

But not this time. The pollsters have spoken—thunderously. The good guys are the best there is.

This city and this state spent Monday basking in the glow of an undefeated season and an Orange Bowl victory. Tuesday, although a day back at work, is a day to bask in the glow of a national title.

Wednesday Nebraskans can remind themselves that football and all sports are only small parts of what the billboards at the borders advertise as The Good Life. They can get on seriously with 1995.

But not before one more warm embrace with some brand new and sparkling memories—of a coach who demonstrates, even in winning it all, his faithfulness to priorities that go beyond winning, of a team that leaves taunting to opponents foolish enough to waste their energy on it, and of a Big Red army that kept the faith.

In all those bars and bowling alleys and coffee shops across Nebraska, on all those charts where a dozen victories were joyfully recorded, victory No. 13 is now writ large: Nebraska 24, Miami 17.

The 1994 football season ended as it began. It was N credible!

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN J.
CAPESTRO

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last year, the people of Middlesex County, NJ, lost one of their greatest and most popular public servants with the passing of Mr. Stephen J. Capestro. The death of Mr. Capestro has, for me, meant the loss not only of a top political leader, but of a good friend.

In December 1992, Mr. Capestro retired from elected public office after having served 24 years as a Middlesex County Freeholder. For 13 of these years, he served as the board's director. During those years of distinguished service, Steve Capestro's was a name and a face synonymous with dedication and good government. Shortly after his retirement, on May 27, 1993, Steve was honored with a testimonial dinner in Edison, NJ, which was attended by a wide array of State, county, and local political leaders from both parties, as well as many other community leaders. It was a most fitting tribute to a man who had made such a profound impact on his community, but it is sad that this proved to be one of the last occasions for many of Steve's friends and well-wishers to see him.

A native of Brooklyn, NY, Steve's family relocated to New Jersey where "Cap," as he was known to his classmates, graduated from Toms River High School. Steve was a four-sport athlete, and was active in many other organizations. He attended Franklin and Marshall University in Pennsylvania on a football scholarship, was active in student organizations and maintained honor roll grades. He went on to New Jersey's Rutgers University, where he was on the varsity football team for 3 years and earned the nickname the "Golden Toe" for his extra point kicking. He also held down various jobs throughout his college years. In fact, it was while working at the Raritan Arsenal that he met Miss Vivian Testa, whom he would go on to marry. But first, after graduating from Rutgers, Steve went into the Army and served as a paratrooper with the Of-

fice of Strategic Services during World War II. He received a medical discharge in 1945.

An active member of his church and community, Steve, along with other parishioners of Holy Rosary Church started one of the first Little Leagues in New Jersey. After years as a self-employed businessman, he was appointed director of health and welfare, parks and recreation of Edison Township. He became a Middlesex County Freeholder in 1968, serving as director of the board from 1979 until his retirement in 1992. From 1978 through 1984, Steve worked for the New Jersey Highway Authority, and was heavily involved in the senior citizen programs, ethnic festivals and other activities at the Garden State Arts Center.

Steve's commitment to his church and his community was well-known. The list of his civic memberships, accomplishments, and awards is a long one, so it's no coincidence that the list of people who volunteered to help organize his testimonial dinner was also quite long. Perhaps the best indicator of the type of official and the type of man that Steve was comes through in his own assessment of his life and career: "Life has been a lot of fun for Steve Capestro. Working with people is the greatest thrill of all. Working with the public is and always has been a pleasure and an honor."

For those who knew him personally, and for those who only knew of him through his work, this statement was pure Steve Capestro. Indeed, the public and private sides of Steve were the same person—straight-forward, down to earth, someone who genuinely enjoyed working with people. For his friends, colleagues and the many others who benefited from his years of exemplary public service, Steve Capestro will truly be missed. I extend my deepest sympathies to Vivian and hope that the many tributes to Steve will be at least some comfort to her.

Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues, in this House, I would say that the life and the public career of Steve Capestro represents everything that we should strive to be.

IN TRIBUTE TO ED MADIGAN

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my former colleague in the House, my dear colleague from the State of Illinois and, moreover, my good friend, Ed Madigan.

I had the honor of serving with Ed Madigan in Congress from 1985 to 1991. Ed was one of the Members of the Illinois delegation, and of the entire Congress, that I most respected and from whom I frequently sought counsel and advice.

