The National Eldercare Institute was the brainchild of Dr. Dorothy Height, the president of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. Dr. Height's vision was to bring issues concerning older women onto a national platform.

A major goal of the NEIOW, 1 of 13 institutes nationwide, is to advocate for the diversity of experience and broad spectrum of needs, issues, and concerns of older women. Collaborative and cooperative relationships were established and maintained with national aging and women organizations, voluntary and professional organization, private businesses, churches, and other entities.

These efforts resulted in the Administration on Aging and the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., National Eldercare Institute on Older Women, sponsoring the first National Conference on Older Women: Challenges in an Aging Society. The conference brought together over 60 organizations and approximately 400 participants working cooperatively to implement the first national conference on older women.

There were five main objectives of the conference: First, offer participants indepth experiential training based on three tracks i.e., consumer/senior advocates, service providers and education research; second, increase awareness of cultural diversity and needs of women; third, expand knowledge of multicultural issues; fourth, improve skills in working effectively in multicultural settings; and fifth, encourage networking with aging specialists and national aging and women's organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to salute Dr. Dorothy A. Idleburg of Hinds County, MS. Dr. Idleburg, currently the director, of the National Eldercare Institute on Older Women, is on leave of absence as associate professor and chairperson of the sociology department and director of gerontology program, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, MS.

As director of the National Institute on Older Women, Dr. Idleburg took great pride in planning and implementing the national conference held in Washington, DC in September 1993. The institute under the leadership of Dr. Idleburg, continues to serve as an advocate for issues affecting older women.

A PRIVATE RELIEF BILL TO BENEFIT WADE BOMAR

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 27, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a private relief bill to award a $100,000 injury settlement to Mr. Wade Bomar.

Mr. Speaker, in August 1989 the Pryor Gap fire was burning its way through a national forest in southeastern Montana. Among those battling the fire was an oil refinery worker from Billings named Wade Bomar. Married with three children, Bomar supplemented his income during the summer working as an emergency firefighter with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

On August 6, 1989, while struggling to slow the progress of the fire, a large tree fell on Mr. Bomar, severely damaging his back and pinning his legs under its weight. After several operations, it was apparent that the accident had left Mr. Bomar a paraplegic.

It is truly ironic that while Mr. Bomar was fighting the Pryor Gap fire of 1989, Congress was debating the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act [PSOBA]. This act awards benefits to firefighters and other public safety officers who are permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty on or after November, 29, 1990. Although Mr. Bomar and his family are exactly the kind of people that this act is intended to help, Mr. Bomar was injured in 1989 and therefore ineligible for benefits under the act.

As a result of Mr. Bomar's injuries, and numerous operations, he has incurred tremendous and unpayable medical bills. And because of the violent nature of the accident, new medical problems continue to arise, calling for more surgery and more debt. Having exhausted all other administrative solutions, Wade and his family live day to day on Social Security disability payments, financially ruined and without hope.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this bill today so that an exception might be made to help a man and his family who are very deserving of our help. It is the right thing to do.

A TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS ROWAND

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Mr. Doug Rowand of Highland, CA. Doug, a dedicated professional and longtime community activist, has recently completed his term as president of the Highland Area Chamber of Commerce.

Doug's accomplishments at the Highland Area Chamber of Commerce are well known. First elected to serve as vice president in 1992, and later elected president, Doug's tenure is marked by a number of impressive accomplishments. His leadership has resulted in increased chamber membership, actively promoted economic development and business retention in the community, held numerous candidate forums, and surveyed the membership on the direction of the chamber. He has also organized a number of successful community events including the Fourth of July parade, the Highland Community Pride Rally, and the annual Christmas decorating contest.

Over the years, Doug has been actively involved in a number of civic and community-based organizations. Last year, he was selected to serve on the board of directors of the Volunteer Center of the Inland Empire and was appointed by the mayor of San Bernardino to serve on the Community Development Citizen's Advisory Committee to make recommendations on community development block grant funds. Since 1991, Doug has served on the board of directors of Los Padrinos, an organization which provides counseling and work experience for hard core gang members and at-risk youth. From 1990 to 1993, he also served on the board of directors of Bethlehem House, a home for abused women and children which was recognized by President Bush and his Points of Light program. In addition, he has served on the board of directors of the Arrowhead United Way and the Highland Senior Center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Doug's many friends in recognizing his many fine achievements and selfless contributions. He has touched the lives of many people and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. LASZLO N. TAUBER

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 27, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Laszlo N. Tauber, M.D., a constituent of mine from Montgomery Country, MD, who resides in Potomac with his wife, Diane. Born in Budapest, Hungary on February 18, 1915 to Gyula and Katica Tauber, Dr. Tauber struggled through the antisemitism of the post-World War I era in that nation.

