

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of February as Black History Month, a tradition dating back to 1926 when Carter C. Woodson set aside 1 week in February in order to honor the contributions and achievements of African-Americans, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the African-American men and women who have contributed so much to my hometown of Louisville, KY, our Nation, and to the world.

In Louisville, there have been many in the African-American community who have made invaluable contributions not just to their community, but to society as a whole. Judge Janice R. Martin, appointed to the bench by Governor Jones in March 1992, is the first African-American woman jurist to serve in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Judge Martin brings to the court a long history of involvement in many organizations, including: the Metro United Way; the Kentucky Women's Leadership; the Urban League; Dare to Care; and the Kentucky Task Force on Racial Fairness in the courts.

Dr. Joseph H. McMillan, a professor in the University of Louisville's Department of Early and Middle Childhood Education, has contributed greatly to educating all Kentuckians on matters of racial tolerance and understanding. In 1950, Dr. McMillan began his teaching career in Lake County, MI, and later became the first African-American principal in the Grand Rapids Public Schools system. Dr. McMillan has been active with the Annual National Black Family Conference in America. He has also served as chairman of the Louisville/Jefferson County Human Relations Commission, president of the Louisville Urban League, and as chairman of the Kentucky Rainbow Coalition. Dr. McMillan currently serves as a commissioner to the Kentucky State Human Rights Commission under Governor Jones.

Eleanor Forman, one of Louisville's first African-American real estate agents, focused her efforts on integrating the Louisville real estate market. At the time Ms. Forman entered the real estate profession, the white-dominated real estate market, for Ms. Forman, was a hostile environment in which to work. Prior to Ms. Forman's work, areas of the city were marked as being reserved for white real estate agents or African-American real estate agents only. Ms. Forman was also recognized as the 1994 Women of Achievement by the Business and Professional Women's group.

Other individuals who, through civic participation and education, have strived to ease tensions and empower others to follow their example include: Lyman T. Johnson, the first African-American ever to graduate from the University of Kentucky, whose case for admittance was argued by former Supreme Court

Justice Thurgood Marshall; Ann Elmore, who, in 1994, became the first African-American woman elected to the Jefferson County Board of Education; and Evelyn L. Waldrop, whose work with the NAACP, the Urban League, the Public Works Association, and the National Council of Negro Women has set the standard for community involvement.

History shows us that as our Nation was struggling for freedom and democracy, African-Americans played invaluable roles and contributed greatly to our efforts. These contributions have been largely overlooked and such recognition is long over due.

When our Nation was in the midst of a Revolutionary War, African-Americans, such as Crispus Attucks, who died in the Boston Massacre, heeded the call to arms and did so without reservation—these men and women served as infantryman, laborers, cooks, and also as part of the Minutemen brigade. African-Americans, such as Sgt. William H. Carney, who was the first African-American to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for his efforts in the Civil War. Again, in World War I, World War II, in Korea, and in Vietnam, African-Americans served their country with honor and dedication. The memories of these men and women who have served so dutifully must never be forgotten.

Throughout our history as a nation, African-Americans answered our Nation's call to arms; however, in the area of civil rights, it took our Nation a longer period of time to answer their calls for justice and equality. Throughout the civil rights era of the 1950's and 1960's, our Government created roadblocks in the path of equality for African-Americans. These roadblocks were in the overt form of "whites only" signs in bus stations, restaurants, theaters, and hotels; in the overt form of denying African-Americans the right to vote; in the overt form of segregated schools; in the overt form of African-Americans being forced to ride in the back of the bus.

Through such legislation as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited any public establishment from discriminating on the basis of race, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, we, as a nation, have reached a greater level of equality among all people; however, we do have far to go in this effort.

Today, we do not see the overt forms of racism and discrimination that we saw in the 1950's and 1960's, rather, we see a more covert form of discrimination in the form of glass ceilings in hiring practices and a vast disparity between African-Americans and whites in the areas of income, education, and crime statistics. We also see this covert discrimination in the efforts of many to defeat a minimum wage increase. The current minimum wage of \$4.25 per hour provides the full-time worker an annual salary of \$8,500, which is less than one-half the current poverty line for a family of four. With inflation, the minimum wage has decreased almost fifty cents since 1991 and is currently three-quarters of what it was in 1979.

How can we encourage people to get off welfare when we do not provide a decent

wage for them to live? How can we say that we reward work over welfare when we do not provide the means by which an individual can achieve this goal.

Today, it is an honor to pay tribute to these African-Americans, who serve as testament to the fact that as a nation we have come far. However, I believe that is also appropriate to remind ourselves how much further we must go in order to achieve total equality among all in our richly diverse society. I hope that we all can make this journey together.

THE PRESIDENT'S 1996 BUDGET

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 15, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE PRESIDENT'S 1996 BUDGET

President Clinton recently sent to Congress his \$1.61 trillion budget for 1996. The President says his budget will allow simultaneously leaner government and sufficient funds for popular and expensive social programs. He claims it cuts middle-class taxes, keeps the deficit down, and does not cut education, Social Security, or Medicare. The budget has come under fire on Capitol Hill.

SUMMARY

The President's budget calls for \$1.612 trillion in spending and \$1.415 trillion in revenues. That leaves a \$197 billion deficit, up slightly from the \$192 billion he projects for 1995. The biggest spending goes for Social Security (\$315 billion), Medicare and Medicaid (\$270 billion), defense (\$262 billion), and interest on the national debt (\$257 billion). The budget proposes few new initiatives. The most important is the middle-class tax cut, which is actually three cuts: a children's tax credit, a college tuition deduction, and a liberalization of individual retirement accounts. On the spending side, the President seeks to eliminate 131 programs and reduce funding for another 86. He calls for the restructuring of five agencies: Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, General Services Administration, and Office of Personnel Management. He also proposes merging 271 separate programs into 27, including the consolidation of 69 job training programs. The number of federal employees will continue to decline under the President's budget. The total reduction will reach 173,300 in 1996, nearly two-thirds of the 272,900 required by 1999 under existing law.

He requests increases in discretionary spending for crime reduction, national service, Goals 2000, education, Headstart, and WIC. His budget only includes limited changes in entitlement programs and makes no changes in Social Security and only modest changes in Medicare. He calls for a slight reduction in defense spending in 1996 but increases starting in 1998. He keeps foreign aid at current levels (1% of budget) to help maintain U.S. commitments overseas.

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

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

CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS

Members from both sides of the aisle have taken aim at President Clinton's budget for not being aggressive enough in reducing federal spending and reducing the deficit. The argument of the President that the deficit is now under control because it has shrunk by \$100 billion over the past two years has not been well received. The President did not identify deep spending cuts for the new leadership in Congress, and in a sense his budget challenges them: "It's your turn, show me where you're going to cut the budget."

The big question now is what the budget of the new congressional leadership will look like. We may not know for another few months. The leadership's strategy seems to be to keep everything very quiet and secret and then spring a surprise on the country and the interest groups that might be affected. It remains to be seen whether Congress will be serious about eliminating the deficit.

DEFICIT REDUCTION

The good progress that has been made on deficit reduction in the first two years of the Clinton administration seems to be replaced by a strategy of deficit control. The President and Congress were right to attack the budget deficit in the last two years, and the reasons for doing so are still compelling today. The key issue here is the country's future standard of living. The deficit preempts investment that would otherwise go into expanding the economy. That is one major reason for the stagnation of wages and incomes for many Americans since the mid-1970s.

I believe that any serious effort to cut the deficit will inevitably have to deal with health care costs. The political judgement behind the President's budget is that the electorate offers little thanks to those who make a serious run at deficit reduction. Many Members of Congress continue to play on the overwhelming belief among the public that the budget can be balanced just by cutting out waste, fraud, and abuse, and that all it takes is cutting foreign aid, taking young mothers off welfare, and ending congressional perks. At some point we will have to be honest and specific with the American people. Difficult choices are needed, and anyone who takes a hard look at the budget knows it. One of the most important things that has to happen in this country is improving public understanding about the budget.

Too many Members of Congress favor a balanced budget but are unwilling to offer any specifics. Indeed many go in the opposite direction. They want larger tax cuts and more spending on defense and other popular programs. They list only the spending they will not cut, like Social Security. They also try to assure the governors and mayors that they will be held harmless in the process. I do not want to repeat the experience of the 1980s when the country was told it was possible to cut taxes and balance the budget by cutting domestic spending. The spending cuts were never found and the national debt, as well as our interest payments, quadrupled.

TAX CUTS

Basically I believe that for the sake of our children we should cut the deficit first and then cut taxes, not the other way around. At the same time, I am prepared to support tax cuts that are deficit neutral—cuts that are offset with spending reductions so there is no impact on the deficit. I would target tax cuts to savings and investment because that is what the country really needs to grow and to increase standards of living.

I am inclined to think the tax cuts are being oversold to the American people. Middle-class Americans are in economic pain, but I doubt the tax cuts being proposed are

a genuine cure for their afflictions. And unless offset by equivalent reductions in government spending, the measure might end up costing middle-class taxpayers more money in the form of higher interest rates on their mortgages, credit cards, and loans.

CONCLUSION

A President's budget is simply the opening ante in an annual game between Congress and the President. President Clinton's budget comes to a hostile Congress. It is not a dead-on-arrival budget, but a document for bargaining. Congress understands that. Significant changes are expected in the weeks and months ahead.

THE SPRATLY ISLAND GRAB

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was alarmed but not surprised to read in Saturday's Washington Post that Communist China used its growing military strength to take over a large area of disputed territory in the Spratly Islands.

Many of our friends in that region, including our important Filipino allies, have been warning us of the dangers of understating the People's Republic of China [PRC] military buildup as a moderate modernization program. As anyone knows who seriously studies the issue, the PRC's military budget, recent acquisitions, technology transfers—legal and otherwise—and their expanded espionage program in the United States is a cause for the highest concern.

The Spratly Island grab occurred just 2 days after the Wall Street Journal reported that the PRC raised tensions in the region by buying four Russian submarines. The PRC already has over 100 submarines. Taiwan has only two and yet our State Department will not allow our democratic friends on Taiwan to purchase any submarines from the United States.

Time and time again the Communist leaders have refused to work with the ASEAN nations to defuse the Spratly tensions. All attempts to get Beijing to address specific issues such as: A regional arms registry, maritime surveillance, various military transparency proposals, and contentions regional security and territorial disputes have been ignored. The result is that Beijing's rulers incrementally grab what it wants and without a peep from the State Department.

Some 40 years ago, when the Communists sought to create a buffer between themselves and democratic India, it expanded its territory by swallowing up Tibet, a country the size of Western Europe. In 1989, when the Communists felt threatened by a possible democracy emerging on its border with Burma, it sent \$1.4 billion in military assistance to the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] in Rangoon. Due to SLORC's rule, opium production has doubled and perhaps quadrupled in Burma and New York's streets are awash in cheap, almost pure heroin.

Taiwan, Tibet, the Philippines, India, New York—people all over the world, including the United States, have good reasons to be concerned about the PRC's aggressive acts. Regrettably, the State Department does not have any strategy for dealing with it other than to

enhance its trading capacity in the hopes that its economic growth will bring about positive political changes. In the meantime, the PRC uses its booming economy fueled by its exports to the United States to make bold and substantive strategic gains.

The basic lesson that some policy makers in the State Department have yet to learn is that if you give in to a bully he will keep coming back for more.

CRIMINAL ALIEN DEPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 10, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 668) to control crime by further streamlining deportation of criminal aliens.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 668, the Criminal Alien Deportation Act. This legislation represents title VIII of the Taking Back Our Streets Act, one of the 10 points of the Republican Contract With America, and continues our efforts here in the House to address our Nation's crime problem.

The legislation we consider today makes several amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act and other immigration laws to address the problem of aliens who commit serious crimes while they are in the United States, and gives federal law enforcement officials additional tools with which to combat organized immigration crime.

The most significant provisions of H.R. 668 are intended to accomplish one or both of two broad goals. First, the bill strengthens the Government's ability to efficiently deport aliens who are convicted of serious crimes. Second, the legislation adds immigration crimes to those crimes that the Federal Government may investigate under the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization [RICO] law, and adds certain other crimes to the definition of "aggravated felonies," thereby expanding the number of criminal aliens who can be deported. The bill makes it clear that expedited deportation procedures that currently apply to nonresident aliens also apply to aliens who have been conditionally granted permanent residence.

Finally, in an effort to identify criminal aliens who may flee jurisdiction to avoid deportation, the bill directs the Criminal Alien Identification System, formerly the Criminal Alien Tracking Center created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, to assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in identifying and locating criminal aliens who may be deported.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of proposition 187 in California in 1994, was indicative of the frustration of the American people with the number of illegal aliens in this country. Ironically, under the California law, a 7- or 8-year-old child can be deported, yet the Federal Government still has difficulty deporting some criminal aliens. Under current law we may not deport aliens who have been convicted of

crimes such as serious bribery, counterfeiting and forgery, perjury or bribery of a witness, or trafficking in stolen vehicles. In addition, aliens who have been sentenced to 5 or more years in prison, but have not served a full 5 years may not be deported. Sometimes they have been released early simply because of prison overcrowding. Furthermore, the INS may not initiate deportation proceedings against a criminal alien in prison until he has served 5 years, which means that sometimes, the criminal alien is released before the deportation order is ready and cannot be captured to be deported.

The costs to States for incarcerating these criminal aliens is a serious matter for our consideration as well. Yesterday, the House, with my strong support, approved an important amendment which would reimburse States with large immigration populations for these costs. The provision, approved as part of our crime legislation, sets aside a total of \$650 million annually for the next 5 years. My State of Florida houses over 5,500 criminal aliens within its correctional system. Consequently, criminal aliens are approximately 10 percent of the near 57,000 inmates in Florida's 50 correctional centers. Under this plan, Florida will be eligible to receive more than \$80 million to offset these costs.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday we took the first step in paying for the costs incurred by States to house criminal aliens. However, many aliens who commit serious crimes are released into American society before even serving out their sentences—where they continue to pose a threat to the American people. Today we provide our Nation with the means to remove these individuals from our society altogether, and I urge support for this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on February 3, 1995, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 90. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" to this substitute amendment that would have allowed a simple majority approval vote to override a Presidential line-item veto.

On February 10, 1995, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 118. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of final passage of H.R. 668, the Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements Act.

ISCC AWARDS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to some very special people in Virginia's 11th District. These are individuals who put the good of their community above their own needs. These people will be receiving awards from the Springfield Inter-Service Club Council ISCC on February 15, 1995.

The Inter-Service Club Council of Springfield, Virginia was established in 1986 to coordinate the good works of the numerous service clubs and civic organizations in the community. Today there are more than 60 clubs, groups, organizations and agencies from Springfield, Franconia, Annandale, Burke, Lorton, and Fairfax Station affiliated with the Inter-Service Club Council.

Since 1987 the ISCC of Springfield has honored individuals for their exceptional service to the community. On Wednesday, February 15, 1995, eight outstanding citizens of "Greater Springfield" will be awarded honors for their distinguished service.

Receiving certificates for their distinguished service to the community are:

Karen and Bill Brown, Rotarian Bill Brown and his wife Karen have dedicated themselves to helping children of the community in need at Christmas. Their efforts, in memory of their daughter Kristi who died in a tragic automobile accident, bring joy and giving to disadvantaged children of the community. The Breakfast Rotary, the Springfield K-Mart, and Student Volunteers from West Springfield High School assist in this project.

The Central Springfield Little League, the Central Springfield All Star Team are recognized for their remarkable advance to the Little League World Series in 1994. Their exceptional abilities, their team spirit, and their high degree of sportsmanship was an inspiration to all and a credit to the community.

Jerry Corbin, as the president of the Springfield Plaza Merchants Association, Jerry has been instrumental in the organization of the Springfield Days Weekend and the annual Halloween Parade for Children. Jerry's leadership and ability serves as an inspiration to a corps of volunteers and has been instrumental in attracting thousands of participants to these fine community activities. An active member of the Central Springfield Area Revitalization Committee [C-SPARC] and the Springfield-Franconia Midday Lions, Jerry is always helping people with his guidance, resources and funds; however he gives the credit to others.

The Springfield-Franconia Host Lions Club, for 40 years, our Host Lions have been raising money for charity, supporting sight and hearing programs, supporting the youth programs of Hayfield and Lee High Schools, and supported ECHO and Kolonia.

Honored as people of the year for 1994 are: Kari Colburn, local business leader, and member of the Springfield Rotary Club, Kari has been instrumental in leading the efforts of the Rotary Club in service to the Fairfax County Women's Shelter for abused women and their children.

Captain Frederick E. Ellis, Fairfax County Police Department. In addition to the stellar leadership that Captain Ellis has provided as the chief of the Franconia Station FCPD, he has served our community as a volunteer leader in Boy Scout Troop 1343. In 1994 he served as the chairman of the Scouting for Food Drive conducted by the George Washington District, National Capital Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. Under his leadership the Scouts collected more than 70 tons of food for the less fortunate citizens of the Washington area. Through his leadership our streets are safe, our homes secure, we enjoy an atmosphere of fair play and citizen's rights, and our hungry are fed.

Beth Smith, a member of the Friends of Pohick Regional Library, Beth has been personally responsible for coordinating and performing all landscape maintenance for the Pohick Regional Library since the summer of 1993. Stepping in as a volunteer, in the face of the severe cutbacks in county funding, Beth recruited a corps of volunteer labor, attracted the efforts of five Eagle Scout candidates, and inspired an entire community. The results of Beth's effort have brought prominence to the Burke-Springfield area by proclaiming to the world that our citizens care about their public facilities and are willing to maintain them, without using public funds.

John Sustar, a Knight of Columbus, John has served many years as an outstanding volunteer in Boy Scouts, youth sports, and in his church. A community leader, John has organized joint contracting for driveway and roofing repairs, and led the effort to install natural gas lines in this neighborhood. He is a former Grand Knight and is the editor of the monthly newsletter.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating these fine citizens on their outstanding work. It is citizens like these, scattered across America, that provide this country with our margin for excellence, in providing services to those in need, keeping our communities clean and beautiful and restoring the American dream to our young people. The Springfield Inter Service Club Council and its member organizations deserve our thanks and efforts.

IN HONOR OF WARREN FLOWERS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me today to honor Warren Flowers of Gainesville, Cooke County, TX, who recently announced his retirement as publisher of the Gainesville Daily Register following 58 years of service to the newspaper. I join his many friends in Gainesville in paying tribute to his distinguished career and to the many contributions that he has made to his community.

Warren Flowers was born in Shattuck, OK, on August 3, 1922, the oldest of six children born to Charlie and Hallie Flowers. His family moved to Texas when he was 4, and 9 years later, at the age of 13, he began his career at the Register as a paperboy. He later worked in the pressroom for 10 cents a day and, by his senior year in high school, he was the city circulation manager.

A graduate of Gainesville public schools and Cooke County College, Warren met his wife, Quade Little, while in college, and they were married September 1, 1942. He joined the Army Air Corps in October of 1942 and served with Archie Bunker and others in World War II until 1946. Warren then returned to the newspaper as circulation manager, a position he held until 1976, when he took the publisher's job.

Donrey Media Group purchased the Register in 1973, which resulted in the newspaper beginning to update its printing process. Warren watched the paper progress from an 8-page flatbed printing press that printed off hotlead type to its current 24-page electronic

offset printing press with heated aluminum page plates, and from manual typewriters and linotype machines to video display terminals and computerized typesetters.

Warren helped celebrate the newspaper's 50th anniversary edition in 1940 and also its 100th anniversary edition in 1990. Throughout this time he has played a role in chronicling the news events in his town and county and in promoting projects that would benefit his community.

Over the years Warren has been active in many civic organizations—as a charter member of the Gainesville Optimist Club, a charter member of Scottish Rite Valley of Fort Worth, 32nd degree, and a life member of the Texas Circulation Managers Association. He also has been active in the PTA, Commander, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Little League baseball, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, Cooke County College Ex-Students Association, and Gainesville Shrine Club.

Warren credits his wife, Quade, for supporting him through good times and bad for 52 years—almost as long as he worked for the Register. He also gives much credit for his successful tenure to his associates on the newspaper. In 1993 he received the Sam C. Holloway Memorial Award from the North and East Texas Press Association and also received the Golden 50 Award from the Texas Press Association in commemoration of 50 years of service to journalism.

He and Quade have three children—Janice of Wharton, Donna of Sherman, and Max of Oklahoma City, and seven grandchildren—six boys and a girl, who will occupy some of his retirement time. He also plans to do some traveling and a little fishing and hunting along the way.

More importantly, Mr. Speaker, as he begins this new phase of his life, he can look back with satisfaction on a lifetime of accomplishments in his hometown of Gainesville. His efforts on behalf of his hometown newspaper and on behalf of his community will always be appreciated. As his friend and admirer for many years, I commend his many successes, his distinguished career, and his civic contributions. I join many other friends in Gainesville and in Cooke County who wish him well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote on final passage of H.R. 666, the Exclusionary Rule Reform Act. As a strong supporter of H.R. 666, had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the bill.

BEREUTER AMENDMENT TO H.R.

728

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to express his dissatisfaction with

the rule granted for consideration of H.R. 728. This rule placed a 10-hour time limit on debate on any amendments. According to the rule, preference was to be given to amendment preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Preference was also given to members of the Judiciary Committee, whether their amendments had been printed in the RECORD or not. Over 1 hour and 47 minutes were taken for votes, leaving many Members who are not members of the Judiciary Committee without an opportunity to offer their amendments. If the time for votes had not been included in the 10 hours for debate, many other Members would have been able to offer amendments.

Specifically, this Member tried throughout the day on Tuesday, February 14, to offer his amendment No. 22, which was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 13. A copy of the amendment follows:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 728, AS REPORTED,
OFFERED BY MR. BEREUTER OF NEBRASKA

Page 12, after line 7, insert the following:

"(10) the unit of local government will spend not more than 50 percent of the funds received under this title to purchase law enforcement equipment and hardware, including but not restricted to vehicles, machinery, communications equipment, and computer equipment, that assist law enforcement officials in reducing or preventing crime and improving public safety unless the Attorney General certifies that extraordinary and exigent circumstances exist that make the use of more than 50 percent of such funds for such purposes essential to the maintenance of public safety and good order in such unit of local government.