For those of my colleagues who did not have the honor of serving with Ed in Congress, he served 10 terms in the House from Illinois' 15th Congressional District. For 8 years he was the ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee, and served on that committee for a total of 18 years. There was no greater authority in Congress on farm issues than Ed Madigan, and I often sought Ed's views on farm issues when they came before the House.

But Ed was not only a leader on agriculture issues. While in the House, he served as

chairman of the Republican Research Committee, and was a senior member of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Of course, in 1991, President Bush named Ed the Nation's 24th Secretary of Agriculture. As Secretary, Ed was designated by President Bush to serve as the lead negotiator on the agriculture portion of the trade negotiations under the GATT.

However, Ed Madigan is best remembered by me as simply a very good friend. Although when I first came to Congress, Ed was an eminently successful Member. He was never too busy to give me a listening ear. His success in politics never went to his head. With Ed, what you saw was what you got. There were no pretensions. He was a friend who could put one at ease precisely because he was interested in other people's concerns. I do not believe I ever heard anyone in Congress, or, for that matter, anyone in my presence ever say anything derogatory about Ed Madigan. I know I shall miss him. He leaves a rich legacy for all of us who were privileged to have known him.

BAN ON SATURDAY NIGHT
SPECIALS

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, the opening day of the 104th Congress, I reintroduced my bill, H.R. 250, to ban the manufacture and sale of Saturday Night Specials. I did so because I know these guns are used to commit crimes, from armed robbery to murder, every day. As crime in this country has grown so has the prevalence of Saturday Night Specials. I believe that taking these dangerous weapons off of our streets is a key to reducing violent crime and saving the lives of our Nation's citizens.

We have all heard the cliché "Guns don't kill people; people kill people." However, on the streets of our cities and in the schools of our neighborhoods guns kill people, some types of guns kill more often than others. Although we have successfully banned semi-automatic assault type weapons, we have failed to ban Saturday Night Specials, a type of handgun that dominates ATF's list of guns used most often in crime. One model, the Raven P-25, has topped that list since 1991.

Saturday Night Specials are cheap, easily concealed handguns. Many sell for between \$70 and \$115 while the average handgun costs approximately \$400. Often they are made with deficient materials and do not possess any safety features. The guns my legislation addresses have already been banned from import by ATF because of their inherently dangerous characteristics. Five of the ten guns traced most often to crime by ATF in 1994 would be banned under the import criteria. Additionally, of all crimes committed with guns appearing on ATF's top ten list, the percentage committed with Saturday Night Specials increased from 58 percent in 1991 to 73 percent in 1994. "Made in America" usually means quality and pride, but not in the production of Saturday Night Specials.

Just recently, Intratec, famous for the TEC-9 semi-automatic, introduced the CAT-9 semi-automatic pistol. This new weapon weighs just 18 ounces and measures 5.74 inches overall, perfect for any criminal. Not only is it relatively cheap and very small, it has the capability to shoot seven rounds of 9 mm ammunition in a short amount of time. Guns and Ammo found that it is "designed for relative ease of concealment and close range shooting." I know of no sporting or defensive purposes that demand such features. This gun, too, would be banned under the import criteria but instead is in full production today.

Crime with guns is increasing. Saturday Night Specials, because of their design, are clearly the favorite weapon of criminals. H.R. 250 uses the same criteria ATF established for imports and does not apply to all handguns. Therefore, it is both easily implemented and easily enforced.

The basic fact is that passage of such legislation is critical to the survival of too many people for us to ignore.

HONORING THE WARSAW HIGH
SCHOOL MARCHING PERCUSSION
ENSEMBLE

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a dedicated and committed group of young people from my home district. This talented group of 24 young men and women make up the Warsaw, Indiana High School Marching Percussion Ensemble. Marching with the Tiger Pride Marching Band, the ensemble has earned distinction repeatedly over the years, and continues to strive for, and achieve, the highest standard of quality.

Having garnered numerous honors and titles in their young careers, the ensemble recently capped their success by winning the 1994 Grand National Indoor Percussion Championship at the Bands of America Competition in Indianapolis. Making their achievement all the more impressive is that this is the third consecutive year that the Warsaw ensemble has won the national championship. This is something in which they can and should take tremendous pride. This is also something in which our community can take great pride.