A graduate of the Jewish High School of Budapest, he was enrolled in medical school in 1932 at the Royal Hungarian University Medical School in Budapest. Antisemitism dominated his life at medical school, where it was typical for students and some professors to taunt and disrupt the lives of the Jewish students. Dr. Tauber remained tenacious, receiving his medical degree in October 1938. With Hungary's entry into World War II, life for the Jews of Hungary disintegrated. Jews were sent to the front battle lines and Dr. Tauber's only brother, Imre, died in a Russian forced labor camp. Miraculously, Dr. Tauber escaped the forced labor camps, deportation and death, surviving in the Jewish ghetto in Budapest along with his wife Lilly Manovill—whom he married in 1940—when more than 600,000 of his fellow Jewish Hungarians did not.

After the liberation of Hungary, Dr. Tauber continued his medical work in Budapest until August 1946 when he received a state scholarship to study neurosurgery for a year in Sweden. Dr. Tauber emigrated to the United States in November 1947, overcame many obstacles and became a well-established surgeon. In 1965, Dr. Tauber, along with many of his colleagues, founded the Jefferson Memorial Hospital in Alexandria, VA. He continued his mission to serve the community, well known never to turn away a patient at his hospital. Through the ensuing years, Dr. Tauber became a part-time developer of real estate and now is believed to be the largest landlord to the U.S. Government, developing the largest commercial office building in Montgomery County, MD.

Dr. Tauber became a philanthropist and humanist. He was in the forefront of opening up the medical profession to minorities and those American students who were forced to study medicine abroad. He soon became a benefactor, giving major gifts to Boston University, Georgetown University Medical School and Brandeis University. He extended generous contributions to the American University and the University of Maryland as well. Additionally, Dr. Tauber has endowed the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewish History and made significant gifts to Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Bar-Ilan University and the Israeli Academy of Science. Dr. Tauber has contributed to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum as a founding member.

Dr. Tauber has raised a family: A son, Alfred, who today is a hemotologist-oncologist and professor of medicine and professor of philosophy at Boston University, and a daughter, Ingrid, a graduate of the University of Maryland, a Ph.D. in clinical psychology in private practice in San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to pay tribute to Laszlo N. Tauber, M.D., of Potomac, MD, on his 80th birthday.

PUBLIC RESOURCES DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 1995

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 27, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we passed a balanced budget amendment. Today I am introducing the Public Resources Deficit Reduction Act of 1995, which will help us reach the goal of a balanced budget. This bill will take a first step toward eliminating the waste of public resources for private profit at the taxpayers' expense. As we consider options for reducing the deficit, this is a critical initiative that will bring in billions of dollars annually to the Treasury. In our necessary examination of Federal payments to all sectors of our society, corporate welfare programs must not be spared the budget axe.

This bill will restore public trust and fiscal accountability in our natural resource programs. It will require the Federal Government to receive a fair-market return on all its natural resources. It will also authorize recovery of fees from natural resource program beneficiaries to cover the costs of program administration.

Currently, public lands that belong to all Americans are managed for the benefit of a few special interests. The need for reform of these subsidy policies was highlighted last year in a report by the staff of the Natural Resources Committee, ''Taking from the Taxpayer: Public Subsidies for Natural Resource Development.'' That report documents the dizzying array of subsidies available to natural resource industries. It's time to ask businesses operating on our western public lands to stand on their own two feet, rather than on the shoulders of hardworking taxpayers.

Recent polls show that the American people expect a fairmarket return for sales of their resources. This bill includes long-overdue reforms of mining, oil and gas leasing, logging, recreation, and grazing policies. It also eliminates the subsidies available to consumers of water and power provided by Federal projects. The reforms mandated here will begin us on the road toward eliminating the unwarranted the unwarranted overlapping subsidies received by these industries.

Many of the initiatives included in this bill have been proposed in the past, and several have previously passed the House of Representatives. Together, they will save billions of dollars annually, while assuring the American people a fair return on their assets.

Each year, we spend hundreds of millions of dollars on taxpayer subsidies to natural resource industries. These expenditures are not included in the Federal budget process, and there is no oversight of the corporations and individuals who benefit from these policies. This bill will require the Federal Government to start accounting for these expenditures in the annual budget submission to Congress.

Last year the House overwhelmingly approved legislation rewriting the outdated mining law of 1872, which currently allows companies to remove minerals for free and to purchase public land for as little as $2.50 per acre. This new bill follows last year's in calling for an 8 percent royalty rate on hardrock minerals such as gold, silver, and copper. It also puts an end to ''patenting,'' which permits mining companies to buy public land at bargain basement prices. This provision will stop the continuing drain of billions of dollars under the current mining law; in May 1994 a Canadian company, American Barrick, paid a mere $10,000 for land in Nevada that will yield approximately $10 billion worth of gold.