The Bereuter amendment was simple and straightforward. It would have prohibited the use of more than 50 percent of the grant for law enforcement equipment and hardware, including but not restricted to vehicles, machinery, communications equipment, and computer equipment. This amendment also had a waiver provision so that in extraordinary circumstances a local government may make a request to the Attorney General for an exemption from the 50-percent restriction.

The 50-percent restriction would be a very minimal requirement. It was not unreasonable in any way and would not have imposed a burden or hardship on local governments. It is interesting to note that a 1976 study of the LEAA grants indicates that the percentage of LEAA grants spent on equipment from 1969 to 1971 range from 39.2 to 22.2 percent. The Bereuter amendment was very generous perhaps to a fault, by limiting equipment expenditures to 50 percent.

The Bereuter amendment would have gone a long way to improve H.R. 728 by placing greater emphasis on funding for personnel and locally supported and locally effective crime programs. This amendment also provided some answer and some assurance to those concerned that there would be a decrease in the numbers of new cops on the street by ensuring that only half of the funds could be used for equipment and hardware. This restriction also provided some restraint against excesses by local governments.

The Schumer amendment accept in the Judiciary Committee would not have been affected by this amendment. The prohibition on the use of grant funds for tanks, limousines, planes, real estate, and yachts would have remained in place. Another Schumer amendment offered during Floor debate added the

prohibitions on the use of funds for consultants and for vehicles not intended for police use.

The last general block grant program to fight crime was the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration block grant program in the 1970's. There were many documented cases of outright abuse and waste of taxpayers' funds. During debate on H.R. 728, many examples were given and many comparisons were made to that now defunct program. LEAA was gratefully revised in 1979, and eventually eliminated during the Reagan administration in 1982.

This Member has first-hand knowledge of some of the excesses of the LEAA grants as a result of his service on the Nebraska State Crime Commission from 1969 to 1971. While there were many criticisms of the LEAA program, the source of the most flagrant abuses of Federal funds was the use of the LEAA grants for crime fighting equipment and hardware. For example, LEAA funds were used to purchase a tank in Louisiana, an airplane for the personal use of the Governor of Indiana, a \$2 million prototype that did not work, and \$1.3 million fingerprint computer never used in the 7 years it was owned by the State of Illinois.

In 1979, the House and Senate prohibited the use of grant funds for the purchase of equipment or hardware, except for information and telecommunications systems and bullet proof vests. Hardware and equipment could only be purchased if the purchase or payments are incurred as a incidental and necessary part of an of improvement program or project. This allowed an exception for necessary purchases but indeed it was a very wide loophole.

This Member's amendment to H.R. 728 would have allowed local communities to use no more than 50 percent of the grant for equipment and hardware; this limitation would have precluded the use of a disproportionate share of funds for equipment and hardware.

The Bereuter amendment was necessary to assist in avoiding the mistakes made during the existence of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. We should have learned those lessons before through the LEAA experience, after millions of taxpayer dollars were wasted. We have the power to establish a new grant program that effectively fights crime, is a formula that would reduce waste and abuse. This Member believes it is most unfortunate that this Member was not allowed to offer his amendment for a vote. It would have greatly improved the block grant program created by H.R. 728 and answered numerous arguments that personnel needs like cops on the beat and local attuned prevention programs would not be ignored or downgraded.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JERREL D. SMITH ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the contributions and work of Jerrel D. Smith of St. Louis, MO, on the occasion of his retirement.

Jerrel Smith, vice president—Environmental, Safety, and Health for the Union Electric Co. of St. Louis, MO, retired on January 31. He will assume a new role as environmental policy consultant to the senior management of the Union Electric Co.

In his 37 years of service to Union Electric Co., Mr. Smith has played an active role in assisting Federal, State, and local legislative and regulatory entities in establishing environmental protection. During his career, he has participated in the formation and implementation of many environmental laws. Of particular note was his work with us on the Clean Air Act, which will help us achieve reductions in air pollution in a way that achieves tough new standards in a cost-effective manner. This work will save ratepayers in eastern Missouri many millions of dollars.

The 104th Congress acknowledges the many achievements of Jerrel Smith. We thank him for his continuing contributions to the development of effective national policies—and wish him best of luck in his new endeavors.

GAO REPORT—FORMER SOVIET UNION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on February 7 the GAO issued Report GAO/NSIAD-95-10, entitled "Former Soviet Union: U.S. Bilateral Program Lacks Effective Coordination." As the report puts it:

[w]hile the Freedom Support Act gives the State Department Coordinator broad responsibility for U.S. bilateral programs with the Former Soviet Union . . . We found that, in practice, the Coordinator's role is much more limited. Other groups within the executive branch have equal or greater influence and authority over assistance to the FSU or function autonomously outside the Coordinator's purview.

A new Coordinator has now been named to replace Ambassador Simons. While his charter will be signed by the President instead of the National Security Advisor, and he will report directly to the Secretary of State instead of the Deputy Secretary, it is not clear that his legal authority has been broadened.

I believe the GAO report is evidence that the coordinator of aid to the former Soviet Union should be in the White House and should have authority over all agencies involved in assistance to the FSU. The text of the report's Results in Brief follows:

RESULTS IN BRIEF

This report points out that the coordination process has not always worked smoothly—as could be expected for an undertaking of this magnitude. Disputes have arisen between the Coordinator, USAID, and other federal agencies over the appropriateness of various projects. We have not judged the appropriateness of positions taken by various agencies in these disputes. Although the various parties agree that problems exist in the coordination process, there is no consensus as to how the coordination process should change. We are not making any recommendations in this report.

For fiscal years 1990 through 1993, 19 U.S. government agencies committed a total of \$10.1 billion for bilateral grants, donations, and credit programs to the FSU. During the

period, federal agencies obligated \$1 billion and spent \$434 million of the \$1.8 billion authorized by Congress for grant programs, obligated \$1.6 billion, and spent \$1.22 billion for the donation program, and made \$6.7 billion available for direct loans, guarantees, and insurance agreements.

The structure for coordinating and managing U.S. bilateral programs for the FSU starts with the National Security Council's Policy Steering Group chaired by the Deputy Secretary of State. This is the only place where all U.S. government policies and programs involving the FSU come together and where all agencies report. The National Security Council Directorate for Russian, Ukrainian, and Eurasian Affairs, which provides staff support to the Policy Steering Group, has itself played a coordinating role and was key in developing the U.S. package of assistance first presented at the 1993 Tokyo Economic Summit. The Policy Steering Group approved the package but has very limited involvement in grant and credit program implementation.

Pursuant to the Freedom Support Act, in May 1993, the President designated a Coordinator within the Department of State and charged him with (1) designing an overall assistance and economic cooperation strategy for the FSU; (2) ensuring program and policy coordination among agencies implementing the act; (3) pursuing coordination with other countries and international organizations with respect to assistance to the FSU; (4) ensuring proper management, implementation, and oversight by agencies responsible for assistance programs for the FSU; and (5) resolving policy and assistance program disputes among U.S. agencies participating in the assistance program. The Coordinator reports to the Deputy Secretary of State.

While the Freedom Support Act gives the State Department Coordinator broad responsibility for U.S. bilateral programs with the FSU—and calls on him to coordinate with other countries and international organizations on aid programs to the FSU—we found that, in practice, the Coordinator's role is much more limited. Other groups within the executive branch have equal or greater influence and authority over assistance to the FSU or function autonomously outside the Coordinator's purview. In addition, the Coordinator has limited or no authority to direct activities of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program or worldwide programs with the FSU components, such as those of the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and Department of Agriculture, and thus has no way of ensuring that all programs for the FSU complement one another.

The only bilateral program wholly within the Coordinator's purview is the program funded by the Freedom Support Act. All agencies, even those with programs that are not under the purview of the Coordinator, generally report on their activities in the FSU to the Assistance Coordination Group, which the Coordinator chairs. However, the Group is not a decision-making body but is essentially a forum for sharing information and giving greater transparency to the program.

Although the Coordinator has issued strategy papers on assistance to and economic cooperation with the FSU and Russia, these documents focus primarily on technical assistance. They do not develop a clearly articulated strategy for achieving the overarching goals of the Freedom Support Act or for helping the countries of the FSU achieve their reform objectives. For example, the strategy papers do not discuss what role programs of the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, or the Department of Defense will play in achieving U.S. objectives in the FSU.

Other participants involved with U.S. assistance to the FSU have at times resisted, hindered, or overruled the Coordinator's efforts to develop a coherent and comprehensive assistance program for the FSU. These include Cabinet and other agencies, the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission and Congress through congressional earmarks. Regardless of the merits of individual cases, the numerous efforts to work outside the coordination process dilutes the Coordinator's ability to coordinate the broad range of the bilateral program and to develop a strategy that covers the full scope of U.S. economic cooperation activities. (See apps. I and II for further information on the coordination structure and process.)

The Coordinator's role has been further complicated by the existence of serious disagreement between agencies over various aspects of the program. USAID, a primary implementing agency for Freedom Support Act programs, has been involved in numerous disputes with other government agencies over money and policy.

Agencies complained that USAID often attempted to hinder their participation in the program despite the Coordinator's instructions, would not cooperate with them, and often ignored or overlooked experience other government agencies had with the issues at hand.

USAID officials disagreed with this characterization. They said that other agencies often want to use Freedom Support Act assistance funds for purposes that are not consistent with priorities USAID believes are appropriate. USAID believes it is responsible for maintaining accountability over the program; however, USAID officials said that sometimes other agencies do not understand USAID's accountability requirements.

According to an official at the Coordinator's Office, disputes between USAID and other agencies have required the Coordinator's Office to spend an excessive amount of time dealing with high-level political battles over small amounts of money instead of spending time developing program goals and objectives. (See app. III for information on implementation problems and app. IV for the status of program obligations and expenditures.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 728) to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 728, the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act. This legislation represents the final piece of the Taking Back Our Streets Act, 1 of the 10 points of the Republican Contract With America. Passage of today's bill marks the completion of this important legislation, and continues our efforts to radically rejuvenate our Nation's fight against crime.

Today's legislation replaces major portions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which set up a variety of

categorical grants and programs intended to ameliorate poverty and prevent crime. Instead, the present bill establishes block grants to help units of local government improve public safety. Use of the funds can include, but is not limited to, hiring, training, and equipping law enforcement officers and support personnel; enhancing school security, and establishing crime prevention programs involving law enforcement officials. The grant money must not supplant State or local funds, but unlike last years legislation, the States and local governments are not required to provide matching funds.

H.R. 728 authorizes \$10 billion for law enforcement block grants over 5 years, with \$2 billion to be distributed in each of fiscal year 1996 through 2000, and it specifies criteria for eligibility and distribution of the grants. In contrast to the 1994 Crime Control Act, H.R. 728 allows localities greater flexibility in responding to their own crime problems.

Mr. Speaker, statistics paint a grim picture, illustrating clearly that the United States has failed to get a handle on its growing crime problem. According to the FBI, the rate of violent crime in the United States is worse than in any other Western developed country, with a murder occurring every 21 minutes, a rape every 5 minutes, a robbery every 46 seconds, and an aggravated assault every 29 seconds. Violent crime or property crime victimizes one in four U.S. households. Every year, nearly 5 million people are victims of murder, rape, robbery, or assault, and 19 million Americans fall victim to theft, burglary, or arson. Juvenile crime increased by 60 percent between 1981 and 1990, compared to an increase of 5 percent among adults, and the number of inmates convicted of drug offenses rose 14 percent from 1983 to 1989. On all fronts, the problem has become epidemic.

This crime crisis is particularly severe among minorities and the poor. The U.S. homicide rate for black males between the ages of 15 and 24 is 283 times that of males homicide rates in 17 other nations. Homicide is now the leading cause of death for blacks aged 15 to 34. One expert has estimated that a 20-year-old black male stands a greater chance of being murdered on the streets than a soldier in World War II stood of dying in combat.

These figures are frightening, and proof positive that the current approach to battling this epidemic is a dismal failure. Last year's crime bill did little to address the fundamental crime problem in our country. Relying on expensive "Great Societiesque" programs, the bill attempted to do what all other big government social programs have failed to do; make individuals responsible for their actions and instill a sense of right and wrong in those with a propensity to commit a crime.

Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming incidence of crime occurs within State and local jurisdictions, so State and local authorities bear the primary responsibility for combating this mounting crisis. They need help and support from the Federal Government, but not mandated prevention programs. The best thing the Federal Government can do is to try to assist State and local crime-fighters without getting in their way. This legislation will go along way toward that goal and I urge its support.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA: SAFEST CITY U.S.A.

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, the great State of California has seen a series of unparalleled disasters, both natural, manmade, and economic. These have included earthquakes, floods, fires, civil unrest, and even bankruptcy. Even my own constituency in Orange County has been dramatically affected by recent floods and economic reversals. All of this has led to the impression that the State and the county's once great image of prosperity and a high quality of life has diminished.

Despite all of this, I am pleased to report that my home town of Huntington Beach was recently honored as America's "Safest City." The Morgan Quitno Publishing House of Lawrence, KS, in its book "City Crime Rankings" looked at the 100 largest cities in America and discovered that Huntington Beach was the safest place to live. It is with great pride and honor that I commend and applaud each and every citizen and employee in the city of Huntington Beach for their efforts at crime reduction. We are all aware that no one person or event could ever be singled out as a deciding factor in receiving such an award. It takes the patience and commitment of everyone within the community.

For several years, now, the city of Huntington Beach has progressed in exciting and new directions. The advent of Community Oriented Policing, downtown redevelopment, and many other progressive concepts have helped to insure a low crime rate and high quality of life.

Congratulations to Huntington Beach for your efforts! It is nice to have factual verification of what I have known all along, that the Orange County and Huntington Beach area is a great place to live and work.

The police department in Huntington Beach is obviously one of the finest in the Nation. Also important is that the community likes and supports their police and consider law enforcement every citizen's job. So the city, the police, and the people of Huntington Beach have every reason to be proud of their designation as the country's safest city.

1994 TOP 10 LIST OF INSURANCE FRAUD

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following top 10 list of insurance fraud to my colleagues. However, before I proceed, I would like to thank the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud for their hard work and unwavering dedication in bringing insurance fraud to the public's attention.

As a State senator and cochair of the Ohio Insurance Fraud Task Force, I was active in fighting fraud in Ohio. Insurance fraud cost American consumers more than \$68 billion last year. That's more than \$800 a year out of each family's pockets in higher insurance premiums.

In order to give my colleagues a better understanding of the scope and breadth of insurance fraud, I submit the following "1994 Top Ten" list of insurance fraud cases in the United States.

1994 TOP 10 LIST OF INSURANCE FRAUD

1. *Stable Slayings.* Hired killers destroyed an unknown number of show horses. Owners collected on insurance policies which usually covered a horse for more than it was worth—\$25,000 and up. The scheme had been going on for decades, and some top names in the horse world are alleged to be involved. Twenty-three people were indicted in Chicago in July for their roles: 17 pled guilty, three were jailed and fined, and six await trial.

2. *Minus One.* Dr. John Rende, a 38 year-old Florida dentist, agreed to allow two brothers, Kenneth and Robert Alberton, to cut off a finger with an axe and claim it was an accident. He collected a \$1.3 million lump sum settlement through one brother's homeowner policy. He also filed under his practice's disability policy. Rende used some of the money to buy a boat he named "Minus One." Rende and the Albertons pled guilty. All are in jail and under orders to make restitution. Mary Rende, John's wife, is expected to plead guilty soon.

3. *An Empire of Scams.* William Loeb set up a phony labor union to sell health insurance from Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield in 1988. When Empire terminated the insurance contract two years later, the union moved the policies to bogus insurers. More than 8,000 consumers lost \$43 million in premiums on worthless policies. Total unpaid claims could be as much as \$24 million. Insurers for more than 600 agents named as defendants in the case have agreed to pay out more than \$8 million to settle unpaid claims. More settlements may come in March. Loeb is serving seven years in jail.

4. *Coker's Coveted.* Stephen D. Coker is on the run following his September indictment in Alabama on 35 fraud-related counts. He's accused of siphoning at least \$30 million in premiums, passing them through a network of offshore insurers and reinsurers. Coker's accused of looting a British Virgin Islands insurer via a sham reinsurance agreement, filing false financial statements with regulators, selling policies on behalf of bogus insurance companies run by the late fraud artist Alan Teale, and reinsuring several of Teale's own sham operations, taking in at least another \$4 million.

5. *The Eye's on Him.* Dr. Jeffrey J. Rutgard, a San Diego eye surgeon, was indicted in March on 217 counts alleging he bilked Medicare and private insurers out of millions of dollars. He allegedly performed unnecessary operations on mostly elderly patients who were often unable to give informed consent. He was paid \$20.8 million over five years.

6. *A Blue Bel-Aire.* Arthur Blumeyer III was convicted of 27 counts of conspiracy, money laundering and fraud in February. Blumeyer was accused of using St. Louis based Bel-Aire Insurance Co. to bilk policy holders out of about \$43.5 million over six years. He pocketed at least \$4.9 million. Blumeyer's conviction was overturned on a technicality and he's currently in the insurance business awaiting a new trial.

7. *Gypsy Truckers.* Ronnie Lee Johnson of Fort Myers, Florida, pled guilty to two felonies for his role in a multi-state insurance fraud case involving the diversion of at least \$7 million in premiums. The scammers obtained minimal insurance policies by misrepresenting the firms as small ones with only a handful of trucks. The operators then charged hundreds of unwary independent truckers as much as \$5,000 a year to use fraudulently obtained liability insurance.

Johnson currently is serving a 46 month prison term and cooperating with a expanded investigation.

8. *Senior Swindlers.* Retired Floridians William and Phyllis Lenahan were convicted of conning workers' compensation and physicians' malpractice insurance for \$3 million. William claimed surgery for a work-related back injury was botched, leaving him totally dependent on his wife. In an investigation initiated and paid for by the surgeon, William was videotaped dancing, among other activities. The two each were sentenced to seven year prison terms and ordered in June to pay \$1.6 million in restitution.

9. *Chiropractic Couple.* A Boston chiropractor, Dr. Alan Rosenthal, and his wife, Caterina, were charged with 36 counts as part of a scheme worth an estimated \$2 million. They allegedly made false or inflated claims, subjected clients to unnecessary tests, required a minimum number of visits, and engaged in other conduct. Dr. Rosenthal and his wife's trial is scheduled for February 13 in federal court.

10. *The Atlanta 57 and Counting.* Georgia officials in September arrested 57 people in two counties on 258 counts of insurance fraud. Included in the arrests were two "major runners" (those who refer patients in staged accidents) and a chiropractor. At least 150 false or inflated claims were filed with 15 insurers and costs more than \$1 million. Officials are continuing the investigation and more arrests are expected.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 97TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTLESHIP U.S.S. "MAINE" AND RECOGNITION OF THE CREATION OF THE U.S.S. BATTLESHIP "MAINE" CENTENNIAL COMMISSION IN KEY WEST, FL

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that my colleagues in the House join me in commemorating the 97th anniversary of the destruction of the battleship U.S.S. *Maine* in Havana Harbor, Cuba, on this day, February 15, 1898.

Today in the city of Key West, FL, a prominent group of citizens has gathered to announce the formation of the U.S.S. Battleship *Maine* Centennial Commission. They are meeting at the historic Key West Custom House where on the second floor a naval court of inquiry convened by President William McKinley met to hear testimony from all the survivors, officers and crew, of the U.S.S. *Maine*, on several occasions in March 1898.

The centennial commission, under the sponsorship of the Key West Art & Historical Society, and Richard Warren, chairman, City Commissioner Joseph Pais, vice chair, and Radm. Ret. Nick Gee, vice chair, wish to call to the attention of all Americans the importance of commemorating the 100th anniversary of this tragic event that destroyed the proud battleship, that killed 260 crew and officers out of 350, and that propelled this great Nation into a war with Spain to the cry of "Remember the *Maine*." This war, the Spanish-American War, that "splendid little war," would lead to the freedom of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the island of Cuba.

Today in Key West, this group of citizens prepares to honor the men of the *Maine* who died without the ability to defend themselves in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898. They will honor that great steel battleship that had celebrated Christmas of 1897 in Key West Harbor and been ready to sail forth to Cuba on January 24, 1898, to assist, if necessary, Americans in the city on Havana, Cuba. These citizens will proudly remember the *Maine* and all of the great naval vessels that have visited the port of Key West and the near waters. Today they will recall the great Cuban patriots that gathered in Key West throughout the 1890's in the long struggle to cast off the yoke of Spanish tyranny that had laid waste to Cuba. Key West will remember those days in which journalists, war correspondents, Members of Congress, and military leaders strode to the dusty streets following the story that war always unfolds. These were people like Frederic Remington, Robley D. Evans, Stephen Crane, Randolph Hearst, Richard Harding Davis, Admirals Sampson and Schley, and Clara Barton of the Red Cross.

Presidents Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter have, thus far, joined me as honorary members of the U.S.S. *Maine* Centennial Commission. During the next several months the commission will be seeking members from throughout the United States, the great State of Florida, and that little bit of paradise called Key West. I call on all of us here assembled to join Key West and the centennial commission in recognizing their proud efforts. And, together, let us all remember that battleship U.S.S. *Maine* and her crew.

FACTS CONGRESS SHOULD NOT IGNORE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, when the Congress acts on factual information, it usually does a pretty good job.

Here are some facts which Congress would be ill-advised to ignore.

CHARITIES CANNOT FILL THE GAP THAT SUBSTANTIAL CUTS IN FEDERAL FUNDING OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS WOULD CREATE

We, the 116 undersigned organizations, urge you to consider the following facts carefully and fully before taking any actions that would make charitable organizations responsible for filling the gap that substantial cuts in federal funding of social programs would inevitably cause.

Independent Sector is a national coalition founded 15 years ago, comprised of over 800 voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporate-giving offices with national interest and impact in philanthropy and voluntary action.