In addition to spending numerous hours in rehearsal, these 24 young people carry full class loads, study hard, belong to clubs, attend church with their families, and enjoy time with their friends. They have worked hard and deserve our recognition, support, and commendation.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take this opportunity to applaud Band Director Marty Becker and Percussion Director Mickey Ratliff who have given so much of their time, energy, insight and enthusiasm to the young people of the Warsaw community. Clearly, they have used their position as teachers to the great benefit of their students, and I and the community they serve are grateful.

NATIONAL APPRECIATION DAY
FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 1995, America will celebrate National Appreciation Day for Catholic Schools. It is certainly appropriate that we acknowledge the institutions that are preparing our young people for fulfilling lives of service, dedication, and achievement.

Over the years, this Nation's Catholic schools have educated thousands of students. They have given each child a high academic, value-added education that inspired him or her to grow and become a person of integrity and service. All students, regardless of race, creed, color, or gender are given the opportunity to learn, succeed and become contributors to the community.

This year's theme is Catholic Schools: Schools You Can Believe In. I am especially proud that a Catholic school in my district, Saint Athanasius in Bensonhurst truly embodies this idea. I would like to take this opportunity to commend them for the exceptional job they have done educating the young people in our community. Saint Athanasius School serves as an example in our community of how to prepare students to believe in themselves.

I know my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join with me in wishing Saint Athanasius and this Nation's Catholic schools many more years of success. It is clear that the men and women educators of these schools understand the value in investing in this country's most precious resource, our children.

THE "MUST-CARRY" REPEAL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to repeal the must-carry provision of the Cable Act of 1992 in order to restore consumer choice.

The must-carry provision is a so-called consumer provision of cable regulation. However, it is the consumers who are hurt most by it. Cable television consumers are denied the ability to view many stations simply because the hands of the cable operators are tied by the must-carry rule.

Must-carry states that one-third of each cable operator's channel capacity must be reserved for local commercial broadcast stations. Local is defined as the area of dominant influence, or the closet metropolitan area. In many suburban areas, there is more than one major city nearby. In such cases, all stations from the closest city, regardless of appeal, must be carried, often at the expense of more popular stations from another city.

This legislation is a straightforward repeal of the must-carry rule. It will allow cable operators to listen to the wishes of consumers. The American people are sick and tired of Government telling them what to do. Repealing the must-carry rule is a step in the right direction.

DUTY DRAWBACK DISASTER
RELIEF ACT OF 1995

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we mark the 1-year anniversary of the devastating Northridge earthquake, some businesses in the Los Angeles area are still struggling to pick up the pieces and get back on their feet.

Despite the commendable efforts of FEMA Director James Lee Witt, former SBA Administrator Erskine Bowles, and HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros, a number of earthquake-damaged companies are at serious risk of falling through the cracks. Some of these face unique and unanticipated circumstances, and have thus been unable to qualify for the standard Federal disaster assistance programs.

To help one small subset of these needy businesses, I am once again introducing legislation that would provide an 18-month extension of the duty drawback filing period for businesses that sustain damage in a Presidentially declared disaster. Under current law, the Commissioner of Customs has no discretion to provide such an extension even if, through no fault of their own, businesses lose their records in a fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other disaster.

This legislation would have an almost negligible budgetary impact, yet would be of crucial importance to the small number of businesses unable to file drawbacks when disaster strikes. The Customs Service, the Treasury Department, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative have all signaled their support for this legislation, and I hope it will be enacted by the Congress in a timely fashion.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SPECIAL RULE FOR EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING DRAWBACK CLAIMS.

Section 313(r) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(r)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3)(A) Notwithstanding the limitation set forth in paragraph (1), the Customs Service may extend the time for filing a drawback claim for a period not to exceed 18 months, if—

"(i) the claimant establishes to the satisfaction of the Customs Service that the claimant was unable to file the drawback claim because of an event declared by the President to be a major disaster on or after January 1, 1994, and

"(ii) the claimant files a request for such extension with the Customs Service within 1 year from the last day of the 3-year period referred to in paragraph (1).

"(B) If an extension is granted with respect to a request filed under this paragraph, the periods of time for retaining records set forth in subsection (t) of this section and section 508(c)(3) shall be extended for an additional 18 months.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph the term 'major disaster' has the meaning given such term in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2))."