the City," used throughout the country as a textbook for students pursuing urban ministry. For 10 years, he served as editor of the Baptist Progress, the official journal of the Progressive National Baptist Convention.

Dr. Turner is married to Laura B. Turner, an educator, and they have two children.

I am pleased to bring the life and service of the Rev. Doctor V. Simpson Turner to the attention of my colleagues and commend him on a ministry well-served and a life well-lived.

STATEMENT OF CAROL ANN DEVINE AS READ BY BIANCA JAGGER AT THE CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1995

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following statement and recommend it to my colleagues:

On June 8, 1990, my husband, Michael Vernon DeVine, was kidnapped and almost completely decapitated by members of the Guatemalan military. Michael was a kind, gentle, and honest man. He devoted himself to our family and our business, and was a good friend to our neighbors in Popún, Péten where we lived. He was not politically active.

After Michael's assassination, many wonderful people supported my children and me in our efforts to find out who killed Michael and why, and to bring to justice those responsible for his murder. Remarkably, six soldiers were convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prision. One officer, Captain Hugo Contreras, was also convicted. The day that he was sentenced, Captain Contreras was allowed to escape from the military base at which he was held. As is typical in Guatemala, no other officer was held responsible. Anyone at all familiar with Guatemala knows that it would be impossible for a group of low-ranking Guatemalan soldiers to travel by army vehicle 100 kms, as Michael's killers did, to murder a U.S. citizen without orders and promises of protection from their superiors. Several officers, including Colonels Guillermo Portillo Gomez, Julio Roberto Alpirez, and Mario Roberto Garcia Catalan, were clearly implicated in ordering the murder or the attempted cover-up, but they were never brought to justice.

In March of this year, I was stunned to learn that Congressman Robert Torricelli had received information that Colonel Alpirez, whom we had always suspected of involvement, had indeed been a paid asset of the CIA, and had helped at least to facilitate and cover-up my husband's murder. Congressman Torricelli's revelations raised serious questions about the role of various U.S. government agencies in handling Michael's death. Consequently, the White House ordered a government-wide inquiry to answer these questions, as well as questions raised about other Guatemalan human rights cases. I am indebted to Congressman Torricelli for making public information about Alpirez and allegations of U.S. Government wrongdoing, and for insisting on serious investigations.

As shocked as we were by the disclosure of possible U.S. Government misconduct related to Michael's assassination, my children and I became hopeful that we would finally learn the complete truth about Michael's death. I have since filed dozens of Freedom of Information Act [FOIA] requests, cooperated with U.S. government investigators who are assigned to examine the circumstances of my husband's murder, and met with members of Congress.

Now, however, I am becoming increasingly discouraged that we will never learn the full truth of what happened to Michael, why he was murdered, or what part the U.S. government may have played. My children and I were especially discouraged after reading the four-page summary of the 700-page CIA report, part of which focused on my husband's case. I believe that the summary report sidesteps all the basic questions about Michael's murder, and contains misleading statements.

For example, we still do not know the details of what the CIA knew and when, and why the CIA continued its relationship with Colonel Alpirez after having information that he was connected to Michael's assassination. We also do not know why the CIA eventually decided to terminate its relationship with Alpirez.

In addition, the summary report makes no mention of facts which have already been publicly established, such as Alpirez's role in facilitating the murder by providing the assassins with a place to stay, and attempting to cover up military responsibility. This omission is quite misleading, and appears, inexplicably, to be an attempt to cast Alpirez in a positive light. I also believe that it is misleading for the CIA to say that it is aware of no information indicating that its "employees" were involved, while failing to mention paid assets such as Alpirez.

Equally troubling is the CIA's failure to release its full report. It is obviously impossible to respond to some of the conclusions in the summary report without knowing the basis for those conclusions. How can I or anybody else be confident that there was no involvement on Colonel Alpirez's part in ordering Michael's murder, or that there is no other information about CIA wrongdoing, without at least knowing what the full report says? The failure to disclose anything more than a four-page summary makes me wonder what the CIA is trying to hide.

I gather that a number of people who have seen the full CIA report believe it to be unsatisfactory in many respects. Based on the contents of the CIA's summary report, I can well imagine that the full report is seriously flawed. I hope that all of you here today will encourage the CIA to conduct further investigations and to release publicly the full 700-page report so that answers can be provided to the many unresolved questions in the case.

The inadequacy of the CIA's investigation and its failure to disclose the basis for its findings makes me seriously doubt how much I, or the United States and Guatemalan people, will ever really learn about what happened, and the role of the United States or its intelligence assets. One of the unfortunate effects in Guatemala of the CIA summary report is that Colonel Alpirez is now being publicly vindicated of all involvement. In addition, last month a Guatemalan appeals court upheld a military court ruling that cleared Colonel Garcia Catalan of any connection to Michael's murder. Despite strong evidence that Garcia Catalan authorized Michael's kidnapping and assassination or at least participated in the cover-up, the appeals court held that since an earlier trial had already resulted in convictions, there was no basis to proceed with charged against Garcia Catalan.

The results of my FOIA requests have been as discouraging to me as the CIA summary report. I have received complete denials, on a variety of grounds, from the DEA, Interpol, and the Attorney General. The DEA has acknowledged that it has documents on Colonel Alpirez, but that it still will not release them because, for example, disclosure ''may constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy,'' reveal the identity of a source, or relate to internal practices or policies of the DEA. I have received nothing, other than receipts for my requests, from the Department of Defense, the State Department, and the National Security Council. To date, the only documents I have received from any agency are a transcript from the CIA of William Studeman's statement at the open hearings held on April 5th by the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, and copies of two cables from Interpol which explain nothing.

I love Guatemala, but many terrible things happen there to innocent people. I believe that terrible things will continue to happen, and that there will never be real peace until the guilty parties are held accountable for their acts. For the sake of the people of Guatemala and the United States, as well as for my family, I ask all of you here today to press the Clinton administration for meaningful investigations, the fullest disclosure possible, and the declassification of all documents related to Michael's assassination.

Although my once unshakeable faith in the U.S. Government has been deeply challenged, I still want to believe that the government will do the right thing. I can see no good reason why my children and I should be prevented from knowing at least what our government knows about the facts of my husband's murder, and all those who played a part in ordering his execution, carrying it out, or covering up the true circumstances.

Thank you for your interest and support.