We are deeply concerned about suggestions, originating in Congress, that charities fund a substantial share of some of the social programs now financed by the Federal government.

While we would welcome additional tax incentives to stimulate private giving, the increase in gifts they would generate—even by the rosier projections—would do precious little to offset huge cuts being suggested in the funding of social programs.

SPENDING BY CHARITIES ON SOCIAL PROGRAMS IS ONLY A FRACTION OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Government spending on social welfare programs at the federal, state, and local levels totals about \$950 billion a year. Charities as a whole—excluding only churches—spend approximately three-eighths the sum of government outlays: about \$360 billion.

Since the 1960s, charities and government agencies have often worked as partners in addressing critical social needs. In fact, charities receive roughly 30 percent of their revenues—about \$105 billion—from government sources.

If governments were suddenly to stop their funding of social programs through nonprofit charities, the \$105 billion cutback would amount to less than one-eighth of total government spending of \$950 billion. But if the charities as a result were forced to cut their budgets by \$105 billion, it would amount to a drastic nearly one-third reduction in their spending.

Alongside the 30 percent of total revenues that charities receive from government, they receive only 22 percent—about \$80 billion—from private contributions. To offset the loss of all their government funding, the charities would have to increase private gifts to 230 percent of present levels. To offset the loss of half their government funding—\$52 billion—they would have to increase giving to 165 percent of present levels.

Assuming that government agencies slashed their budgets for direct funding of social programs as well as their \$105 billion of indirect funding through charities, the charities would be further burdened in trying to aid former recipients of those direct government services.

CHARITIES WILL NOT BE ABLE TO REPLACE LOST FEDERAL REVENUE AND MEET NEW NEEDS

As for increasing private giving through tax incentives, one major proposal—to restore the charitable deduction for non-itemizing taxpayers—is expected to increase individuals giving by only about \$3 billion a year, or less than 5 percent.

Recent trends in charitable giving offer little basis for optimism. Government reports tell us that individual giving from 1963 to 1993 rose an average 2.4 percent, or \$2.6 billion, a year after inflation. But between 1988 and 1993 the average annual increase was only 1.2 percent. Including contributions by foundations and corporations and individual bequests as well as gifts of living individuals, the average increase between 1988 and 1993 was still only 1.2 percent.

While the percentage of American households giving to charity has remained steady over the years at close to 75 percent, average household contributions dropped between 1989 and 1993 by a disturbing 23 percent after inflation. Likely reasons were worries about the national economy and personal financial security.

Private foundations, which mostly make grants from their endowment incomes, provide about \$10 billion a year to charitable purposes—a relatively small portion of total charity revenues. Moreover, foundations tend to use grants as risk capital to underwrite innovations rather than for general operating purposes. Many must limit their funding to special types of projects.

HIGHER FEES AND DUES WILL PUT CHARITABLE SERVICES BEYOND THE REACH OF THOSE THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO SERVE

Charities receive about 40 percent of their revenues—double what they get from private giving and one-third more than they get from government—through dues, fees, and other charges. Relentlessly rising costs and dwindling government revenues have forced many charities to charge more for services, or start charging for formerly free services.

Charities cannot increase their charges above certain levels, however, without putting their services beyond reach of the very people whose needs they serve. Moreover, in some sectors at least, efforts to begin or expand the sale of related goods and services may encounter complaints from for-profit suppliers claiming unfair competition.

IN SUMMARY

Certainly, charities and their donors will do whatever they possibly can to increase gift revenues and services to compensate for reduced government spending.

But we can only do so much. We cannot begin to do it all.

These are facts of life. We, the undersigned organizations, urge you to take these facts carefully and fully into account in your deliberations, decisions, and votes.

American Arts Alliance, American Association of Museums, American Cancer Society, American Foundation for Vision Awareness, The American Indian College Fund, American Jewish Congress, American Lung Association, American Social Health Association, American Symphony Orchestra League, American Tinnitus Association.

Arrow, Incorporated, Arthritis Foundation, Association for Healthcare Philanthropy, Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, Battle Creek Community Foundation, The Boston Foundation, Otto Bremer Foundation, California Association of Nonprofits, Camp Berea, Inc., Camp Fire Boys and Girls.

Cancer Care, Inc., CARIE (Coalition of Advocates for the Rights of the Infirm Elderly), Catholic Health Association, Catholic Social Service—Kansas City, KS, Center for Applied Linguistics, Center for Community Change, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Children's Aid International, Church Women United, The Community Foundation Serving Coastal, S.C.

Compeer Inc., Compton Foundation, Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Dance/USA, Direction Center, Grand Rapids, MI, Donors Forum of Chicago, Epilepsy Foundation of America, Eureka Communities, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Maurice Falk Medical Fund.

Families International, General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, General Federation of Women's Clubs, General Services Foundation, Girls Scouts of the USA, Greater Worcester Community Foundation, Alan Guttmacher Institute, Holland Home, Grand Rapids, MI, Hudson—Webber Foundation, Illinois Association of Non-Profit Organizations.

Illinois Literacy Resource Development Center, InterAction, International Primate Protection League, Jewish Community Centers Association of North America, Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund, Albert Kundstadter Family Foundation, Lakeshore Lung Society, Laubach Literacy, Leukemia Society of America.

March of Dimes, Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations, Mental Health Association in Texas, Mercy Medical Airlift, Metropolitan Association for Philanthropy, Minnesota Community College System, Nagle & Associates, National AIDS Fund, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, National Association for Visually Handicapped.

National Association of Homes and Services For Children, National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, National Benevolent Association, National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Churches of Christ in USA, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council

of Nonprofit Associations, National Easter Seal Society.

National Humanities Alliance, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Neighborhood Coalition, National Resource Defense Council, National Society of Fund Raising Executives, National Wildlife Federation, National Women's Law Center, Native American Rights Fund, NC Center for Nonprofits, New York Regional Association of Grantmakers.

Noble Centers, Inc., Nokomis Foundation, OMB Watch, OPERA America, Options for Independence, The Park Ridge Center for the Study of Health, Faith, and Ethics, People's Place—Milford, DE, The Pittsburgh Foundation, Recording for the Blind, Inc., Research! America.

School for Field Studies, Second Harvest, Stepping Stones-Morgantown, WV, Theatre Communications Group, The Union Institute, United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society, United Way of Michigan, Warren Village, The Wesleyan Church, Wichita Industries and Services for the Blind.

Women's College Coalition, World Emergency Relief, YMCA of the USA, YWCA of Chemung County, Elmira, NY, YWCA of the USA.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in recognition of the 75th anniversary of one of this Nation's most unique and venerable political institutions—the League of Women Voters. Founded in 1920, 6 months prior to passage of the 19th amendment, the League of Women Voters is dedicated to furthering the active and informed participation by citizens in the democratic process.

Today, the League of Women Voters boasts more than 1,100 chapters and 150,000 members, men and women. The hallmark of this nonpartisan organization, which does not support political parties or their candidates, is its grassroots approach to action. Official policy positions advocated by the league are based upon the collective ideas and opinions of its members. In addition, individual chapters consistently put forward innovative community-based strategies to encourage citizen participation at the local level.

As we look back on many of the most important legislative accomplishments of the past 75 years, it is clear that the involvement of the League of Women Voters has had a lasting impact. Individuals such as Eleanor Roosevelt, who was a very active member of the New York League, have fought on countless occasions for the enactment of measures to improve working conditions for the American worker; ensure that our children are well fed and properly educated; guarantee equal rights for all; strengthen our health care system; and protect our environment for this and future generations.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues in honoring this exceptional organization committed to responsible citizenship. By encouraging the enlightened debate of vital national, State, and local issues, the League of Women Voters has contributed greatly to the representative system of government envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1995

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 1995. This is the same legislation that I introduced in the 103d Congress as H.R. 784.

Energy experts across the Nation recognize conservation as the most environmentally responsible and cost-effective source of energy available today. Under the direction of the Northwest Power Planning Council, the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana are committed to achieving 1,500 megawatts of energy conservation over the next decade. This effort will save enough energy to meet the electricity demands of a city half again as large as Seattle.

This legislation will overturn the Internal Revenue Service practice that discourages private utilities from pursuing the kind of effective conservation programs that are vital to the Nation's energy future. Longstanding IRS policy has allowed electric and gas utilities to deduct from their tax liabilities the costs of their energy conservation programs in the year incurred. However, the Service has begun to pressure private utilities to spread these deductions over a period of several years. The Puget Sound Power & Light Co. estimates that this could reduce its annual conservation expenditures by up to 10 percent. That amount is equivalent to the loss of electricity conserved when 4,500 homes participate in the company's residential weatherization program.

I want to emphasize that this legislation is nothing more than an affirmation of longstanding tax policy, and a rejection of the Service's recent attempts to modify it. Utilities have deducted conservation expenditures in the current year since the beginning of these programs in the 1960's. As recently as 1991, the IRS acknowledged in a technical memorandum that conservation expenditures are, in fact, allowable as a current deduction.

Investor owned utilities are the key to the success of conservation programs across the country. Of the 1,500 megawatts of energy savings the Pacific Northwest has committed to achieve in this decade, over half of that will come from private utilities. I am committed to supporting these companies in this important effort, and this legislation is a vital first step.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing revenue neutral legislation to reinstate the exclusion from gross income of Contributions In Aid of Construction—known as CIAC—to a water or wastewater utility. Joining me as original co-sponsors are Representatives ROBERT MATSUI, RICHARD NEAL, ANDY JACOBS, and WILLIAM JEFFERSON.

Utilities are capital intensive industries. Historically, they have received the capital for the construction of a utility extension directly from new customers—typically through the developer or small municipality. The customer contributes this property, or a cash equivalent, equaling the cost of the extension to the utility. In this manner, existing customers will not face rate increases every time the utility gains new customers.

Prior to enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, CIAC were not included in the gross income of an investor-owned utility and therefore were not subject to Federal income tax. On the other hand, utilities could not take tax depreciation or investment tax credits on CIAC.

The 1986 act repealed Internal Revenue Code section 118(b) and thus forced utilities to include CIAC in gross income and pay Federal income tax on them. Removing the exclusion from gross income of CIAC was intended as a tax on utilities. In practice and by regulation in most States, the CIAC tax is not a tax on utilities, but a tax on utility customers, primarily developers, home buyers, small municipalities, and even the Federal Government.

State utility regulatory bodies, referred to as PUC's, generally require utilities to pass tax costs onto their customers. This is done in one of two ways. The most common approach is to require the new customer to pay the cost of the tax, plus the tax on the tax known as the gross-up. Depending on the State, a gross-up can add as much as 70 percent to a customer's cost of the contribution. Alternatively, the PUC's may allow the utility to recover the tax cost over a period of time from the new rate base.

Whichever method is chosen, utilities do not pay the tax, they pass it on. But passing the tax on has detrimental effects, not only on the utility's ability to bring in new business, but on the environment and—most significantly—on the price of new housing.

A developer ultimately will pass the cost of the CIAC and the gross-up on to the new home buyer. The National Association of Home Builders has estimated that the CIAC tax can increase the cost of new housing by as much as \$2,000 per unit. This additional cost is enough to end the dream of homeownership for a young couple.

The CIAC tax also has some important environmental effects. New customers can avoid paying the CIAC tax by building their own independent water systems. This leads to a proliferation of systems that may not have the financial, technical, or managerial ability to comply with the rigorous requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Such systems are referred to as nonviable. According to the EPA, in fiscal year 1990, over 90 percent of the violations of Safe Drinking Water Act were made by systems serving fewer than 3,300 individuals. By encouraging the proliferation of nonviable systems, the CIAC tax frustrates the environmental policy goal of consolidating these systems into exiting, professionally managed systems.

Mr. Speaker, repeal of the tax on CIAC for water and wastewater utilities will have a noticeable effect on both housing prices and environmental policy. It is supported by the National Association of Water Companies, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, and the National Association of

Home Builders. I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this important legislation.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BATTLE OF IWO JIMA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues the upcoming 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Iwo Jima.

Fifty years ago this month, our American Marines from the Third, Fourth, and Fifth United States Marine Divisions courageously battled in a struggle which lasted 30 days, to capture the Japanese occupied island of Iwo Jima. With over 25,000 American casualties, including over 6,000 killed, the Battle of Iwo Jima was one of the bloodiest battles in all of American history. This Pacific island later provided bases for fighter support for raids over Japan, as well as an emergency landing field for damaged aircraft. It was planned that Iwo Jima would be used as a major launching facility for the Allied invasion of Japan. The invasion, of course, never took place because the atomic bomb brought about a rapid surrender of Japan prior to any invasion being necessary.

However, I can attest from my own personal experience that the capture of Iwo Jima, although extremely dear, resulted in the saving of countless American lives and hastened the end of the war.

Joe Rosenthal's Pulitzer Prize winning photograph of five men raising the American flag on Suribachi summarizes the spirit of the battle. Some authorities believe that this is the most duplicated photograph in all of history. In the classic words of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz: "Uncommon Valor Was a Common Virtue".

As a World War II staff sergeant stationed at Guam, I flew many missions over Tokyo. On several of these missions our aircraft was hit by enemy fire. We were forced on several occasions to make emergency landings, and were extremely grateful that the base on Iwo Jima was available to use. If these courageous Marines had not captured this island from Japan, myself and thousands of other American Marines would not have survived.

The capture of Iwo Jima made it possible for the United States to successfully protect bombers flying from Saipan, Tinian, Guam and other points to Japan. The airfields at Iwo Jima provided an important emergency landing field for 2,251 damaged Superforts carrying 24,761 crewmen. Thousands of American veterans, including myself, owe our lives to those who courageously captured the island of Iwo Jima.

Few battles in our history have captured the imagination of the public as has Iwo Jima. Immortalized in movies, novels, and other productions, all Americans are well aware that the name of Iwo Jima is emblazoned forever in the pantheon of glory. Unfortunately, few Americans are aware of why the courage of the Iwo Jima heroes was so significant to all of us.

It is in the spirit of gratitude and patriotism, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to call to the at-

ention of my colleagues a Reunion of Honor for the 50th Anniversary of Iwo Jima. The reunion will take place March 10–16, 1995. The surviving veterans of Iwo Jima, among the greatest heroes in our history, will be returning to Iwo Jima, Guam, and Saipan.

Mr. Speaker, this is an appropriate time to salute the brave dedicated men who fought in the Battle of Iwo Jima.

OPEN FOREIGN CAPITAL MARKETS
TO U.S. AIRLINES

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, during the three previous Congresses I served as the ranking member of the Aviation Subcommittee. While in that role it became very clear to me that U.S. carriers had tremendous difficulty raising capital to sustain their operations as well as meeting the high cost of acquiring expensive new equipment. Over the past 5 years the commercial air carrier industry has lost \$12.5 billion. That number far exceeds all profits earned by the industry since the Wright Brothers first flew.

High taxes, fare wars, burdensome regulations have all taken their toll. A lingering aftereffect of this bloodletting has been an inability on the part of most carriers to attract new capital. One of the biggest problems now facing the airlines is the dearth of available capital. This is a capital intensive industry. One step we can take to help assure their future is to address this capital crisis.

Under current law, foreign investors cannot hold more than a 25 percent stake in the voting stock of a U.S. carrier. The bill I am introducing today would be more favorable to foreign investment while retaining enough discretion with the Secretary of Transportation so that deals that were clearly not in the public interest could still be blocked.

Under my bill, foreign investments below the current 25 percent threshold could continue as before without restriction. Investments above 25 percent would be permitted as long as: first, the key officers and two-thirds of the airline's board of directors would still be U.S. citizens; second, U.S. citizens would still control at least 51 percent of the airline's stock; and third, the Secretary found that the investment would be in the public interest.

The first two requirements are objective standards that should be easy to apply in specific cases and would give some assurance of continued U.S. control. The third requirement, the public interest test, is intended to give continued discretion to the DOT Secretary.

In applying the public interest test, the Secretary is directed to consider seven factors. No one factor is meant to be an absolute bar to the transaction. Rather, the Secretary is to give the proper weight to each factor in each individual case in deciding whether the deal should be consummated.

Under the bill, the Secretary would be expected to look favorably upon an investment that would help a weak carrier survive and effectively compete, that would help preserve U.S. jobs, or that would enhance domestic or international competition.

In addition, the Secretary would consider whether the foreign country would allow a similar investment in one of its airlines. If so, that would be a plus. On the other hand, if the foreign investor was controlled or subsidized by a foreign government, that would be a minus as it could tend to distort competition.

Another factor the Secretary must consider is the issue of foreign control. I share the desire of many of my colleagues to prevent our airlines from falling under the control of foreign nationals. But I am also mindful that a recent GAO report indicated that continuing the current control restrictions would discourage foreign investment and limit the benefits that might otherwise be achieved by this legislation. The issue of foreign control would be one factor among the others mentioned for the Secretary to consider.

The final factor for DOT to consider would be whether the foreign investor's home country has a procompetitive bilateral with the United States. While this is clearly important, it should not be the controlling factor as it seems to have been in recent transactions. Proponents of open skies should keep in mind that more liberal foreign investment rules may be the best way to achieve their goal. Only when the nationality lines of carriers are blurred so that it is not clear which nation is benefiting from a negotiation will some of the protectionist countries be willing to remove their aviation trade barriers and allow free competition on international routes.

In evaluating these factors, the bill gives the Secretary 90 days. A time limit is important so that investors do not have to deal with the uncertainties of Government approved for an unreasonable length of time.

The issue of national security has also been raised with respect to foreign investment. Clearly we do not want an enemy of the United States taking control of one of our airlines. Moreover, our experience with Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm demonstrated that U.S. carriers play an important role by ferrying troops and supplies to a war zone under the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) program. It is important that the viability of this program be preserved.

My bill would address the national security issue by giving the President 30 days to review a DOT-approved foreign investment. The President could disapprove an investment only on national security grounds such as a transaction that would undermine the CRAF program. Limiting the President's authority in this way is similar to his role in the awarding of international routes under section 801 of the Federal Aviation Act. This portion of my bill is patterned after that provision.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware that there are airlines who would like to close the door on foreign investment. Some have already themselves taken advantage of that source of capital and would now deny it to others. Others can still access the U.S. capital markets and would probably be just as happy to see their competitors wither and die.

But I believe they are being short-sighted. The airline industry is becoming increasingly global. I do not think an arbitrary 25 percent limit on foreign investment in U.S. carriers any longer makes sense in a worldwide economy where capital flows freely across borders.

Moreover, it should be noted that foreign investment is nothing new in the airline industry. Several foreign airlines now have substantial financial stakes in U.S. airlines. In addition,

there are foreign banks, leasing companies, and other entities that hold debt obligations or other financial interests in our airlines. In some cases, these interests may be substantial. So we have already crossed the bridge on the foreign investment issue. Now it is time to raise the artificial limit on foreign investments in U.S. airline voting stock so that capital can more freely flow to U.S. airlines.

Accordingly, I am pleased to introduce this bill that would allow foreign investment in airlines up to 49 percent. Perhaps some day we can go further. For now I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS OF 1995

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, with several of my colleagues, I introduce the Clean Water Amendments of 1995.

The bill is based on last year's draft legislation known as the bipartisan alternative. As many of you know, a large coalition of Members of the Public Works and Transportation Committee developed this alternative in response to other Clean Water Act proposals that were either unnecessary or unnecessarily prescriptive. We worked closely with State and local officials and the regulated community to develop the alternative bill.

Original cosponsors of today's bill include some of the key supporters of the bipartisan alternative. We envision adding many more cosponsors after the bill's introduction and after our series of hearings with the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Let me emphasize the legislation to be introduced today is only a starting point. It does not represent extensive negotiation among or input from all the key interests to reflect new developments or positions since circulation of the bipartisan alternative last year. Nor is it meant to frame the debate in such a way as to prevent other issues or initiatives from arising. Instead, its purpose is merely to start the debate and to focus testimony and input from Members and interests over the coming weeks.

For example, we anticipate significant revisions to the bill's provisions on unfunded mandates, risk assessment, and cost benefit analysis. We developed these provisions before circulation of the Contract With America, H.R. 5, and other proposals pending in Congress. We will certainly want to revisit some of these issues to reflect more current thinking.

We also anticipate significant revisions to last year's provisions on nonpoint source pollution and stormwater. In fact, Mr. Speaker, some of the provisions could be viewed as unfunded or unfunded mandates. We plan to review more comprehensive proposals to overhaul the programs, remove redtape and unnecessary requirements, and increase flexibility for State and local governments.

With regard to wetlands, we have followed the same approach as in last year's bipartisan alternative: Include as a separate title provisions from H.R. 1330, the Comprehensive Wetlands Conservation and Management Act.

This, too, is not meant as the final, consensus approach. We anticipate debate over various alternative approaches and revisions. However, we do not expect meaningful debate over the bill's underlying premise: The current section 404 wetlands program is broken and needs to be fixed.

We also anticipate new proposals and initiatives in other areas. For example, we want to maximize flexibility for State and local governments, minimize Federal redtape and command-and-control regulations, and pursue market-based and risk-based approaches to efficient and effective water quality measures. Innovative technologies and pollution prevention efforts, as well as nonregulatory approaches to watershed planning and protection, also offer great promise.

In the area of funding, we expect various proposals and revisions. We all know the value of clean water and the public and private costs in not having it. We also know the Federal Government has an important role in providing and maintaining this Nation's clean and safe drinking water infrastructure. What we don't know at this point is how best to meet those needs when Federal fiscal constraints are greater than ever before. We hope today's bill will serve as a starting point to identify answers in the end.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and to become actively involved in the debate. Congress needs to renew and reform the Clean Water Act this year. The Clean Water Amendments of 1995 will get us started. Let me reiterate again, however, that we are not embracing any particular provisions in the bill. We are simply using today's bill as a starting point. All reasonable suggestions and revisions, both large and small, are on the table for consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF HOME OFFICE DEDUCTION LEGISLATION

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to restore the home office deduction for taxpayers who work out of their homes. I am pleased to note that this measure is included in the Republican Contract With America and, additionally, has been introduced in the other body of Senator ORRIN HATCH—S. 327.