This bill includes a major overhaul of policies for concessions operating the national parks, which also passed the House last year. The current system of fees and licenses for park concessioners gives special benefits to these businesses, rather than ensuring that the taxpayer receives a fair return from these park uses. A 1994 report prepared by the staff of Senator WILLIAM COHEN concluded, ''Each year, the Federal Government relinquishes the opportunity to collect hundreds of millions of dollars in rent and franchise fees from private firms who have the exclusive right to operate concessions on Federal lands.'' This bill will bring charges for park concessions into line with the value of the resources used.

This legislation also requires that the Government charge fair-market rates for grazing permits, which currently lag well below rates charged on private and State lands. In addition to charging the going rate for Federal grazing leases, hundreds of millions of dollars in direct payments to ranchers for livestock feed will be halted. Furthermore, grazing fee rebates to local ranchers, which have been used in the past to sue and lobby the Government, will be retained instead in the Treasury

Additionally, this legislation will reform Forest Service management of timber sales on public lands. The Government frequently sells timber at less than the cost required to administer the sale and build roads for timber companies. This bill will ensure a fair return for the taxpayer by forbidding these below-cost sales. It also will move all timber receipts on budget so that revenues go directly into the U.S. Treasury, rather than into unaccounted funds for local use.

Irrigators using Federal water have benefited from multiple subsidies and now pay far below the fair-market cost for the water. In some cases, they pay a hundred times less per acre-foot than neighbors who purchase water from the State or from private entities. This bill will require that all new water contracts sell the water at market rates, and eliminate the use of federally subsidized water to irrigate surplus crops. This bill will also require that the value of the Federal subsidy in existing water contracts be included in the cap on Government agricultural payments.

This legislation gives Members of Congress who profess concern for the deficit, for Federal spending, and for getting Government out of business the opportunity to demonstrate their sincerity on these issues. The array of proposals we have heard in the last weeks has not addressed the problem of corporate welfare. They don't want to deliver surplus commodities to school children, but they will give away the Nation's gold and silver to foreign corporations. They want to charge people to visit the U.S. Capitol, but they don't want to charge fair prices to special interests operating in national parks. They don't want to subsidize rent for poor working families, but they will subsidize the rent for cows on public lands.

It is time for a review of all these programs. I am introducing this legislation today to start that review.

PUBLIC RESOURCES DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Sec. 1. Short Title and Table of Contents.

Title I—General Provisions

Sec. 101. Fair Market Value for Resources Disposal.—This section requires that fair market value be recovered for disposal of federal resources, including minerals, timber, forage, water and hydropower. The requirement is to be phased in at the end of 5 years. The President may waive the requirement upon a finding that a waiver is in the national interest.

Sec. 102. Fees from Program Beneficiaries.—This section authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to charge user fees covering the costs of administering federal programs. Further, the section requires immediate imposition of such a fee for oil and gas lease transfers.

Sec. 103. Revenues from Sale, Lease, and Transfer of Assets.—This section requires that the annual budget submission from the President include an accounting of the subsidy involved in disposal of any federal assets.

Title II—Revenue from Mining Claims

Sec. 201. Definitions.—This section defines the terms ''locatable mineral,'' ''mineral activities,'' ''exploration,'' ''mining,'' ''beneficiation,'' ''processing,'' ''mining claim'' and ''Secretary'' for purposes of Title II.

Sec. 202. Mining Claim Maintenance Requirements.—This section requires mining claim holders to pay an annual fee of $100 for maintenance of each claim. The claim may be waived by the Secretary of the Interior for those holding less than 10 claims.

Sec. 203. Royalty.—This section requires payment of a royalty of 8% of gross income for production of hardrock minerals on federal lands. The section further provides for record-keeping and reporting, requires the collection of interest for underreporting, and authorizes the collection of penalties for underreporting.

Sec. 204. Severance Tax.—This section establishes an 8% severance tax for hardrock minerals produced on nonfederal lands, including those lands already patented out of federal ownership.

Sec. 205. Fund for Abandoned Locatable Minerals Mine Reclamation.—This section authorizes the establishment of a fund for reclamation of land and water affected by past mining activity. The section further requires that the royalties collected under section 203 and the severance tax collected under section 204 be credited to the fund.

Sec. 206. Limitation on Patent Issuance.—This section prohibits further patenting of federal land for mining claims and millsites established after the date of introduction of this bill.

Sec. 207. Purchasing Power Adjustment.—This section requires that fees imposed