This legislation is made necessary by a 1993 Supreme Court decision, *Commissioner v. Soliman* (113 S.Ct. 701), that greatly reduced the availability of the deduction. Previously, home office expenses were deductible if the space in the home was devoted to the "sole and exclusive use" of the office; the taxpayer used no other office of business; and, the business generated enough income to cover the deduction. The Court, in effect, added two additional conditions: the customers of the home-based business must physically visit the home office, and the business revenue must be produced within the home office itself.

Clearly, these requirements are excessive and prior law must be reinstated and clarified.

I believe today's bill helps achieve that goal and I look forward to prompt approval of this measure in the Committee on Ways and Means.

150 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, February 18, 1995 marks the 150th Annual Greenport Fire Department Celebration. Eastern Long Island is proud of the many years of dedicated service by the 190 volunteers of the Greenport Fire Department, and it is an honor to tell my colleagues in the House about their big day on Saturday. These volunteers are the essence of good citizenship, ready with a helping hand no matter how large the task. Organized in 1845, the department was formed after incorporation of the Village of Greenport and it represents all that is good about Greenport. Today, it is always on call for fires and local disasters. Since the village of Greenport is a waterfront community, the men and women of the department are also well skilled at emergency evacuation. Their selfless work as volunteers has been the backbone of the entire community. The department has held an annual celebration for 150 years, and it includes the inspection of members and equipment, parade, tournament, and firemen's ball.

I take this opportunity to salute the wonderful volunteers of the Greenport Fire Department and extend the respect of the whole community.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT PRESLEY 36TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—RIVERSIDE, CA

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I take to the floor of the House today to praise a great legislator, a lifelong public servant, a combat veteran, and a personal friend. It may come as a surprise to those listening here in Washington, DC, but I am talking about one man—Senator Robert Presley of Riverside, CA.

Senator Presley represented the 36th State senatorial district of the great State of California. He was first elected to the senate in 1974. To give an idea of the span of his career, I note that I have staff in my office who were just learning to walk then, a first-class stamp cost about 15 cents, and the State budget was at the incredible level of \$20 billion.

Having graduated from the FBI Academy, Senator Presley went on to a successful career in law enforcement. He maintained that interest in protecting and serving the public in the senate by concentrating on anticrime legislation, prison construction, and child-protective services. Though that is not all, Mr. Speaker. Bob authored major legislation on clean air, wildlife conservation, toxic-materials control, education reform, attorney discipline, parks and recreation, and domestic violence.

Known as one of the hardest-working legislators, Senator Presley's committee service was comprehensive. He was chairman of the senate appropriations committee and the senate select committee on children and youth. He served on and was chairman of the senate natural resources and wildlife committee. He sat on the judiciary local government and agriculture and water resources committees. He also headed the joint committee on prison construction and operations. Not only did Bob work hard, he worked openly and fairly with all, regardless of party affiliation. He was, and is, interested in the improvement of California as his first, second and third priorities.

Knowing that the wellspring of leadership is found in the local community, Bob is a member of the Riverside Lions, Elks and Moose lodges, American Legion, Air Force Association, and VFW.

Mr. Speaker, people here in Washington will often be introduced as the member from the "great State of California." Yet, who is it that makes California great? Who is it that makes our State that wonderful place in which we want to raise our families, grow our businesses, build our dreams.

It is citizen leaders like Bob Presley who consistently listen and learn, and then lead our communities to reach their full potential. It is the personal friend who without regard to mere party, will gladly and fruitfully guide younger politicians and community leaders. It is the decorated combat veteran who returns victorious, only to dedicate himself to keeping the peace at home. It is the enlightened legislator who serves his fellow citizens for two decades in the senate. It is Senator Robert Presley, a true original who is worthy of the sincerest form of flattery—imitation. Fortunately, we will still enjoy the expertise and concern of Senator Presley. He is now affiliated with our wonderful University of California, Riverside. We all look forward to working with Bob in this next chapter of his public service.

Thank you Bob for all you've done and the example you've set. All of your neighbors and fellow citizens owe you more than we can say.

VOICE OF AMERICA ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 24th the Voice of America begins its 54th year on the world's airwaves. From its first broadcast in 1942—begun with the words "The news may be good; the news may be bad. We shall tell you the truth—through to today, VOA has been a beacon of hope and constant source of reliable information to people around the world.

The past year was no exception. From Rwanda to Haiti, Bosnia to Chechnya, Washington Beijing, and from Northridge to Kobe, the Voice of America was there providing a uniquely American perspective in 47 languages. The year also saw the important new connection of VOA and the Internet.

VOA is still needed as democratization unevenly proceeds in several countries. The world is smaller than ever for those on the information superhighway. While CNN reaches some parts of the world, it does not reach

VOA listeners—in places such as Chechnya, Rwanda, Iraq, Iran, Tibet, Nigeria, China, Burma, and North Korea—who don't understand English, have no access to cable or satellite TV, the Internet or fax machines, or for whom democracy remains only a dream.

VOA reaches these people every day, some 100 million each week, in their homes and in their languages. As they have since 1942, these listeners tune in for news of the United States, clear explanations of its policies and information about their own countries. VOA broadcasts are valuable proponents of our democratic values reaching people with the story of America and our own struggle for democracy. These broadcasts are a way to try to promote peaceful solutions through information and bridging of cultures.

Listeners have told VOA that they want practical "how to" advice on grass roots democracy, the free market economy, and the protection of human rights as they nurture their own fledgling democracies. VOA has responded. These are staples of its programming, along with science and health, agriculture, American society and culture, and the enormously popular English teaching programs. And VOA is a promoter of free enterprise, free trade and tourism, in the United States. It reports every day about American products and services.

In an era of turbulence, where the world is torn by ethnic and religious and nationalistic hatred, there is a need for an honest and credible voice of sanity and reason.

At our best that can be our voice. At our best that is the voice of America. I salute the Voice of America as it begins year 54.

CONGRATULATIONS NICHOLE HOLMES, MISS USA SECOND RUNNER-UP

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Nichole Lynn Holmes of Marion, Illinois. Nichole was named second runner-up in the 1995 Miss USA Pageant which was held in South Padre Island, Texas. One of twelve finalists, Nichole was selected by a panel of celebrity judges from the fields of acting, athletics and psychology. The judges saw what people in Marion have known for years: Nichole is a talented young woman from whom we will hear great things in the future.

Nichole is a graduate of Marion High School, John A. Logan College, and presently attends Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The people of southern Illinois are proud to have one of the area's best and brightest represent the entire state in this prestigious event. Since being crowned Miss Illinois USA on November 27, 1994, she has been busy fulfilling the duties of her position and preparing for the 1995 Miss USA pageant. Obviously the long hours of preparation and dedication to achieving her goals have paid off for Nichole and her family. She has accomplished this with the continued love and support of her parents, Lynn and Mikie Holmes, who are understandably proud of with Nichole's achievements.

I am honored to represent the Holmes family in Congress and congratulate them for achieving this recognition.

TRIBUTE TO LAUREN A.
HOROWITZ

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young woman and a prized constituent, Lauren Horowitz.

Lauren is a student at La Entrada School and recently played the lead role of Diana in the production of "Anne of Green Gables."

This outstanding performance was put on by the California Theatre Center in Sunnyvale—the only child-centered theater program in the region—and exemplifies the very best of what the arts have to offer our young people. Lauren was inspired to pursue her interest in acting by her teachers. Several little girls attending the play were inspired, in turn, by Lauren's ability to bring the role of Diana to life and asked for her autograph—the highest form of appreciation for any artist. By showing succeeding generations of young Americans a productive way to use their talents, energy, and self-discipline, the arts have proven to be a valuable asset for our children, our community, California, and our country.

Mr. Speaker, Lauren Horowitz is a young woman with a bright future ahead of her in whatever profession she may choose. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for her winning performance and showing all of us the true value of the arts.

DAVIS-BACON ACT REFORM

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to reform the Davis-Bacon Act. The bill I am introducing is identical to legislation reported by the Committee on Education and Labor in the 103d Congress.

When Government enters the construction industry through federally funded contracts, its monopoly risks skewing this unique market unfairly. Construction wages vary greatly across the country, reflecting differences in communities' cost of living and business environments. The uncertain nature of construction work, however, where employees move constantly from job to job and employer to employer and regularly face periods of unemployment, makes the industry more susceptible to cutthroat business practices than most. The Davis-Bacon Act was enacted in 1931 by a Republican Congress in order to correct a procurement system that otherwise disrupted local employment practices and encouraged the exploitation of workers.

By law, the Federal Government awards contracts on the basis of the lowest qualified bid. Absent the protection of prevailing wage statutes, such as the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act, the requirement that contracts be awarded on a low-bid basis, particularly in labor intensive economic sectors

such as the construction industry, would inevitably result in contracts being awarded to the contractor bidding the lowest wages. In effect, Government procurement policy would act to undermine locally prevailing labor standards and reward those employers who pay the least to their employees. The Davis-Bacon Act serves the vital function of ensuring that Federal procurement policy does not act to drive down the wages of working Americans.

Opponents of the Davis-Bacon Act have created a number of inaccurate and misleading myths about the law. The most outrageous myth is that minority workers will somehow benefit from repeal. Our colleague from Texas, Mr. DELAY, has contended that repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act will "reduce discrimination against women and minorities that so often occurs within the construction industry." George Will has purported similar nonsense in his column. Mr. Will begins this fabrication by misrepresenting the circumstances that led to enactment of the Davis-Bacon Act, contending the law was enacted "to impede blacks competing for federally funded construction jobs." In fact, the law was supported by and enacted to protect contractors from the exploitative and predatory practices that were driving legitimate contractors out of the Federal construction market. Mr. Will goes on to claim that the law has a "disparate impact disadvantageous to minorities." The plain and simple truth is that the disadvantage under which minorities typically suffer is not that they are paid the prevailing wage, the same money for the same work that most workers receive, but that historically and continually they have been paid less. Implicit in both Mr. Will's and Mr. DELAY'S assumptions are that minority workers are not as productive and therefore not worth the same wages as white, male workers.

The second myth that opponents of the law have perpetuated is that the law requires union wages or somehow protects unions. In fact, the law requires employers to pay the same wages that are found to be prevailing in the local area. A union wage prevails only if most workers in the area are union employees. Seventy-one percent of all wage-based determinations issued by the Department of Labor in 1994 were based on nonunion scales.

The final falsehood being perpetuated by opponents of the Davis-Bacon Act is that repeal is sound Government fiscal policy. As leading construction industry economists have recognized, however, there is a direct correlation between wage levels and productivity. Well-trained workers produce more value per hour than poorly trained workers, low wage workers. Economic studies have demonstrated that construction projects built by under-trained and under-paid workers cost more to build than those using trained workers. Recent studies clearly illustrate the impact that repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act will produce. When Utah's prevailing wage law was repealed, there was a decrease in apprenticeship training, the availability of skilled workers, and a decline in average construction wages. More importantly, lowering the standard of living of American workers by cutting their wages and fringe benefits will not translate to lower costs for any government, be it Federal, State or local.

The legislation I am introducing strikes a balance between two important goals. While retaining the protection the law affords to en-

sure that the Government policy does not undermine the living standards of our citizens, it also updates and modernizes several provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act, including limiting some of its reporting requirements and raising the coverage threshold. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

RECOGNITION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the League of Women Voters and to express my pride and appreciation for the organization's work. The league was founded in 1919 by Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the American Women's Suffrage Association, at the organization's final convention.

The league's history actually began in 1948 at Seneca Falls, NY, the site of the first women's rights convention and the beginning of the struggle for women to obtain the right to vote.

As president of the Women's Suffrage Association, Carrie Chapman Catt led the final fight for the 19th amendment. Her brilliant strategy enabled women to receive the right for which they had fought so hard and so long. After 75 years, women won the right to vote.

Ms. Catt is a fitting symbol of the league, which is known for its outstanding research and commitment to keeping voters informed. Voters in my home town of Milwaukee and throughout the country depend on the league's information to make informed voting choices. It is said, "If you have a question, ask a member of the league."

The league continues to keep alive the legacy of Ms. Catt and the thousands of men and women who worked for women's suffrage. In Ms. Catt's words: "Winning the vote is only an opening edge * * * but to learn to use it is a bigger task."

FRIENDS OF BOSNIA

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the efforts of the people of western Massachusetts to alleviate the suffering of the Bosnian people, who are the victims of a vicious war waged by the last Communist regime in Europe, while the United Nations, European Community, and even the United States Government has stood idly by and engaged in a disgraceful policy of appeasement.

I am very proud to be a part of this community which is reaching out to the people of Bosnia in every way which it can. Friends of Bosnia is a local group which has been active

in trying to make people aware of what has happened, to call for greater international action to prevent genocide in Bosnia, and to provide concrete help to the people in Bosnia who have been forced from their homes, or as in Sarajevo, have lived in constant fear of death at the hands of Serbian artillery and sniper fire.

Friends of Bosnia has collected 9 tons of food, clothes, and medical supplies which, working with the Scottish humanitarian group Edinburgh Direct aid, they are attempting to deliver to Sarajevo and Bihac. These cities, as my colleagues may recall, are two of the so-called safe havens which the UN and the international community have promised—and failed miserably—to protect.

This trip is anything but a vacation or a junket. Edinburgh Direct Aid supplies its volunteers with flack jackets and helmets and has suffered sniper fire during a past trip out of Sarajevo. During the time this group has been crossing the countryside of this bitterly divided area, there has remained the possibility that Serbian troops would not allow them entry into the "safe havens." In spite of the danger and the uncertainties, Sharon Webb and Glenn Ruga, cofounders of Friends of Bosnia, are traveling with the caravan in an effort to get the supplies to the people who need it the most.

Mr. Speaker, Edinburgh Direct Aid is today preparing to enter Sarajevo to distribute food and supplies. The 9 tons of food, clothes, and medical supplies from western Massachusetts will be used to meet a small part of the deep need for relief supplies in the safe havens. I am proud of the support from Friends of Bosnia. These efforts remind us of the best America has to offer, as well as the continuing suffering of the people of Bosnia. In contrast to the disgraceful dithering and appeasement of the international community, the efforts of the people of western Massachusetts give me a small measure of hope that we can learn from the past, and better our future.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BISHOP
PHILLIP A. BROOKS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bishop Phillip A. Brooks. Bishop Brooks, Pastor of the New Saint Paul Tabernacle Church of God in Christ, has touched many lives nationally, locally and personally. Through his commitment to community service his contributions to the State of Michigan have pronounced him one of Detroit's most influential church leaders. He ministers to the poor, the rich, the elderly, the young, the homeless, and the jobless, improving the quality of their lives.

Bishop Brooks will be a guest speaker at Delta College on February 20, 1995 in celebration of African American History Month. He will speak on, "The Impact of the Black Church on Social, Political, and Economic Change—1895–1995," an issue on which Bishop Brooks has had great impact. He will be honored for his contributions to the community of Saginaw, and will be recognized for his contributions to the whole State of Michigan.

Since founding the New Saint Paul Tabernacle Church of God in 1956, Bishop Brooks has reached out to people throughout Michigan. The Bishop helped the St. Paul Tabernacle apply for a Head Start Grant and under his leadership and guidance the New Saint Paul Head Start Agency was bought to life in 1993. As a result of this effort, four satellite centers in West Detroit assist needy families by providing over 340 children with educational instruction and hot meals. The program provides children with almost one third of their nutritional needs.

In order to promote African-American business ownership, Bishop Brooks joined with prominent African-American business and religious leaders to seek half ownership in channel 62, a historically black owned station established in 1975. The African-American community wanted channel 62, which was being sold to CBS, to remain in their hands.

Bishop Brooks is concerned about the spiritual, physical and mental wellbeing of his church, his neighbors, his friends and strangers. The Bishop transformed a 32-year-old building, threatened with destruction, into a first class senior citizen home. Attempts to revive the building by prominent business leaders failed, but under the leadership of Bishop Brooks, a \$3.6 million grant was awarded to the group from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Today, the home provides seniors with a safe and secure living environment.

Bishop Brooks opened his arms to the young by establishing the Grandmont-Rosedale Park Christian Day School in 1990. The school provides a Christian education to students from preschool through 12th grade. Bishop Brooks also operates a private school to train African-American entrepreneurs. Both of these are nonprofit organizations which demonstrate his commitment to education.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Bishop Phillip A. Brooks is not just a leader in his church—providing family counseling, tutoring, singles ministry and senior outreach programs for congregation—but in his community and throughout the State. His generous contributions in a society fraught with growing social and economic difficulty should be applauded. I commend Bishop Brooks for his many accomplishments. He has truly made our world a better place.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS
MEALS DEDUCTION FAIRNESS
LEGISLATION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, today Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. JEFFERSON, and I are introducing legislation which will repeal an unintended tax on hard-working, middle income Americans—truckers, long-haul bus drivers, train conductors, and other people regulated by the Department of Transportation.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 [OBRA] contained a provision which reduced the deductible portion of business meals and entertainment expenses from 80 percent to 50 percent. This legislation would allow employees who are required by Federal law and regulations for safety reasons to

make mandatory rest periods away from home. Simply, this legislation restores the deduction to 80 percent for truckers, long-haul bus drivers, train conductors, and others regulated by the Department of Transportation.

When the meals deduction was reduced from 100 percent to 80 percent, the crews of commercial vessels and people working on oil rigs were exempted. The reason for this exemption was that these individuals are required by law to be away from home and "eat out." This reasoning should continue to apply because those required by Federal law and regulations for safety reasons to take mandatory rest benefits away from home should be allowed to deduct these expenses. These meals are for safety reasons, not social reasons.

We need to pass this legislation to correct this tax injustice. This legislation allows the deduction of legitimate expenses required by Federal regulations. These are ordinary and necessary businesses, not lavish or extravagant expenses. I urge you to support this legislation.

SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE
ACT OF 1995

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today legislation to give small businesses greater incentive through the Internal Revenue Code to purchase equipment and machinery.

Under current law, section 179 of the Tax Code allows a deduction of up to \$17,500 for certain depreciable assets used in a trade of business. In view of the enormous costs encountered by businesses in these competitive times, this deduction is far too low.

I have pressed for increases in section 179 expensing for the last several years and believe that, as the cost of productivity-improving devices like machine tools and sophisticated testing equipment grows, the ability to deduct those costs should be enhanced.

My bill is very straightforward in increasing section 179 deductibility to \$50,000. Though it probably should be much higher to reflect its job-creating possibilities, its impact on tax revenues is not insignificant and must be dealt with in the Ways and Means Committee. I look forward to prompt action in the committee and trust that my colleagues will consider this measure during the upcoming debate.

77TH ANNIVERSARY OF
LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Lithuanian American Council of Lake County, IN, and the Lithuanian community on the 77th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

The Lithuanian American Council will celebrate Lithuanian independence, which occurred in 1918 as the Lithuanians were freed from the Soviet Union. They will mark this joyous occasion on Sunday, February 19, 1995, at St. Casimir's Church in Gary, IN. Following tradition, the anniversary ceremony will begin with a church service starting at 11:30 a.m. After the church service, the Lithuanian American Council will hold a flag raising ceremony outside of St. Casimir to honor those Lithuanians who pledged their allegiance to independence for their people. The event will then conclude with a dinner in the church hall.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Lithuanian American Council of Lake County's officers, including: Vincent J. Gumulauskis, who has been president for 3 years; Pete D. Auksel and Casimir Balt, both of whom are vice presidents; Birute Vilutis, secretary; and Walter Ruzga, treasurer. Allow me to also commend the board of directors, whose members include Rev. Ignatius Urbonas, Aleksas Degutis, Alex Navardauskas, Dan Pauls, Frank Petrites, Brone Tampuskas, and Izidorius Tavaras. Finally, I would like to commend every member of the Lithuanian American Council for the loyalty and enthusiasm they have displayed toward their ethnicity.

The Lithuanian American Council of Lake County, IN is a branch of the Lithuanian American Council. It was founded in 1940 and originated in large cities such as Boston, Chicago, and New York. The organization in Lake County initially was headquartered at St. Francis in East Chicago, IN, until recently when the building was demolished. The organization was then moved to St. Casimir where its home is today.

It is my sincere hope that 1995 will bring renewed prosperity for all members of the Lithuanian community and their families. May this 77th anniversary celebration prove to be a most joyous occasion.

JESSIE WILLIAMS PRIDDLE

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, there are so many who serve on Capitol Hill who contribute to the fabric of what this place is, but who never receive a great deal of public attention or acclaim.

For 18 years Jessie Williams Priddle, remembered by most of us as "Miss Williams," taught English in the Page School at the Library of Congress. Several of us serving here now, who had the privilege of having been pages in the House in our youth, have fond memories of Miss Williams as one who left a positive, good, and enduring mark on our lives.

She was a terrific teacher and had a sparkly personality, and was one of those teachers you never forget because she made it all so interesting.

Miss Williams passed away several days ago. She had a long and fruitful life and touched so well and favorably so many people, especially her students.

Her nephew, Paul Hays, the House Reading Clerk, has shared with me a brief biography of Miss Williams, which I in turn wish to share for

the benefit of her former students and all who knew her.

JESSIE WILLIAMS PRIDDLE

Jessie Lutetia Williams Priddle, 90, a former teacher at the Capitol Page School, died February 4 of heart and lung ailments at an Alexandria nursing home. Born in Hutchinson, KS, she attended public schools there, graduated from Southwestern College in Winfield, KS, and earned a masters degree in education from Columbia University.

She taught in elementary and secondary schools in Kansas and New York, and worked for the United Nations Works and Relief Agency [UNWRA] following the Second World War.

She moved to Washington in 1948, and with the exception of 1 year, taught English at the Page School in the Library of Congress until her retirement in 1967. Among her many students over the years were BILL EMERSON, PAUL KANJORSKI, JIM KOLBE, and TOM DAVIS among sitting Members, as well as former Members Bob Bauman and Doug Bosco, and the former Clerk of the House, Donn Anderson. She was granted a Fulbright fellowship for the 1955-56 school year to teach English as a foreign language in the southern Netherlands towns of Goes and Middelburg.

During her teaching years in Washington she was an active member of the National Presbyterian Church, singing regularly in its choir, and played violin with the Washington Civic Orchestra.

After her retirement from the Page School, she donated one semester of service as a visiting professor of English at her alma mater, Southwestern College. At the end of the semester the college hired her for the balance of the school year.

Returning to Washington in 1968, she became active in the D.C. League of Republican Women. She recalled her election to the league's board as having been the result of the organization's desire for some "younger" officers. She also volunteered in the local Daughters of the American Revolution chapter's program of teaching English to the predominantly Spanish-speaking foreign nurses in several local hospitals.

In 1973, she married Horley Priddle, a high school classmate with whom she had renewed her acquaintance at their class 50th reunion the previous summer. It was her first marriage. They traveled together widely, including an around-the-world tour shortly after their marriage.

Mr. Priddle died last July. She is survived by several nieces and nephews, including Paul Hays, the House Reading Clerk. Private services were held on February 11 in Clarksville, TN.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN WITTMAN

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mr. Bryan Wittman of Hamburg, NY.

It gives me great joy to share with everyone in the Congress the outstanding achievements of one of my constituents. Bryan is the son of Mrs. Norma Wittman of North Hampton Brook Drive.

Bryan, a native of my hometown of Hamburg, NY, attended St. Peter and Paul Grade School and St. Francis High School. He graduated from Ashland University with a bachelor of arts degree in radio and television.

Bryan began his career in 1976 for the Erie County Fair and as entertainment director of the Darien Lake Theme Park in New York. He then moved on to become promotions director for the Ice Capades.

In 1985 Bryan began his adventure with Disney. While serving as manager of advertising and promotions for Marriott's Great America Theme Park in Chicago, IL, Wittman was recruited to Disney World in Orlando, FL, as senior promotions representative. In 1988 he was relocated to Disneyland in Anaheim, CA, where he became manager of promotions.

Continuing in his career advancement in 1991, Bryan became director of marketing for Disney.

As of February 2, 1995, he has been promoted to vice president for promotions, publicity, and special events.

Bryan's energy and imagination have been praised by Disney executives as his hard work and abundant successes are a testament to his strong character.

Speaking as a President of western New York, and as a Member of Congress, I applaud the outstanding accomplishments of Bryan Wittman.

THE MISSING SERVICE
PERSONNEL ACT OF 1995, H.R. 945

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995, an important bill for those who care deeply about the POW/MIA issue.

This legislation will make important changes to sections 555 and 556 of the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1942 by reforming the Department of Defense's process for determining whether any member of the Armed Forces should be listed as missing in action. In so doing this bill will unveil the curtain of secrecy which currently surrounds any DOD decision concerning a person's status as missing in action.

Mr. Speaker, legislation pertaining to those missing in action have not changed over the past 50 years. As all of us who care dearly about this important issue know, the Department of Defense and the U.S. Government have been continually criticized for their handling of the POW/MIA issue since the Vietnam war. Accordingly, the time has come to make appropriate corrections in how the Government determines who in the Armed Forces should be classified as missing in action.

The bill I am introducing today will, in turn, ensure fairness to all concerned by involving family members, requiring legal representation, and by permitting Federal court review of all determinations. These significant changes will ensure that no soldier or sailor, currently listed as missing in action, will be declared dead without a full and fair review of all available evidence and until all possible considerations have been examined.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues who share their concern with the POW/MIA issue to support this important and fair legislation. This legislation is supported by the American

Legion, by the Vietnam Veterans of America, the National Alliance of Families, and other POW/MIA organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting supporting letters from these organizations to be printed in the RECORD following by statement.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,

Washington, DC, February 1, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN: The American Legion is extremely appreciative of your past efforts and actions to obtain the fullest possible accounting of American prisoners of war and those missing in action from previous conflicts and the Cold War. We are pleased to hear that you are again leading an effort to introduce legislation that will go even further toward addressing the plight of the missing and the concerns of their families.

The American Legion has supported the POW/MIA issue as a matter of the highest priority for many years. Your sponsorship of such a bill is significant for all who served in the past, those who now serve and those who will serve in the future. It also comes at a time when concern for our missing is becoming obscured by potentially lucrative business contacts with former adversaries. We must not let those who are missing be forgotten.

We recognize that the families of the missing and other veterans organizations have pertinent and valid views that may be considered for incorporation into any legislation dealing with the missing. It is also the opinion of the Legion that it is most imperative a bill be introduced as soon as possible on this issue.

The American Legion believes such legislation will provide a more equitable basis for making status determinations for all who are missing, and those who may be captured or otherwise become missing in future military operations.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. SOMMER, JR.,
Executive Director.

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
Washington, DC, February 6, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN: Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) salutes you for introducing "the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995." VVA's Board of Directors voted unanimously to put the full force of our organization in support of this legislation.

No group of veterans knows more about how divisive and bitter the unsettled questions about the fate of missing-in-action military personnel can be. Had such a law been in place during the Vietnam War, many of the over 2,200 unresolved POW/MIA cases would have been resolved long ago, and their families allowed a sense of closure and dignity for the loss of their loved ones.

Because the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995 would spell out in law a procedure for handling the very delicate question of how and when a member of the Armed Forces considered missing in action can be declared legally dead, we believe this legislation will correct mistakes realized in past wars. Although the new procedure could take a year, it is a relatively short time compared to the decades of uncertainty MIA families have experienced in the past. We believe the process is not excessively complex, and does not create undue burdens upon the Department of Defense. Most importantly, families would know what to expect and would be spared years of turmoil and pain.

Quick action on the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995 will assure that the men and women of our nation's Armed Forces will not be subjected to the mistakes of the past. Vietnam Veterans of America will lobby actively in support of this bill, and we appreciate your introducing it.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BRAZEE, JR.,
President.

N.Y. STATE POW/MIA
ACTION GROUP,
Utica, NY, January 20, 1995.

Re letter of support for your introduction of the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Chairman, International Relations, Wash-
ington, DC.

Representative SUSAN MOLINARI,
Representative LEE HAMILTON,
Representative KAREN THURMAN.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES GILMAN; MOLINARI; HAMILTON; and THURMAN: On behalf of the members and supporters of the N.Y. State POW/MIA Action Group, I extend to you all our profound gratitude for your bipartisan sponsorship and cosponsorship, of the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995.

This Act is both long overdue, and well crafted. The MIA and their families deserve the peace of mind, and respect, that the Act provides.

Our support for this legislation is longstanding and we look forward to the entire New York State delegation's support, if not cosponsorship, for the Act.

We stand ready to assist you in your efforts on behalf of the Act, and hope and expect swift passage of this most important legislation. Thank you again.

MR. JOSEPH AMEROSA,
President.

AMERICAN DEFENSE INSTITUTE,
January 19, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: The Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995 is the most important piece of legislation written to comprehensively protect service members from wars past and future. Passage of this legislation, which you, Senator Dole, and Senator Lautenberg are sponsoring in the House and the Senate, will protect the service member's legal status from arbitrarily being changed from POW to MIA to "presumptive finding of death." This measure will also permit families to be better informed and give them authority to challenge adverse decisions in court.

Congressman, I want to thank you for introducing this bill, which is near and dear to my heart. I have personally seen many friends from years past "written off" by our government, despite their families' objections. You have performed a valuable service to the families of our missing men and to those members of the armed forces who are or will be missing in action. This bill has my full support.

Sincerely,

EUGENE "RED" MCDANIEL,
CAPT, USN (Ret).

VIETNOW,
Rockford, IL, December 23, 1994.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: We, as Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States of America, realize the importance and the immediate need for "The Missing Service Personnel Act," which is long over due.

The practice of changing the classification of those listed as Prisoner of War or Missing In Action to Killed In Action based on the presumption of death, due solely to the passage of time, is an outrage! In the proposed "Missing Service Personnel Act," "conclusive proof of death" is required to be established and based upon evidence that death is the only plausible explanation for the absence of the missing person.

Important provisions of this legislation, are the inclusion of family members in the review process, their access to information gained during the investigation and a set time frame for the review process.

Passage of the "Missing Service Personnel Act" is vital and will restore a sense of confidence not only to those effected by previous wars, but to those who may become Prisoner Of War or listed as Missing In Action as a result of future wars.

Congressman Gilman, we thank you for your support and would encourage you to re-introduce the "Missing Service Personnel Act" as one of the first items to be introduced before the House Of Representatives of the 104th Congress.

Sincerely,
RICH TEAGUE,
ViewNow National POW/MIA Chairman.

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE,
January 20, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN GILMAN,
International Relations, Rayburn HOB, Wash-
ington, DC.

Representative SUSAN MOLINARI,
Representative LEE HAMILTON,
Representative KAREN THURMAN.

Re: Support for the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995

DEAR MEMBERS GILMAN, MOLINARI, HAMILTON, and THURMAN: The Marines and Auxiliary of the Department of New York, want to make clear our deep and widespread thanks to you all for your introduction of the Act of 1995. Individually, you are to be congratulated for your vision and courage to address this element of the POW/MIA issue.

We are aware of all the work put into developing the language of this bill and salute you for an excellent piece of legislation. This Act of 1995, must pass as introduced. We also recognize the work by staff and veteran and POW/MIA organizations.

On behalf of those who have worn the uniform of the United States, those who wear it today, and those who will wear it in the future, and their families, may I express my sincere gratitude for the introduction of the Act of 1995, and your efforts to secure passage. We stand ready to assist you in this effort.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH WISE,
Commandant.

TASK FORCE OMEGA INC.,
Glendale, AZ, January 10, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: The purpose of this letter is to thank you for agreeing to re-introduce The Missing Service Personnel Act in the House of Representatives and to encourage you, in the strongest possible terms, to introduce the bill early this legislative year.

I am the father of an Air Force pilot, Lt. Col. Earl P. Hopper, Jr. who became Missing in Action in North Vietnam on 10 January 1968—27 years ago this day. Statements of pilots who were escorting him and his crippled aircraft out of North Vietnam towards Laos verify that he safely ejected from his aircraft and was alive when he reached the

ground. There is other information to support the fact that my son survived his incident and was captured to become a Prisoner of War. In fact, a three-man Commission of the Department of Justice reviewed my son's case in 1982 and ruled that he was captured and was a Prisoner of War based upon information provided by it by the United States Air Force and other Government agencies.

I gave 30 years of my life to my country in the United States Army. I am a veteran of World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Until I became involved actively in the POW-MIA issue upon my retirement in November 1969, I had never witnessed the military services nor the United States Government treat its service men and women, and their families, in such a blatant—and openly perfidious—manner as they have the Prisoners of War and Missing in Action of the Vietnam War.

In February 1980 I represented my son before a Status Review Hearing Board at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. In order to represent my son at this hearing, I had to pay for the travel, meals and lodging for my civilian attorney, my wife and myself. Across the table I faced three Air Force Colonels, each of whom had set on a minimum of twelve previous Status Review Boards. In each of the previous Status Review Board hearings in which these Colonels participated, each of them voted in favor of changing the man's status from a living category of Prisoner of War or Missing in Action to a deceased category of Killed in Action. Interestingly, in every status review case, none of the Colonels ever voted to keep the man in a POW-MIA status. In each of the hearings, including my son's, there was never any presentation of "proof of death" by the Air Force.

In my son's case, it is a matter of record that classified documents/information were provided to the three Board members, but neither I nor my attorney were allowed to see them. This was also true at those Status Review Board hearings held by the other branches of the service.

The ruse of the military services to have Status Review Board hearings was simply to meet the minimal requirements set down by the First Federal District Court of New York in 1975 when it ruled that the old Missing Persons Act of 1942 was unconstitutional—both on its face and in the manner in which it was being implemented by the military services. The burden to prove a man is alive rested upon the shoulders of the primary next of kin of the POW-MIA. There is no requirement, under the old act, to force the military service to prove the individual is dead before his status is changed to Killed in Action. This action constitutes a procedure wherein an individual is legally dead but could very well be physically alive—a major violation of the individual Prisoner of War or Missing Person's civil rights.

Further, the old law does not provide the next of kin the right to appeal an adverse ruling by the military services. This violates the principle used in the civilian justice system, therefore the 1942 Act is prejudiced against the POW-MIAs (a living category) and their next of kin.

The manner in which the military services have administered the Missing Persons Act of 1942, and the Act itself, is arbitrary, capricious and very biased against the missing Serviceman. In each case, without exception, the Status Review Boards have recommended a change of status for each and every one of the POWs and MIAs from the Vietnam War. (Note: One man was maintained in a POW status by the direction of the Secretary of the Air Force only for "symbolic" purposes after the review board recommended a change in his status.) These decisions were made with complete disregard

of the great volume of intelligence available to—and presented to—the Review Boards before and during these individual hearings.

Your bill, The Missing Service Personnel Act, allows all of the direct next of kin, wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters the rightful access to government information and intelligence which it receives on their respective loved one. This is only correct and logical since each of the principal relatives has the right to know and to receive information on their family member as well as the privilege—and responsibility—to seek that knowledge.

The bill also brings into line the protection of the civil rights of a military person equal to that provided to civilian citizens of the United States. The Missing Persons Act of 1942 does not provide that protection, therefore it is unconstitutional and must be changed.

I can safely say that this bill, and its counterpart in the United States Senate, would be enthusiastically supported by a vast majority of the POW-MIA families. I also can safely state that a large majority of the veterans of this country would support these Bills.

Rescinding the old law and the passage of a new one by Congress would not only right a wrong which has hovered over the heads of military personnel since 1942, but would also provide an assurance that the rights of a serviceman or woman would be equal to that granted to the civilian citizens of the United States.

In view of the above, Congressman Gilman, again I strongly urge you to re-introduce The Missing Service Personnel Act in the House of Representatives.

Respectfully,

EARL P. HOPPER, Sr.,
Colonel, United States Army, Retired.

LIVE POW LOBBY OF AMERICA,
Stewartstown, PA, December 21, 1994.
Re the Missing Service Personnel Act.

Representative BEN GILMAN (NY),
Longworth HOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. GILMAN, I understand that you are prepared to introduce in 1995, The Missing Service Personnel Act. My organization completely and 100% supports and induces The Missing Service Personnel Act, as we are a membership advocacy group, for a full accounting of the POWs, who were captured alive, but not released or accounted-for. Our 3,000 members, all, have asked me to forward this letter request to your help in changing the way in which we declare dead the once captured prisoner cases.

The 83 U.S. Senators signed a letter to the Postmaster General requesting that he have a POW/MIA POSTAGE STAMP approved and issued by May 1995—Memorial day. And, several veterans groups, MIA family groups and POW/MIA advocacy groups have asked that a POW/MIA POSTAGE STAMP be issued.

The current Administration and the Department of Defense have made the accounting for the POW/MIA's a matter of the Highest National Priority and are committed to all efforts to show the American voters—that not all of the Americans who went missing, are yet accounted-for. The Department of Defense employs over 250 people, who work full time on trying to find missing Americans, lost in wars. The Russians and Americans have set up a task force that is working to find missing Americans, who after capture, ended up in the old Soviet Union. There are about 2,200 from Vietnam, 8,100 from Korea and 76,000 from WWII who are still missing—all who have been declared dead under an old out dated process. To honor the price POWs paid for freedom and their country, a more effective way of changing their

status needs to be approved. Please feel free to share the Live POW Lobby of America's views with other Congressmen and Senators, so that they might take our views into consideration in support of this bill.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL VAN ATTA,
Chairman.

ALLENTOWN, PA,
February 2, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN: Thank you for your support of the Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995. I believe that this important legislation will greatly improve the availability of information to the families of our M.I.A.'s both in the past and in the future.

We, as a government, owe to our armed forces the knowledge that any and all information on an M.I.A. will be communicated to that person's family. I urge you to please bring this bill to the House floor for a vote as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

DAVID E. BEGLEY,
U.S.M.C., Bien Hoa V.N. 1972.

GEOFFREY BRUEN,
Easton, PA, February 1, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN: It is with great relief and pleasure that I write this short letter to you sir.

I want to thank you for being a champion to our cause and supporting the "Missing Service Personnel Act of 1995". Without you and your help to introduce this important bill, it might have gone by the wayside.

As a member of a Viet Nam Veterans Organization in Pennsylvania, I would like to extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude on behalf of all of us.

God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

GEOFFREY BRUEN.

TASK FORCE OMEGA OF COLORADO,
Colorado Springs, CO, January 31, 1995.

Hon. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
Chairman, International Relations, Rayburn
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GILMAN: The membership of Task Force Omega of Colorado is made up of veterans, family members of those still listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War, and concerned citizens. Many of the members live in the Colorado Springs area, home of the U.S. Air Force Academy, Ft. Carson Army Base, Peterson Air Force Base and U.S. Space Command and the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD).

Your efforts introducing the "Missing Service Personnel Act" to the 104th Congress are most appreciated by all of us here. We are proud of our men and women who currently serve in the military and want to see their rights protected, if ever any of them goes missing in defense of our Country.

The provisions of this piece of legislation will guarantee them their individual rights as members of this Nation's military force and as citizens of the United States of America. We applaud your diligence and express our gratitude for the work accomplished by you and your staff on this critical bill.

Thank you, congressman Gilman.

Very truly yours,

DAWN D. LINDSEY,
Chairman.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 728) to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment simply requires local governments to assess the impact of school security measures, crime prevention programs and juvenile crime prevention programs funded under this bill, and to submit their findings to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Much has been made of the effectiveness of prevention programs, however, Mr. Chairman there is little empirical evidence of their effect on crime. This amendment provides a mechanism by which Congress can assess such programs and make more informed decisions in future crime legislation.

While opponents might argue that this is another unfunded mandate, I believe that the legislative language is broad enough to assuage these fears. By merely requiring that localities have an adequate process, the amendment provides wide latitude in carrying out this directive.

I urge its adoption.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 728, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. HOKE OF OHIO

Page 12, line 4, strike "and".

Page 12, line 7, strike "101(a)(2)." and insert "101(a)(2); and".

Page 12, after line 7, insert the following:

"(10) the unit of local government—

"(A) has an adequate process to assess the impact of any enhancement of a school security measure that is undertaken under subparagraph (B) of section 101(a)(2), or any crime prevention programs that are established under subparagraphs (C) and (E) of section 101(a)(2), on the incidence of crime in the geographic area where the enhancement is undertaken or the program is established;

"(B) will conduct such an assessment with respect to each such enhancement or program; and

"(C) will submit an annual written assessment report to the Director.

MISSING SERVICE PERSONNEL ACT

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, because I proudly display a POW/MIA flag outside my office door, I am reminded on a daily basis of the importance and immediate need for the Missing Service Personnel Act. This bill is long overdue.

This legislation will provide a procedure for handling the difficult question of how and when a member of the Armed Forces who is considered missing in action can be declared legally dead.

Important provisions of this legislation include: bringing family members into the review process; giving families access to information gained during the investigation; and establishing a definite timeframe for the review process. Families will know what to expect from the process and would be spared years of waiting under this legislation.

The evidence is clear that soldiers from past wars were declared dead when they were very much alive. This act will assure that our military personnel will be accounted for without question.

There is strong bipartisan consensus in support of this bill. I look forward to working with my colleagues in assuring that this legislation quickly becomes law. Finally, the hard work of many fine people and veterans' groups have gone into creating this legislation. We should all be working for the welfare of the men and women in our armed services. By supporting this bill we are telling them that yes, the time has come to answer the tough questions that the families of missing members of the Armed Forces face every day.

TRIBUTE TO COL. ALBERT S. WYNOT

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues some sad news from my district in Massachusetts. Retired Army Col. Albert S. Wynot passed away on January 27, 1995. Colonel Wynot, a resident of Walpole, MA, served in the Army from 1938 until his retirement in 1950, and then continued his service as a member of the Army reserves until 1980. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology [MIT], Colonel Wynot fought in World War II with the 329th Engineering Battalion and was intimately involved in the planning and execution of the D-day invasion in Normandy on June 6, 1944.

Colonel Wynot was the proud recipient of the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Bronze Star Cluster, the American Defense Medal, Distinguished Unit Medal, the Order of the French Army, and the United States Victory Medal.

I last saw Colonel Wynot during a district swing this fall when I visited him in the New Pond Village residences in Walpole, MA. Even then, during a question and answer session that I hosted with the residents, Colonel Wynot had strong opinions about national issues ranging from the collapse of the Soviet Union and its empire in Eastern Europe to the local sludge issue in the town of Walpole. Colonel Wynot loved debate and discussion and was, in every sense of the word, a colonel until the end.

I extend my sympathies to his wife Dorothy, his family and all of his friends and neighbors at New Pond Village.

CLARIFY THAT VETERANS' BENEFITS ARE TAX-EXEMPT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 972 to clarify that veterans benefits are not taxable. A number of members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs have joined me as cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as far as we know, veterans' benefits have never been subject to taxation, either at the Federal or the State level. We have long had laws which prohibited these benefits from being taxed. However, over the course of the last several years, some doubt about the tax-exempt status of veterans' benefits has arisen. In 1992, the IRS Chief Counsel's office concluded that some benefits might be taxable under amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code in 1986.

To its credit, this administration responded to this possibility by proposing that new language be enacted exempting all veterans' benefits and allowance from taxation. The Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures of the Committee on Ways and Means received favorable testimony on a proposal which I introduced last Congress, H.R. 786, which would have done the same thing as the administration proposal. However, the committee failed to act on any technical tax bills last Congress.

I think that we should clear up any remaining confusion on this issue by enacting this legislation, and the administration has indicated its support for my position in the past. Since there is no tax now being collected on veterans' benefits, there shouldn't be any revenue loss from its enactment. I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

BAN SMOKING ON INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Airliner Cabin Air Quality Act of 1995, to prohibit smoking on international flights to and from the United States. Congress banned smoking on all domestic flights of 6 hours or less in 1990. However, smoking is still legal on U.S. carriers on international flights. Most foreign carriers serving the U.S. permit smoking as well.

To protect flight attendants and passengers, I introduced similar legislation last year—H.R. 4495. The bill passed the House on October 4, under Suspension of the Rules. The bill I introduce today is identical in intent to the one passed by the House last fall.

Briefly, the bill requires the Department of Transportation to issue regulations requiring U.S. and foreign air carriers to prohibit smoking in passenger cabins and lavatories on flights between points in the United States and foreign points, that is, the last point of departure prior to landing in the U.S., and the first

point of arrival when leaving the U.S. Additionally, the bill would prohibit smoking in the cockpits of U.S. airliners.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is extremely timely. International flights between the United States and Canada are already smoke-free. Three U.S. carriers, Delta, American and Northwest, offer nonsmoking flights on some international routes. Our Government is negotiating with others to arrange bilateral or multilateral smoking bans.

The latest sign of progress came last month, when the Department of Transportation gave the green light to eight airlines—six U.S. carriers and two foreign—to discuss a mutual ban on smoking on transatlantic flights without fear of antitrust action being taken against them. Those airlines are American, Continental, Northwest, Trans World, and United Airlines, USAir, British Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Finally, the nations belonging to the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], which includes most countries, have agreed to end smoking on airlines by July 1996.

With all these moves to ban smoking, why is my bill needed?

Simply, because relief can not come too fast for flight attendants and passengers who without my bill will have to fly for another year and a half in those cabins where smoking is still permitted.

Flight attendants assigned to long international smoking flights are forced to spend their working lives in smoke-filled galleys at the back of aircraft. At hearings the Subcommittee on Aviation held last year, flight attendant representatives detailed ailments which they and their colleagues incur in the small, enclosed, smoke-filled cabin environment. They described health problems ranging from eye, nose and throat irritation, headache, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision, shortness of breath, and heart palpitations to permanent disability and even death for the occupational hazards of their jobs in airplanes. Nonsmoking flight attendants are suffering and dying from diseases common to smokers—the penalty of an honest day's work.

Equally unacceptable is the plight of children stuck in the smoking section with their parents. And businessmen who must be at their peak when they arrive at their destination, but stagger off, jet-lagged and debilitated by smoke-caused allergies and sensitivities. And pleasure travelers whose vacations are ruined by smoke-induced illnesses. And the millions of nonsmoking passengers who cannot really get away from the smoke, no matter where they sit in the airplane.

This bill is also needed from a safety standpoint. At our hearing, flight attendant witnesses showed us photographs of cigarette butts all over the floor of the airplane. They testified to passengers falling asleep in their seats, dropping lighted cigarettes on the floor. More than one attendant has thrown coffee on a smoldering butt to escape the horror of an in-flight fire.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that airlines have decided to take dramatic action on their own. In banning smoking they have shown great courage, and I believe will be rewarded with increased passengers. And I commend the Department of Transportation for granting them antitrust immunity to discuss the issue. I believe these airlines, and others, would like to go farther than ban smoking on all routes and flights. They cannot, in some cases, for competitive reasons. Therefore it makes emi-

nent sense to ban smoking on all flights, now, to protect the health of flight attendants and passengers alike.

Another year and a half can make a lot of difference in the lives of many, many, people. I believe that airlines, as well as the vast majority of their employees and passengers, will welcome enactment of this bill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 728) to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer this amendment en bloc with my colleagues; Mr. WYNN of Maryland, Mr. BALDACCIO of Maine, and Mr. SANDERS of Vermont. I have shared it with my friends on the other side of the aisle, and I believe it has their support.

This issue was recently brought to my attention by Colonel Culhane, chief of Rhode Island's State Police, who told me that State law enforcement agencies would not be eligible to receive any of the funding earmarked for police in cities and towns. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the State police provide many of the small and rural towns in New England, including Vermont and Maine, with critical police protection.

For example, in Exeter, RI, a small town in my district, there is no local police force. When a person dials 911, the State police receive the phone call, and State officers respond. In other towns like Richmond, RI, the local government cannot afford to operate a police force 24-hours a day, and the State police are called upon to fill the void.

Under current law, State police forces are eligible for COPS and prevention grant programs. According to the Justice Department, several State police agencies, including the Maine State Police, have applied for and received COPS funding.

We ought to be consistent in making these funds available for all law enforcement agencies that provide protection to our cities and towns. That is what my amendment would do. My amendment would restore eligibility for those State agencies that perform the same role as the local police departments that are eligible to receive funds under the block grant. It would give State law enforcement agencies a fair shake at getting the funding they deserve.

Although this amendment does not solve the problem completely, I believe it is a step in the right direction, and I hope to continue to work with Mr. MCCOLLUM as this bill goes to conference.

C-17 WINS COLLIER TROPHY

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III transport plane

has again received recognition in the aeronautical community for its extraordinary capabilities.

The C-17 has been awarded the prestigious Collier Trophy, symbolizing the top aeronautical achievement of 1994. The trophy is awarded by the National Aeronautic Association [NAA] for "the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use in the previous year."

This award is yet another reaffirmation of the commitment to excellence on the part of the dedicated craftsmen and women who manufacture the C-17 at McDonnell Douglas' plant in Long Beach, CA. These talented individuals, through their efforts, are directly contributing to the Nation's defense—as well as to the ability to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need throughout the world.

The NAA, in announcing the award, said it was bestowed "for designing, developing, testing, producing and placing into service the C-17 Globemaster III whose performance and efficiency makes it the most versatile airlift aircraft in aviation history."

The C-17 has already demonstrated its tremendous value, and it will continue to do so well into the 21st century. I am proud to represent the district in which it is built.

At this point in the Record, I would like to include a McDonnell Douglas news release telling of the award and outlining some of the extraordinary capabilities of this remarkable aircraft.

The news release follows:

C-17 WINS COLLIER TROPHY

LONG BEACH CA., February 15, 1995.—The U.S. Air Force/McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III transport has been awarded the prestigious Collier Trophy, symbolizing the top aeronautical achievement of 1994.

The trophy, established in 1911, is awarded each year by the National Aeronautic Association (NAA) for "the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use in the previous year."

The NAA said the award was bestowed "for designing, developing, testing, producing and placing into service the C-17 Globemaster III whose performance and efficiency make it the most versatile airlift aircraft in aviation history."

Named as recipients of the 1994 Collier Trophy were the U.S. Air Force, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, and the C-17 industrial team of subcontractors and suppliers. The C-17 was nominated for the award by the Air Force Association (AFA).

"We are highly honored that the C-17 has been selected by the NAA for this most famous of all aviation awards," said Harry Stonecipher, McDonnell Douglas president and chief executive officer. "This honor recognizes the dedication and commitment at our company and its employees—along with our supplier teammates—in designing, producing and delivering to the Air Force the best military transport plane ever built."

In its nomination, the AFA cited the McDonnell Douglas C-17 as "the linchpin airlift modernization" and said that it "demonstrated in 1994 that it had the versatility

to create a new era in military airlift." AFA pointed out that the C-17 landed four times the payload of the C-130 into less than 3,000 feet of runway and carried large Army equipment only the large C-5 could carry.

While approximately the same external size of the C-141B, the C-17 carries twice the payload. It also exceeded "demanding reliability and maintainability standards during an intensive two week test period in November 1994," AFA said.

"These remarkable achievements prove that the C-17 is the world's most versatile airlift aircraft and will be the new core airlifter to support the U.S. national security needs in war and peace," the association said.

The first test flight of the C-17 was on Sept. 15, 1991. The C-17's developmental flight test program was completed in December 1994 as scheduled.

Eight production C-17s were delivered to the Air Force in 1994, the last five ahead of schedule. A total of 18 C-17s have been delivered to the Air Force to date.

The McDonnell Douglas C-17 is the only transport aircraft in the world that can provide direct, long-distance delivery of large combat equipment and troops, or humanitarian aid, across intercontinental distances and land at small, unimproved airstrips. It offers strategic and theater lift, and is the only aircraft that can airdrop large armored vehicles and engineering equipment.

The first production aircraft delivered to an operational unit arrived at the 437th Airlift Wing, Charleston AFB, S.C., on June 14, 1993. The unit's first squadron of 12 C-17s were declared ready for worldwide operations in January 1995. To date, the C-17 Globemaster III fleet has accumulated 10,000 flying hours.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM P. JOYCE,
SR.

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this weekend a native of my home city of Boston, Mr. William P. "Bill" Joyce, marks a special milestone in his life as he celebrates his 80th birthday with family and friends.

One of six children, Mr. Joyce graduated from South Boston High School and went on to study at Boston University. He was devoted to his wife, Joanna, whose tragic loss at an early age left him with a young son to raise alone. He faced the challenges that life presented him with great courage and determination, and today his son, Bill, Jr., serves as a special assistant U.S. attorney.

Mr. Joyce moved to Washington, DC in the early 1960's, during the Kennedy administration. Proud of his Irish and south Boston roots, he made many friends and found abundant compatriots here during that era. In recent years, he had the privilege of escorting the Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Washington. Trained as a certified public accountant, his long career included service in both the government and the private sector. Although he retired from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in recent years, he now volunteers his time at the Touchdown Club in Washington, where he is an active member.

In Boston and Washington, Mr. Joyce is known as a generous, outgoing man who

loves people and makes friends easily. Whenever he walks into any of his favorite haunts, he is greeted by a chorus of "Hi, Bill!" He is especially proud of his 7-year old granddaughter, Laura, who will celebrate with him this weekend.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Bill Joyce a very happy birthday and many more to come.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MARTHA E. BOLDEN: CELEBRATING A LIFE OF ACTIVISM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in rising today to salute a resident of my Congressional District, Mrs. Martha E. Bolden, who was recently profiled in the Plain Dealer newspaper. In the article which is entitled, "Four Score and Ten: A Life of Activism," the reporter explores the life of this outstanding individual and her contributions to our city. Mrs. Bolden is well known for her commitment to improving the lives of others. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding this outstanding individual.

Mrs. Bolden was the operator of a beauty shop in Mobile, AL, during the 1930's when she was encouraged to vote because she was a business owner. Her \$200 poll tax fee was paid by one of the city's black physicians. In order to register to vote, Mrs. Bolden was also required to memorize the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution. With determination, she overcame this obstacle and became a registered voter, achieving celebrity status in the black community. This action and determination on the part of Martha Bolden represented the beginning of a lifetime of activism.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Bolden moved to Cleveland, OH, in 1953. Over the years, the Cleveland community has benefited greatly from her strong leadership. Upon arriving in Cleveland, Mrs. Bolden immediately became active in the Hough community, encouraging her neighbors to vote and work in political campaigns. When riots destroyed city neighborhoods in the mid-1960's, Mrs. Bolden was instrumental in helping to rebuild the city. She was a founding member of the Hough Area Development Corp., which was one of the first community-based development corporations in the country. The organization played a key role in revitalizing the neighborhood, including the development of shopping facilities and housing estates for residents.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Martha Bolden on the House Floor today. I can recall that she was one of my first clients when I began practicing law in Cleveland. As an attorney, I represented her when she purchased her home in the city. I also recall that Mrs. Bolden was an active worker in my political campaigns. At the age of 90, she is still politically involved as one of the "101 Women for Stokes."

Mr. Speaker, Martha E. Bolden is a hero to many, and an inspiration to all of us. Throughout her life, she has given unselfishly of her time and talent in an effort to make our city better and empower the community. Her political activism has made the difference in the

lives of many. We salute her for her dedication and commitment. I want to share with my colleagues the article regarding Mrs. Bolden which appeared in the Plain Dealer. I ask them to join me in paying tribute to this exceptional individual.

FIGHT CUTS IN STUDENT
FINANCIAL AID

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take note of the article in the February 15, 1995, Washington Post entitled, "College Students Spending More Time Earning Than Learning." I include a copy of the article for the RECORD.

At a time when education is more necessary than ever to compete for good jobs, financial aid is failing to keep pace with steadily rising college costs. As a result, an increasing number of students are forced to work more. While a certain amount of work can be valuable, as the article points out, it also can detract from studies and drag out the time it takes to complete an education, at additional expense to the students and their parents.

Now comes the Republicans, saying they want to eliminate the government subsidy for interest on tuition loans while students are in college, which would burden students and their families with additional debt.

Republicans also say they want to either abolish direct lending or limit it. Meanwhile, I have students telling me they love the program because it cuts out the middlemen, delivers the money fast and helps prevent defaults. Under guaranteed student loans, students have a hard time keeping track of which bank owns their loan this week. Republican efforts in this area fly in the face of their rhetoric about listening to the grassroots and simplifying bureaucracy. They seem to be listening to the bankers and loan guarantors instead of the middle class.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 15, 1995]

COLLEGE STUDENTS SPENDING MORE TIME
EARNING THAN LEARNING

(By Fern Shen)

Steve Long started school at the University of Maryland in College Park with an ambitious, 17-credit course load and a goal of graduating in less than four years.

The Richmond native never imagined that he would have to spend so much time working—cataloguing books at the school library, writing tickets in campus parking lots, driving campus shuttle buses—that it would take him seven years to get his bachelor's degree.

"It got so bad one semester that I had to drop out of all my classes. I was working 30 hours a week driving the bus and taking five classes," said Long, 25, a full-time shuttle bus supervisor and part-time student who hopes to graduate this year with a degree in government and politics. "It's tough. I learned you can work so hard to pay for school that you don't do well in school."

During the last decade, the number of students working on and off campus has steadily increased, a stark contrast to the stereotype of today's twentysomethings as latte-sipping slackers.

And according to students and college officials in the Washington area and nationwide,

an increasing number of students are working more hours, often holding down two and even three jobs because they must make money while pursuing college credits.

Figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show a significant increase in the proportion of full-time college students ages 16 to 24 who work, from 35 percent in 1972 to 51 percent in 1993. Full-time students now work an average of 25 hours a week.

The reasons for the rise are varied, but most observers blame the way tuition increases have outpaced inflation while financial aid, loans and grants have become more difficult to obtain.

"We have shifted so much of the financial burden to students [who] know they have to get that degree, that college is a life preserver, the difference between a comfortable life and a considerably rougher one," said Rick Kincaid, coordinator of student employment at the State University of New York at Brockport and editor of the *Journal of Student Employment*. "So they work, and they struggle to do it all. It's really pretty grim."

The trend has extended the time it takes students to obtain their degrees. It also has fueled fears among college administrators that students' academic and personal lives are suffering, though there is contradictory evidence on whether and how much grades fall when students work.

College presidents are using work statistics to buttress their pleas to Congress against cutting student loan funding.

"If we don't sustain the current aid program, students are going to have to work even more hours, and they'll be more likely to drop to part-time or just drop out," said David L. Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Jeff Blundin, 23, a full-time student at College Park who works 40 hours a week, said he recently had to financially "cut myself off from my parents so I could qualify for a loan."

Blundin attends classes during the day, and at 5 p.m., he puts on a green apron and waits on tables at a restaurant in a nearby shopping center. After finishing his shift about midnight, he comes home to read, study and write papers. On Saturdays, he often works double shifts.

"I know my grades would be better if I could stop working, but I just don't have that luxury," said Blundin, who said he came to college resigned to the prospect of working long hours to pay for tuition, rent, books and other expenses. As for maintaining a social life or strolling under the elms discussing philosophy, Blundin said dryly, "That would be great, but college hasn't been like that for a long time."

Many parents "start out planning to pay for college but lose their jobs, and then they just can't do it," said Patricia T. van der Vorm, executive director of the Career Center at American University.

Yomphana Adams, 20, a University of Maryland student, said her family recently had just such a "run of bad luck." Her stepfather lost his job as an air traffic controller at Andrews Air Force Base, and her mother, who has poor English skills, also lost a manual labor job recently because her employer moved, she said.

Adams, like Blundin, has cut herself off financially from her parents in hopes of qualifying for loans.

"It's a gigantic Catch-22: Either you don't have enough money to make it or you make the money but then your grades stink," said Adams, who takes four classes, works 22 hours a week at the information desk at the student center and rises at 5 a.m. to catch a train to College Park from Baltimore. When

she first came to the college, she worked as many as three jobs, including a stint as a telemarketer. Her grades dipped, "and I became this massive introvert."

"In high school, I graduated with a 3.5 [grade-point] average, and I was involved in all these clubs," she said. "Coming here, I really had to learn how to manage my time. I go to sleep earlier than most people's grandparents."

The student employment picture has changed so much in recent years that students laugh when they learn that school counselors traditionally recommend that students seek career-related (but lower-paying) internships and limit their work to 20 hours a week.

"Yeah, right—do they also 'recommend' that I eat nothing but Minute Rice and rob banks?" asked Jason Putnam, 21, a full-time student at College Park, as he stocked the shelves of a College Park liquor store. Between that job and a side enterprise, doing automotive repairs for students, he figures he works 30 hours a week.

At College Park, there were so many complaints last year about how jobs were interfering with academics, prolonging college careers and making students' lives miserable, that President William E. Kirwan ordered a committee to study the problem.

"I see it all the time," said committee member Barbara Jacoby, director of commuter affairs and community service programs. "I teach French from 2 to 4 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and last semester this student came to me and said she needed to leave at 3:45 because it took her that long to get across campus to her car and make it in time for her shift at the restaurant at 4:30."

"This priority is just wrong. It's the kind of thing that really raises faculty ire," Jacoby said.

As a result of the study, the school is creating a Student Employment Center designed in part to advocate for students with off-campus jobs. The center might persuade employers, for instance, to adjust students' hours to coordinate better with class schedules and the academic calendar.

Acknowledging those problems represents a change for college administrators, who have been arguing for years that holding down a job during college enhances students' character, academic progress and future job marketability.

"Yes, students are working for the money, but they get so much more out of it. They learn job skills, improve their résumés, learn how to budget their time," said Dennis Chavez, director of the student employment program at Cornell University. In 1992, Chavez conducted a study of 4,500 students at 18 colleges and universities and found little difference in the grades of working and non-working students. Kincaid said he'd seen studies "that found that if a student gets a job, the first thing they reduce is the hours spent watching TV."

University of Maryland officials agree that work is valuable, but they are trying to balance school and work demands and to steer students toward fewer hours and more on-campus and career-related jobs.

Many students there and at other U.S. colleges are taking advantage of programs in which their salaries from campus jobs are credited directly to their college tuition accounts. Lori Spevak, for instance, whose family income makes her ineligible for loans, is paying her \$1,700-a-semester tuition primarily out of her 16-hour-a-week job driving a shuttle bus. One night a week, she doesn't sleep, working the graveyard shift. The 19-year-old sophomore from Bowie also works 20 to 25 hours selling musical instruments and sheet music at a Bowie store.

"I'm doing it right now to give my parents a break. My sister will be starting school,

and they're going to have that expense," Spevak said.

Will she be able to keep up that pace and finish in four years? Spevak said she hopes to, but perpetual sleep-deprivation and granola-bar suppers sometimes get her down. Hers is the kind of situation that worries school officials.

"I know they need that paycheck," said John van Brunt, who directs the student counseling center. "I know they've got to work, but if it undercuts their whole experience of school, what's the point?"

JAMES P. GRANT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the world has lost one of the noblest of God's noblemen, James P. Grant, executive director of UNICEF until his untimely death on January 28.

UNICEF, I dare say, is the least controversial of all United Nations functions. There are many religions represented in the United Nations but none is represented better than the Sermon on the Mount when it comes to UNICEF. All thoughtful Americans will mourn the passing of Mr. Grant.

CROATIA ACTS TO REINVIGORATE PEACE PROCESS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on December 11, 1991, in response to Serbian aggressions against the neighboring Republic of Croatia resulting in Serbian occupation of one quarter of Croatia, the international community put forward the Vance plan, a framework to work toward peace in the region. Since that time, more than 3 years ago, Croatia has continuously cooperated with the United Nations and, along with Bosnia, has accepted numerous peace initiatives. The Serbian side, on the other hand, has rejected repeated offers of peace and remains recalcitrant in progress toward further peaceful negotiations.

The Vance plan, confirmed by U.N. Resolution 724 and 740, had six major goals: First, the cessation of hostilities and demilitarization of regions where military conflict had taken place; second, the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia; third, the maintenance of public order by supervision of local police made up based on prewar ethnic percentages; fourth, the protection of minorities in these areas; fifth, the placement of military observers along Croatia's border with Bosnia and Herzegovina; and sixth, the facilitation of the return of displaced persons and refugees. Pursuant to the Vance plan, the United Nation created protection areas [UNPA's] in Serb-occupied areas of Croatia, and introduced a protection force [UNPROFOR] in those UNPA's in order to carry out the objectives of the Vance plan and reestablish peace in the region.

During the more than 3 years since the institution of the Vance plan, the Republic of

Croatia has renewed and extended the original 12-month mandate seven separate times. While some sort of public order has been maintained and the Yugoslav Army has partially departed, the UNPA's have not been demilitarized. Heavily armed Serbian paramilitary units remain, the local non-Serbian population continues to be expelled and in some cases killed, and it has not been possible for a single displaced person to return to these areas. According to the 1991 census, there were 261,942 non-Serbs in the UNPA's. Since the arrival of UNPROFOR at least 39,000 non-Serbs have been forced to flee, 347 have been killed, 26 women raped, and 1,618 tortured at the hands of the Serbian occupiers. This is an intolerable situation.

With the intransigence of the Serbs to engage in serious discussions of peace, Croatia's mandate renewals have amounted to no less than tacit U.N. support for the indefinite continued Serb occupation of Croatian lands seized by aggression. In real terms, the positive economic contributions of the U.N. presence in the occupied territories have actually provided support for the Serbian occupiers and proven a major hindrance to forcing the Serbs to the negotiating table.

In this light, I ask my colleagues to review Croatia's U.N. Ambassador Nobile's discussion reprinted below about Croatia's refusal to renew the UNPROFOR an eighth time, and invite Members to take a good hard look at some of the causes of the deadlock and suffering which Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have endured for too long. Moreover, my colleagues, this action by the Croatian Government is completely supported by the Croatian people as evidenced by two resolutions by the Croatian Parliament authorizing the Government's decision and a third binding the Government to this course.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 3, 1995]

CROATIA'S MOVE TOWARD PEACE

(By Mario Nobile, Croatian Ambassador to the U.N.)

Last month, the Republic of Croatia decided to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the occupied territories of Croatia. The decision is designed to reinvigorate the negotiating process and to reach a peaceful settlement of the territories, which are internationally-recognized as part of Croatia but illegally occupied by Serbia, with the cooperation of local Serbs.

Contrary to the views held by some, including speculation in The Post's editorial of Jan. 18 ("Another Balkan War?") Croatia did not take this action in order to pursue war with the local Serbs or their patrons in Belgrade. Our objectives are the exact opposite.

The departure of UNPROFOR will shift the total cost of Serbian occupation from the international community to the Belgrade government. The \$1 billion per year cost of maintaining UNPROFOR in Croatia has essentially become an "occupation fee" paid by U.N. member nations, including the United States, which itself contributes about \$300 million.

The presence of UNPROFOR provides the occupying forces with economic sustenance through a continued stream of hard currency, through aid deliveries, through UNPROFOR-paid rents, through fuel brokering, and through infrastructure maintenance and development. UNPROFOR is probably the largest employer in the occupied territories.

Because Serbia is weakened from the effect of international sanctions, it cannot afford to fund both its activities in Bosnia and its

support of Serbs occupying parts of Croatia. That makes it more likely that Serbia's President Milosevic will be compelled to work with the international community and Croatia to reach a negotiated settlement regarding Croatia's occupied territories.

It is clear that UNPROFOR is not a real deterrent to war, in Croatia or in Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Croatia were indeed intent on reintegrating its occupied territories by force, it could have done so already.

Croatia is further convinced that solving the problem of its occupied territories first can greatly improve the chances of a settlement in Bosnia along with the lines of the internationally-accepted Contact Group proposals. Here's why: A strong, reintegrated Croatia can better assist the Bosnian government through the Federation of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, thus forging a more effective balance of power in the region.

Additionally, without having to maintain a 15,000-troop presence in Croatia, UNPROFOR can transfer resources to Bosnia and Herzegovina, where they are badly needed. U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali has recently called for an additional 7,000 UNPROFOR troops for Bosnia. He is unlikely to meet that need without tapping existing U.N. assets.

There are risks associated with our decision regarding UNPROFOR. But Mr. Milosevic and his dependents in Croatia's occupied territories have used U.N. soldiers as a buffer to reaching an expeditious settlement of a situation which could go unsolved for years to come under the current circumstances. Croatia views such a statement as far more dangerous than taking a pragmatic, albeit dramatic, action that we are confident will result in an accelerated peace in the entire region of southeastern Europe.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 728) to control crime by providing law enforcement block grants.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is designed to address the problem of inaccurate reporting of crime statistics.

We all know that many localities do not make crime data gathering a top priority. However, under this bill their financial award will be based on their reported data. I am sure we all agree on the importance of making sure accurate data is used when the Bureau of Justice Assistance calculates awards.

My amendment states that if the director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance believes that the reported rate of violent crimes for a local unit of government is inaccurate, he must investigate the methodology used by the locality to determine the accuracy of the submitted data. If he determines that the submitted data is inaccurate—for whatever reason—he is to use the best comparable data available instead.

The amendment places no additional burden on the localities and gives the director the discretion to determine which cases deserve investigation.

Mr. Chairman, this is a common sense amendment. Local units of government should not benefit financially—at the expense of other localities—for inaccurately reported crime data.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to explain my amendment. I urge its adoption.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 728, AS REPORTED,
OFFERED BY MR. HOKE OF OHIO

Page 18, strike line 23 through "poses" on line 24, and insert the following:

"(C) UNAVAILABILITY AND INACCURACY OF INFORMATION.—

"(1) DATA FOR STATES.—For purposes".

Page 19, after line 4, add the following new paragraph:

"(2) POSSIBLE INACCURACY OF DATA FOR UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In addition to the provisions of paragraph (1), if the Director believes that the reported rate of part 1 violent crimes for a unit of local government is inaccurate, the Director shall—

"(A) investigate the methodology used by such unit to determine the accuracy of the submitted data; and

"(B) when necessary, use the best available comparable data regarding the number of violent crimes for such years for such unit of local government.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 138 on H.R. 7, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

SUMMARY OF RULES COMMITTEE VOTES

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, 1995, the House adopted a new rule, clause 2(l)(2)(B) of rule XI, which requires that committee reports on any bill or other matter include the names of those voting for and against on rollcall votes taken on any amendment and on the motion to report. During consideration of the rule on the first day of the 104th Congress, an explanation included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Chairman SOLOMON states:

It is the intent of this rule to provide for greater accountability for record votes in committees and to make such votes easily available to the public in committee reports. At present, under clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI, the public can only inspect rollcall votes on matters in the offices of the committee. It is anticipated that with the availability of committee reports to the public through electronic form the listing of votes in reports will be more bill-specific than earlier proposals to publish all votes in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD twice a year.

Upon examining the Rules Committee report to accompany House Resolution 44, the rule for House Joint Resolution 1—balanced budget constitutional amendment, I found it lacking

in the type of information which I believe is vital for public understanding of what the members of the committee were actually voting on. The report under the heading of "summary of motion" gives so limited an account as to be almost meaningless. While the rule does not explicitly require the report to contain a description of the motion and amendment being offered, the intent of better informing the public seems to have been lost. The lack of information will force the public to search in other publications for information vital to understanding what the issue is for which the votes are being cast. There is no way that the public, unless present at the Rules Committee markup, could understand what, for example, "Make in order Frank amendment No. 27 from Record" means without going to the Rules Committee transcript or other informational sources such as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. How would anyone know which CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the amendment was printed in? There is no date indicated. Also, the public would never know from the report that the Frank amendment would protect Social Security from cuts. The public would be better served if adequate information were included in the committee report.

With that in mind, I am, for the benefit of the public and the membership of this body, including the following summary of the rollcall votes which were taken in the Rules Committee on January 24, 1995:

COMMITTEE VOTES

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 9

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: To report an open rule.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 8.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 10

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Conyers Truth-in-Budgeting Amendment No. 23, requiring Congress to spell out the spending cuts and tax increases necessary to achieve a balanced budget, printed in the Record on January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Not voting; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 11

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Strike language that provides for the substitute with most votes wins and insert language to provide that the last substitute adopted wins.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 12

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Franks of (NJ) amendment No. 7, prohibiting unfunded mandates, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 13

Date: January 24, 1995

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Hoke amendment No. 8, requiring 3/5 vote on raising debt limit or tax revenues, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Linder—Nay; Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 14

Date: January 24, 1995

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Istook amendments No. 10 and No. 32 printed in the Record of January 19, 1995 and January 20, 1995, respectively. Both amendments would sunset the 3/5 vote to increase revenues after two years.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz—Linder—Nay; Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 15

Date: January 24, 1995

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Schiff amendment No. 13, requiring special treatment for any trust fund with a surplus printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 16

Date: January 24, 1995

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Frank amendment No. 27, protecting Social Security from cuts, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Members: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 17

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rules for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Nadler amendment No. 35, exempting from 3/5 vote requirement for tax increases resulting from the withdrawal of most favored nation status, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 18

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rules for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Hilliard amendments No. 30 and No. 31 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 30 protects Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Amendment No. 31 protects Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 19

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rules for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Foglietta amendment No. 28, requiring 3/5 vote to reduce funding for low-income health, education or employment programs, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 20

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Traficant amendment No. 43, requiring 3/5 vote to reduce Social Security benefits, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 21

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Waters amendment No. 20, protects capital investments in criminal justice, personal security, and fire prevention, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 22

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Orton amendments No. 36 and 37 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 36 requires sequestration to bring budget back to balance and amendment No. 37 requires 3/5 vote to waive balanced budget requirement.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay;

Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ON ROLLCALL NO. 23

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Skaggs amendments No. 41 and 42 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Both amendments prohibit Federal and State judicial review.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 24

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Nadler amendments No. 33 and No. 34 printed in the Record of January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 33 exempts from $\frac{3}{5}$ vote measures that promote enforcement of tax laws and amendment No. 34 exempts from $\frac{3}{5}$ vote measures that reduce tax credits and deductions for corporations.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 25

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Frost.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Jackson-Lee amendments No. 45 and No. 46 printed in the Record of January 23, 1995. Amendment No. 45 takes Medicare and Medicaid off-budget and amendment No. 46 protects Medicaid payments from cuts.

Results: Rejected, 4 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 26

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Skaggs amendment No. 14, waiving balanced budget requirement during periods of national security emergency or national economic emergency, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 2 to 7.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Not voting; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 27

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Thornton amendment No. 18, protecting capital investments which provide long-term economic returns, printed in the Record of January 19, 1995.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 7.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—

Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 28

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Beilenson.

Summary of Motion: Make in order the Volkmer amendment No. 44, striking the $\frac{3}{5}$ vote for revenue increases, printed in the Record of January 20, 1995.

Results: Adopted, 3 to 7.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Not voting; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 29

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of Motion: Make in order en bloc the Conyers amendment No. 24, the Coleman amendment No. 2, the Jacobs amendment No. 3, the Watt amendment No. 21, the Kleczka amendment No. 5, the Stupak amendment No. 17, and Fattah amendment No. 26. Amendments No. 2 and No. 3 were printed in the Record of January 17, 1995, amendment No. 5 on January 18, 1995, amendments No. 17 and No. 21 on January 19, 1995, and amendments No. 24 and No. 26 on January 20, 1995. Amendment No. 2 protects Social Security and Medicare, amendment No. 3 requires the national debt be paid off, amendment No. 5 and amendment No. 17 take Social Security off-budget, amendment No. 21 waives article provisions by majority vote, amendment No. 24 truth in budgeting with $\frac{3}{5}$ vote requirements, and amendment No. 26 provides waiver by majority in the event of natural disaster or fiscal or social infrastructure deterioration.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 9.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Nay; Dreier—Not voting; Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Waldholtz—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Beilenson—Yea; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 30

Date: January 24, 1995.

Measure: Rule for H.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Amendment.

Motion By: Mr. Quillen.

Summary of Motion: To report rule to the House.

Results: Adopted, 9 to 3.

Vote by Member: Quillen—Yea; Dreier—Yea; Goss—Yea; Linder—Yea; Pryce—Yea; Diaz-Balart—Yea; McInnis—Yea; Waldholtz—Yea; Moakley—Nay; Beilenson—Nay; Frost—Not voting; Hall—Nay; Solomon—Yea.

LIFELONG INVOLVEMENT, DEVOTION, AND COMMITMENT DURING A DISTINGUISHED CAREER HAVE RESULTED IN A MAJOR AWARD FOR DR. DONALD CUSTIS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and former Chief Medical Director of the VA, Dr. Donald Custis, was recently honored by the American Medical Association. On Feb-

ruary 7, 1995, Dr. Custis received the prestigious Nathan Davis Award at a gala AMA presentation dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, attended by a large number of family, friends, and colleagues.

Although our work in the House prevented me from attending the dinner ceremony, I did have the great honor and pleasure to be one of those who recommended that Dr. Custis be considered for the award.

There follows an articles that appeared in the February issue of PN/Paraplegia News highlighting the distinguished career of this great American public servant:

[From the PN/Paraplegia News, February 1995]

THE CONSUMMATE ADVOCATE

The American Medical Association (AMA) has selected PVA Senior Medical Advisor Donald L. Custis, M.D., as a 1994 recipient of its prestigious Nathan Davis Award. A former surgeon general of the U.S. Navy and chief medical director of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Dr. Custis joined PVA as director of medical affairs in 1984. He served as associate executive director of the Health Policy Department and continues as a consultant on a wide variety of healthcare issues. PVA Immediate Past President Richard Johnson nominated Dr. Custis for the AMA award in August 1994.

The Nathan Davis Award is given in the name of the founder of the approximately 290,000-physician member organization. It is presented each year to leaders in Congress and federal, state and local governments for outstanding contributions "to promote the art and science of medicine and the betterment of the public health." Dr. Custis received the award in the category of "Lifetime Service in Federal Government Executive Branch Career Public Service." Senator John Chafee (R-R.I.), Congresswoman Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), and Governor Michael O. Leavitt (R-Utah) were selected in other categories.

On February 7, members of PVA's Executive Committee and invited guests from the U.S. House of Representatives, Senate, and Departments of Veterans Affairs and Defense attended a gala AMA presentation dinner to honor Dr. Custis and his family.

The AMA award is one more achievement in Dr. Custis's career, which has spanned 50 years and included numerous honors and distinctions in federal medicine. Following the outbreak of World War II in Europe, he registered early for the draft and applied for a Naval Reserve commission while attending Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. He completed his internship and residency in general surgery at Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, in 1944, entered active duty, and served in the Pacific Theater of Operations for the duration of the war, most notably on hospital ships during the Okinawa campaign and the initial occupation of Japan.

After a brief period of private practice following the war, Dr. Custis reentered active duty to pursue a career as a Navy surgeon and quickly rose in the ranks of executive medicine. He was appointed executive officer at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital (1967); commanding officer of the Naval Combat Hospital, Danang, Vietnam (1969); commanding officer of Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1970; and surgeon general of the Navy (Navy medicine's top post) in 1973. He retired with the rank of vice admiral in 1976.

In 1976, Dr. Custis continued his commitment to federal medicine by joining VA. He served as deputy assistant chief medical director for academic affairs, deputy chief

medical director in 1978, and chief medical director from 1980 to 1984. He assumed this latter position at a crucial point in the VA healthcare system's history. Cumulative shrinking budgets in the Carter and Reagan administrations placed considerable strain on VA, the nation's largest healthcare provider—a trend that continues today.

Still, Custis's goal was to streamline. He strove to find ways to "do more with less" while gaining a reputation as a real fighter for every dollar he could find in the budget battles with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget. His skill and tenacity as an advocate for the VA health-care system—and the veterans it was designed to serve—won lasting admiration from friend and potential foe alike in the so-called "iron triangle" of veterans affairs: the House and Senate Committees on Veterans Affairs, VA itself, and the veterans' service organizations (VSOs). These friendships last to this day.

On August 19, 1994, in support of Dr. Custis's nomination for the AMA award, Senator Jay Rockefeller (R-W.VA), then chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, wrote, ". . . I rely on Dr. Custis' advice and counsel on a regular basis. . . . His insights and understanding about the Federal Government's role in health care, especially as a provider of care . . . have been invaluable to me. . . . He studies and analyzes, writes and speaks, leads, persuades, cajoles, and makes a difference on the role of the Federal Government in health care. And through all of his work, he remains the quintessential gentleman and professional."

Despite tight budgets, Dr. Custis drove VA—long centered on the traditional bearing of providing services for World War II and Korea War—veterans—to adapt itself to respond more readily to the needs and expectations of the new generation of service men and women from the Vietnam War. The Readjustment Counseling Program for Vietnam Veterans (Vet Center Program) was designed and implemented under his tenure.

In his farewell remarks to the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Custis wrote about his fellow Vietnam veterans: "My memories are made of this. I'll remember Vietnam. The brave men who fought and so often died there remain indelible on my mind. Not that their sacrifice exceeded those in previous conflicts, but because there was so little unity of national purpose to sustain them. How sad. It was the poignancy of that recall which brought me into VA as I left the Navy. How crass and cruel the accusation that we who care for him who has borne the battle, do so without empathy!"

Responding to the obvious needs of a rapidly aging veteran population, Dr. Custis nurtured the beginnings of VA's well-suited foray into geriatric medicine; he instituted training programs, research, education, and long-term-care services that have made VA the leader in geriatric medicine in the United States today. He strengthened the agency's long-standing role as the nation's largest partner in academic medicine through its affiliations with 126 medical schools. He expanded its award-winning research programs and saw the department's duty as backup to Department of Defense medicine in time of national emergency or crisis codified by Congress.

Dr. Custis remains an active, consummate advocate for the men and women who have served in defense of the United States. On joining PVA's staff, he conceived, directed, and implemented The Independent Budget Project, which publishes yearly detailed analyses of VA budget trends and needs. He forged the unprecedented coalition of VSOs (AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and PVA) to draft

"The Independent Budget" and disseminate the document on Capitol Hill and to federal budget policymakers. The report continues to be published each year and is widely respected as a definitive statement of VA budget policy and needs.

In the early 1990's, Dr. Custis foresaw the battles that would be waged over national reform. He judged that sweeping changes calling for universal health-care, or even state reforms, could impose a direct threat to the survival of the VA system unless the department was allowed to compete and interact with those new national forces of change. To prepare PVA and the entire veterans' community for the storm that was coming, Dr. Custis convened a blue-ribbon panel of nationally recognized health-policy experts to review various scenarios for national reform and identify the appropriate VA response to those changes. Published in 1992, "Strategy 2000: The VA Responsibility in Tomorrow's National Health Care System" was a "first-of-its-kind" analysis showing that unless VA reformed itself in light of national changes, the department could lose its traditional reason for existence.

"Strategy 2000, Phase II: Meeting The Specialized Needs of Americans Veterans," the sequel published in 1994, challenged this same theory against the pending national reforms under consideration by Congress. The document's message, however, stated that with or without major congressional reforms and because of rapidly changing healthcare systems in the public and private sectors, VA should move swiftly to streamline and improve its own systems—or face the consequences. At risk were most VA healthcare programs, especially specialized services such as spinal-cord-injury medicine, advanced rehabilitation, prosthetics, mental health, long-term-care, and others that had been designed to meet the unique needs of the veteran population.

While veterans' needs may change along with VA's ability to meet those requirements, Dr. Custis has remained an alert watchman and a tenacious advocate. Writing of his commitment, Representative G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-Miss.), long-time chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs and currently ranking minority member of the committee, said, "Don Custis has dedicated his life to helping those who served in our armed forces. His work as a physician in the Navy and his involvement both as Surgeon General of the Navy and Chief Medical Director (of VA) allowed him to be involved in every major healthcare-policy decision in recent years."

Fortunately for PVA members (and all veterans) that involvement, level of devotion, and commitment continues.

MORRIS K. UDALL WILDERNESS ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Senator ROTH and other "true" conservatives who want to preserve our natural heritage in introducing the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act. This legislation is needed to provide permanent wilderness designation and protection for Alaska, a magnificent and special place, the Northern Coastal Plain, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR].

The ANWR coastal plain is a unique ecosystem, long recognized for its rich biological diversity. Today over 200 notable species of

wildlife depend upon the coastal plain for survival. The conspicuous—Muskoxen, wolves, polar and grizzly bears and the countless inconspicuous yet complex fauna and flora create a web of life, a substrata, like no place else on the face of the Earth.

One of my first assignments in Congress was to serve on the Alaska Lands Subcommittee with then-Chairman Mo Udall and John Seiberling. Over a 4 year period, Congress debated the appropriate disposition, designation and use of the Federal land in Alaska.

The final version of H.R. 39, signed into law by President Carter, is one of the most significant pieces of environmental laws ever enacted. While this legislation protected many of Alaska's unique resources, the final disposition of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] was left with limited safeguards, but not resolved. The House of Representatives strongly supported wilderness designation for ANWR, however, the compromise left open the possibility that this area could be opened for further exploration and development.

For the past 14 years the coastal plain has been in a twilight zone enjoying the status of wilderness without the full force and protection of the law. Today, the failure to designate the coastal plain as wilderness haunts us and places this unique ecosystem at risk. Opening the coastal plain is a top legislative priority for the oil and mineral industries and their advocates in the U.S. Congress. The developers have kept the pressure on today to proceed and are mounting an aggressive offensive to enact legislation which would open this special area. If we allow such a policy to be implemented, the unique ANWR ecosystem will be irreparably harmed. America's natural legacy would be significantly diminished by such a policy path.

The wilderness legislation which Senator ROTH and I are introducing today is intended to challenge and defeat the concerted effort for a short term boom and bust exploitation policy. Our initiative is certainly the policy path supported by the American people. The public recognizes and supports a strong national stewardship role by our Federal Government to save our natural legacy, our future generation's inheritance.

The American people want adequate protections for those special natural resources such as ANWR. The Udall Wilderness Act finally provides sound protection for ANWR.

Serving with Mo Udall was a distinct pleasure and honor. Chairman Udall was dedicated to protecting our Nation's crown jewels for future generations. He took such responsibilities seriously but always had a knack for making his points with wit and poignancy. In talking about the Alaska lands legislation, Mo spoke eloquently to all Americans: "not in our generation, not ever again, will we have a land and wildlife opportunity approaching the scope and importance of this one. In terms of wilderness preservation, Alaska is the last frontier. This time, given one great final chance, let us strive to do it right."

We couldn't do better than to honor Chairman Udall with this designation that he fought so hard to achieve. The American reservoir of values, vision and inspiration that Mo Udall evoked will be enlisted today as the 104th Congress acts to determine the fate of ANWR.

The wilderness designation of ANWR is indeed our last chance. Hopefully we will follow

Mo's wise counsel and do it "right", as real conservatives.

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT TERM

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would extend the term of ownership of a copyrighted work from the life of the author plus 50 years to the life of the author plus 70 years. I am pleased that the gentledady from Colorado, Mrs. SCHROEDER and Messrs. COBLE, GOODLATTE, BONO, GEKAS, BERMAN, NADLER, and CLEMENT are cosponsoring this legislation. This change will bring U.S. law into conformity with that of the European Union whose member states are among the largest users of our copyrighted works.

The last time the Congress considered and enacted copyright term extension legislation was in 1976. At that time the House report noted that copyright conformity provides certainty and simplicity in international business dealings. The intent of the 1976 act was twofold: First, to bring the term for works by Americans into agreement with the then minimum term provided by European countries; and second, to assure the author and his or her heirs of the fair economic benefits derived from the author's work. The 1976 law needs to be revisited since neither of these objectives is being met.

In October 1993, the European Union [EU] adopted a directive mandating copyright term protection equal to the life of the author plus 70 years for all works originating in the EU, no later than the first of July this year. The EU action has serious trade implications for the United States.

The United States and EU nations are all signatories of the Berne Copyright Convention which includes the so-called rule of the shorter term which accords copyright protection for a term which is the shorter of life plus 70 years or the term of copyright in the country of origin. Once this directive is implemented, U.S. works will only be granted copyright protection for the shorter life plus 50 year term before falling into the public domain. The main reasons for this extension of term are fairness and economics. If the Congress does not extend to Americans the same copyright protection afforded their counterparts in Europe, American creators will have 20 years less protection than their European counterparts—20 years during which Europeans will not be paying Americans for their copyrighted works. And whose works do Europeans buy more of than any other country? Works of American artists. This would be harmful to the country and work a hardship on American creators. I intend to schedule hearings on this issue in early summer.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding young individual from the Third Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his scouting career. Douglas Pratt of Chicago, IL, has completed the requirements required to attain the rank of Eagle Scout. Douglas will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court on February 26, 1995.

The eagle rank is one of the highest and most prestigious ranks a Boy Scout can earn. It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. Douglas worked long and hard to learn and perform all the skills necessary to achieve this rank.

Douglas has been active in Scouting for several years at St. Mary Star of the Sea. In addition to being an outstanding member of Boy Scout Troop 1441, Douglas served as a den chief for the younger Cub Scout troops for 2 years. Because of his patience and skill with the younger boys, Douglas proved to be a natural leader and an excellent role model.

Douglas has also excelled in activities outside of Scouting. He is currently a sophomore at the Illinois Math and Science Academy. He is a writer on the school paper and editor for the satire paper. In the spring, he plans to join the basketball team. At the Ted Lenard Gifted Center, he graduated with honors and an impressive list of achievements. For example, in eighth grade, he was a member of the Academic Olympics team and also won the City Competition Science Fair.

For his Eagle Scout project, Douglas did an excellent job cleaning and repairing the area around Bachelor's Grove cemetery. In fact, Douglas in such an ambitious and talented Scout that has earned enough merit badges to attain the honor of Eagle Palm, a honor even more prestigious than the Eagle Scout. Douglas is an outstanding young man who deserves to be commended for his leadership, hard work, and service. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Douglas on his achievement as Eagle Scout. Let us also wish him the very best in all his future endeavors.

THE DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION TAX INCENTIVE ACT

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce along with my Oklahoma colleagues the Domestic Oil and Gas Production Tax Incentive Act.

Recently, the Secretary of Commerce reported the results of an investigation conducted, under the Trade Expansion Act, into the impact of crude oil imports on the national security of the United States. The investigation determined that oil imports threaten to impair

the national security of the United States. Clearly, it is vital that we take immediate action to remove this threat to our national security. By removing unnecessary impediments to domestic exploration and development we can fortify our domestic oil and gas industry and begin to correct this dangerous oil trade deficit.

The preservation of marginal well production and the encouragement of new oil and natural gas production provides a blueprint for fast, effective action to protect our Nation's vital economic and security interests.

Currently, nationwide we plug a marginal well about every 30 minutes. Since 1983, some 450,000 petroleum jobs have been lost, and nearly half of our independent oil companies have gone out of business during the same time period. In 1993, nearly 17,000 domestic oil wells were abandoned, an average of 46.3 per day. Plugging an oil well is permanent. After a well has been plugged it is then cost prohibitive and not always technically feasible to re-lease and reequip the well to recover the remaining oil and gas.

It is my belief that this bill provides a positive first step toward revitalizing our Nation's dwindling energy industry. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort to decrease our reliance on foreign crude imports and reinvigorate a vital component of our economy—the domestic oil industry.

RICHARD DEMARY: A FLIGHT ATTENDANT ON USAIR FLIGHT 1016

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, sometimes, when confronted with appalling circumstances beyond our most ardent imagination, individuals summon forth courage and fortitude that nearly defies belief.

Such is the case of Richard DeMary, a flight attendant from Coraopolis, PA, who was aboard the doomed USAir Flight 1016 which crashed near Charlotte, NC, on July 2, 1994.

Flight 1016 took off from Charlotte/Douglas International Airport in heavy rain and wind. Moments later, the DC-9 plummeted into the woods, broke apart, and burst into a fireball.

No Hollywood screenwriter could devise a more compelling story than what Mr. DeMary did in the next few minutes. An official account later read:

After the aircraft came to a rest, DeMary first freed a severely injured fellow flight attendant from her seat and carried her from the wreckage. Despite the threat of secondary explosions, DeMary returned to the aircraft and rescued a small child from the tail section. He re-entered the torn fuselage to pull the child's injured mother to safety and returned a third time to rescue another passenger.

His efforts did not stop there. He kicked open the door of a house in which part of the aircraft was embedded and attempted to reach other trapped passengers until heavy smoke forced him to withdraw. Despite burns on his arms and an injured ankle . . . DeMary helped move a downed telephone pole that was blocking a street and preventing fire fighting equipment from getting closer to the wreckage.

Through the sound and fury, Richard DeMary was brave and selfless; for his actions, he was awarded the Flight Safety Foundation's Heroism Award.

Deeds such as this summon within all of us a feeling of elation and humility. They are deeds that ask us to pause a moment and attempt to truly grasp the heights of human pathos and its deliverance, human courage.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the League of Women Voters on 75 years of extraordinary service to our democracy.

In 1920, women throughout the Nation cast their first ballot for Congress and President of the United States, forever changing the character of our country and of our politics. It was the League of Women Voters which informed and engaged these millions of newly enfranchised citizens.

Today, the League of Women Voters has over 1,000 chapters with some 150,000 members, both women and men. It continues to shape our public dialogue through study of major policy questions, and through the encouragement of community service and participation.

In Westchester County, where I live, the League of Women Voters is a leading sponsor of progressive reforms. Each year, the league produces thousands of voter guides to help us make informed decisions, publishes a directory of elected officials, and sponsors scores of debates with ample opportunity for citizen involvement.

That vibrant tradition has helped produce leaders such as Ruth Hinerfeld, who rose to lead the national league organization after a long and successful experience with the Westchester chapter.

I am also very proud to say that the founder of the League of Women Voters, Carrie Chapman Catt, chose to spend the last decades of her life in New Rochelle. Today, the city of New Rochelle and its local league chapter are temporarily renaming Paine Avenue, where Mrs. Catt lived, League of Women Voters Avenue. It is a fitting tribute to a leader whose remarkable works continue to shape our lives.

Mr. Speaker, 75 years after its founding, the league's mission is as essential as ever. For though the right to vote is secure, the responsible exercise of that right remains an ideal for which we shall ever strive.

It is a pleasure to thank the league for all it has done, and all it will do.

THE MADISONVILLE METEOR'S
CENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to call to this body's attention the

history of one of the most enduring institutions in the Fifth Congressional District of Texas, which I am privileged to serve in this House of Representatives.

For the last century one of the major agricultural centers of this district has been Madison County and its county seat of Madisonville. And, not coincidentally, during the last 100 years that beautiful section of our State has been served, informed, and led by the Madisonville Meteor.

The Meteor publishes its centennial edition on the very appropriate date of February 22. That is, of course, the birthday of George Washington, the father of our country. While this part is pure coincidence, I am proud to note that George Washington, the Madisonville Meteor and I share the observance of the same birth date; however, I do stipulate that my birthday was several decades later than the Meteor's and a full 215 years after President Washington's.

Despite all of its accomplishments under the leadership of a century of dedicated publishers, editors, and staffers, the Meteor could be most proud of its biggest and longest-running error—the mistake it made in selecting its own name.

The story goes that the newspaper's founder, Thomas J. Stevens, showed up amid the rolling, tree-lined hills of Madison County with a wagon full of printing equipment and a plan to produce a newspaper that would be so full of local news and advertising that area residents would find it indispensable. Maybe so, Mr. Stevens' first hired man observed, but he personally figured the paper would be a short flash and then disappear, leaving no more than a footnote to the history of Madison County. Kind of like a meteor causing a quick flash, then disappearing forever, he reckoned.

So why not call it the Madisonville Meteor, reasoned the amused publisher?

A succession of publishers have enjoyed the irony of the name and the call to civic duty. Edna Keasling now publishes this venerable weekly that manages to retain its down-home charm and interests, while more than holding its own on the electronic lanes of the post-nuclear information superhighway.

Publisher Keasling has noted that of more than 5,000 issues of the Meteor, the two most popular and most consulted are the ones marking the centennial of Madison County, created in 1853 and organized in 1854, and the 50th anniversary of the Meteor.

There will be a strong new light glowing at the Meteor as Ms. Keasling, editor Daniel Humphries, sports editor Mark Kuchera, typesetter Melissa Fautheree, compositor Marta Nichols, bookkeeper-circulation staffer Deenna Tobias, circulation staffer Carolyn Standley and darkroom operator Martha Fautheree pool their talents on Wednesday, February 22, to present Volume 101, No. 1, of the Madisonville Meteor.

I join the Meteor's many other friends in anticipating the first edition of the misnamed but well-placed newspaper's second century.

As an enduring example of our Nation's unique marriage of free speech and the free market, the meteor has earned our thanks and congratulations. Just as it will when our descendants celebrate Volume 201, No. 1, of the Meteor as it begins its third century.

BIPARTISAN INITIATIVE TO REAUTHORIZE THE CLEAN WATER ACT

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a part of a bipartisan coalition of Members who have come together to present a balanced and reasonable strategy to reauthorize the Clean Water Act.

The legislation we are introducing today is the consequence of months of hard work last year building consensus among disparate parties to this debate. The States, cities, and counties, and the business and agricultural communities had significant input into our development process. The resultant product for the most part tracks language circulated as an alternative to last year's failed attempt to reauthorize, and just like our effort last year, its intent is to open up an honest dialog to draft a progressive and pragmatic plan. This proposal is just the starting point, and the continued participation and thoughtful analysis of all of the interested players is critical to helping us perfect this important legislation as it moves through the committee markup process.

This bill seeks to address the shortfalls as well as enhance the strengths of the current CWA programs. First and foremost, our proposal provides an affordable authorization level of \$10 billion for the State revolving fund over the next 6 years. In doing so, we propose, in a fiscally responsible manner consistent with the current budgetary climate, to provide needed funds to States to improve water quality, presenting a more accurate picture of what the Federal Government can afford in these areas, while maintaining high enough allocations to allow the programs to remain viable.

Another crucial area that this bipartisan initiative also intends to address is the nonpoint source section 319 program. Developing innovative strategies to address our nonpoint source problems without the onerous and often-counterproductive command and control regulatory overkill will be important to the future effectiveness of the entire Clean Water Program.

Finally, among the other important provisions of the bill is a long overdue effort to comprehensively resolve the enigma that is our Federal Wetlands Program. The obscure and burdensome section 404 permitting program would be revised to establish a system of multiclassifications that protects the most pristine wetlands and coastal marshes, while also preserving the rights of property owners to utilize those lands that are less valuable.

I firmly believe that too often—and the section 404 wetland permit program is a prime example—the institutional arrogance and ignorance of bureaucrats and government agencies has spawned ineffective and inflexible programs beyond the scope of their intended authorizations. These programs are neither cost effective nor improve the quality of our waters. We have forgotten that properly motivated individuals and businesses, rather than bureaucrats and politicians, are much better equipped to efficiently allocate financial and human resources toward the economic and

environmental well-being of their land. We must give them the tools to do so.

Therefore, I welcome my colleagues and the affected parties to the clean water debate to comment on this legislation because only with substantive and constructive deliberation will the right balance between the economy and the environment be reached.

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING SALE OF ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to sell the Alaska Power Administration's two hydroelectric projects.

This legislation will authorize the sale of the Alaska Power Administration. The Alaska Power Administration is different from the other Federal Power Marketing Agencies of the Department of Energy. Its two hydroelectric projects, Eklutna and Snettisham, were never intended by Congress to remain indefinitely under Federal control. The Eklutna Project Act, for example, states that "Upon completion of amortization of the capital investment allocated to power, the Secretary is authorized and directed to report to the Congress upon the feasibility and desirability of transferring the Eklutna project to public ownership and control in Alaska." Moreover, these two projects were created specifically to promote economic and industrial development in Alaska, and they are not the product of a water resource management plan.

I am a strong advocate of insuring that Alaskans control their own destiny, which is what this bill is all about. It will put the management of these two hydroelectric projects into the hands of those who best know Alaska. One project will be sold to the State of Alaska, and the other will be sold to a group of three Alaskan public electric utilities.

Equally as important, this legislation will relieve the Federal Government of the expense of operating and maintaining these two projects. It also provides for the termination of the Alaska Power Administration once the sale is complete, further saving money for taxpayers.

It is important to note that this legislation provides necessary safeguards for the environment. It requires the State of Alaska and the Eklutna purchasers to abide by the memorandum of agreement they entered into regarding the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife. The legislation makes this legally enforceable.

Last year a similar provision was included in the H.R. 300, the Re-inventing Government package and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources reported S. 2383, the Alaska Power Administration Sale Authorization Act. The administration testified in strong support of this legislation. Unfortunately, there was little time to consider them late in the session. With early introduction this Congress, I am hopeful that we will see this legislation enacted into law.

There is one provision which needs to be included in the Alaska Power Administration legislation before it is sent to the President for

signature, but I have not included it because it addresses the Internal Revenue Code. I hope to have that issue addressed in other legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITIZENS OF MARFA, TX

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I stand before my colleagues today to pay a tribute to the citizens of Marfa, TX for their courage and commitment in the face of adversity. Recently, the community suffered a tremendous loss when an important, historical building on Marfa's main street was devastated by fire.

For more than half a century, the old building was part of Marfa's landscape. At the time of the fire, the city hall, the police department and emergency medical services were located in the building. It also housed most of Marfa's important records. Not only did the fire ruin these important offices and documents, but it also destroyed a piece of the town's history.

Although most of you have never been to Marfa, you might recall the town as the setting of the famous silver-screen classic, "Giant." One of the landmarks from the movie, the Palace Theater, also suffered extensive smoke and water damage. However, the destruction this fire caused hasn't slowed the town down one bit.

The fire occurred even as Marfa was preparing for a big spring festival celebrating "Giant." Yet, instead of letting the fire ruin their celebration, the citizens of Marfa have pulled together to repair and restore the Palace Theater in time for the May event.

Since the fire, the town has pretty much returned to business as usual, although that business is being taken care of in temporary offices. This would not have been possible without the outpouring of help and generosity from so many Marfa citizens. Special thanks goes to Marfa Mayor Fritz Kahl, whose leadership and determination helped the folks of Marfa pull together to get through this sad situation. In addition, such people as County Judge Jake Brisbin Jr., Glenn Garcia, Abe Gonzalez, David and Ellen Kimble, Judy Ledbetter, Charles Mertz, Teryn Muench, Floyd Neal, Carolyn and Bill Renfro, Blaine Shuffield, Rusty Taylor and many others have made this situation a lot more bearable for the town. The services offered by the Big Bend Regional Medical Center and the Marfa Border Patrol Sector were also very helpful.

And the generosity didn't stop at the Marfa City limits. Folks from other west Texas towns came to lend a helping hand and bring extra emergency equipment. Firefighters from Alpine, Fort Stockton, and Fort Davis valiantly fought the blaze right alongside the Marfa Volunteer Fire Department. The spirit of comradery in west Texas is unmatched.

I salute the citizens of Marfa for preserving their history and protecting their future. Although a fire destroyed documents and a historical building, it could never shatter the spirit of pride and optimism which runs deep in the hearts of Texans.

THE DOMESTIC OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION ACT

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring my colleagues' attention to a growing threat to our national security—our increased reliance on foreign oil. Last year, for the first time in the history of our Nation, we imported over half the oil that we consumed. By the year 2010, the Department of Energy [DOE] estimates that imports could make up as much as 60 percent of our Nation's petroleum needs.

While imports are rising, U.S. oil production is on a drastic decline. Crude oil production in 1994 averaged 6.6 million barrels per day, in comparison to the 6.8 million barrels per day in 1993—this represents one of the lowest oil production levels in the history of our country. Oil prices continue to fluctuate and natural gas prices are on a steady decline.

The truth is, that it's just plain tough for domestic oil and gas producers to operate in today's market. The cost of operation, high taxes, and costly environmental regulations make it difficult to continue to drill for oil and gas. It's time for us to start paying attention and provide some relief and incentives for the American energy industry. Everyone talks a good game about "America first" * * * "buy American products" * * * "hire American labor" * * * and I agree. But, those same people don't seem to have a problem pouring foreign gasoline in our American cars.

Earlier today I, along with Representatives COBURN, BREWSTER, ISTOOK, LARGENT, and WATTS, introduced a plan that would help boost domestic production and lessen our reliance on foreign oil. The Domestic Oil and Gas Production and Preservation Act, would provide tax incentives for new and marginal well production; relief from burdensome Federal regulations; and would abolish existing bans on the export of U.S. crude oil. This bill will put people back to work, boost revenues, and help make the domestic oil and gas industry more competitive in world markets.

According to a recent investigation conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, this bill is needed now more than ever. The Commerce investigation, conducted under the Trade Expansion Act, apparently determined that increased oil imports could impair the national security of the United States. The Trade Expansion Act requires the President to respond to the report within 90 days of the Commerce Department's findings. It is imperative that Congress and the President take action to alleviate this threat to our national security.

Many of my colleagues will turn a blind eye to this report. However, I believe it is a warning signal that we must not ignore. This is not just an oil State problem, the energy crisis is a national concern that everyone should be worried about.

U.S. marginal wells—or low-income wells—are particularly at risk. Most people don't understand that each time a marginal well is plugged, jobs are lost and we increase our reliance on foreign oil and run the risk of losing one of our Nation's natural resources forever. Plugging a well is like shutting down a small

business. When we plug marginal wells, we also lose jobs in our communities back home. Plugging a well is permanent. The only way to recover these resources is to drill a new well, which is extremely costly.

Nationally, we plug a marginal well every 30 minutes. In Oklahoma, we plug eight marginal wells per day. In 1993, the State of Oklahoma had over 70,000 marginal wells in operation. The same year, nearly 1,356 marginal wells were abandoned. As a result, my State of Oklahoma lost nearly \$20 million in gross revenues.

This bleak situation has forced businesses to close, imperiled thousands of jobs, and caused States to lose large amounts of production and income taxes. Over the last decade, this country has lost nearly 500,000 jobs as a result of low domestic oil and gas productivity.

It's time for the U.S. Government to open its eyes and support a plan to help restore our domestic industry. I believe that the bill we introduced today marks the first step in this plan. It will help stop the abandonment of wells, pump revenues back into State and Federal budgets, and preserve our Nation's natural resources.

It is in the best interest of our country to support this bill and protect our Nation's oil supplies. It would be one of our Nation's darkest days should we awaken to find ourselves with a depleted oil supply, leaving us totally at the mercy of the world's unstable oil producing nations. Our Nation's oil and gas supplies are a national treasure that must be preserved and maintained. I look forward to working with my colleagues and I urge them to support this critical legislation.

LONG ISLAND'S OWN EINSTEINS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it is quite an honor for any Representative to have one finalist from the Westinghouse science competition from their district. I have the unique honor to represent two budding scientists recently named finalists for the Westinghouse science competition.

Neil Catillo Srivastava, 17, of Ward Melville High School in East Setauket researched nitric oxide and its effect on cell movement and wound healing.

Debleena Sengupta, 17, also of Ward Melville High School, completed a project in biochemistry that was designed to remove toxic metals, such as uranium, cost-efficiently from water.

Their outstanding results were made possible by the effort of local high schools to establish and maintain intensive research courses, staffed by experienced teachers. Since the 1980's the number of high schools on Long Island offering such research courses have more than tripled; now 40 of 114 public high school are in my eastern Long Island district.

High-technology medicine and environmental sciences are the wave of the future. On eastern Long Island, from Smithtown to Montauk and across the Nation, parents and teachers are working together to foster and

support student's natural interest in the sciences. It is this natural interest that we must cultivate for the future of this Nation. Budding young scientists, like Neal and Debleena, illustrate the possibilities for years to come.

Please, join me in recognizing the incredible success not only of Neil and Debleena, but also their teachers and all of eastern Long Island's quality schools. I submit for the RECORD an article in *Newsday* from January 25, 1995, that details their accomplishments.

[From *Newsday*, Jan. 25, 1995]

LONG ISLAND'S EINSTEINS

(By John Hildebrand)

Long Island led the nation yesterday in the number of students named finalists in the Westinghouse science competition, capturing nine slots out of 41, nearly double the number produced by traditional powerhouse New York City.

Honored for their research in fields ranging from genetics to treatment of municipal wastewater, the Long Island high-school seniors were hailed by teachers and principals as persistent, self-motivated students who had helped their schools "come of age." The nine finalist positions are the most ever won by students on the Island, and surpassed the city's total for the first time.

Three of the Island's schools produced two finalists each—the same number as New York City's legendary Bronx High School of Science. Island schools with twin finalists were Ward Melville High School in East Setauket, John F. Kennedy High School in Bellmore and Paul D. Schreiber High School in Port Washington.

Three other Island schools—Jericho, Long Beach and Lawrence High Schools—had one finalist each. Jericho's Soo Yeun Kim, who died in a car crash Nov. 28, was honored posthumously—the first such award in the competition's history.

Results were announced yesterday from the science competition's Washington, D.C., headquarters. All finalists will receive cash awards of at least \$1,000, and the top 10 will receive larger scholarships including a first prize of \$40,000.

As news of the latest honors swept through school hallways, results were attributed to efforts by local high schools to establish intensive research courses, staffed by teachers experienced in prepping students for competition. Since the 1980s, the number of high schools in the region offering such opportunities to students has more than tripled, to a total of about 40 of 114 public high schools on the Island.

"This says something about the caliber of Long Island schools—we've come of age here in terms of the programs we're offering," said Steven Kussin, principal of Lawrence High School. He formerly taught at Brooklyn's Midwood High School, another city school that traditionally excels in the Westinghouse contest.

Lawrence High School's winning student, Joel Wollman, 18, had submitted a project involving extensive psychological research.

Like many colleagues, Kussin views the focus on science research in his school as part of a broader movement that also involves encouraging larger number of students to take college-level Advanced Placement courses. "Standards are back, and the proof is in the pudding," the principal added.

Local educators say this year's Westinghouse results are all the more remarkable since the national contest has grown increasingly competitive. Since 1985, the number of science projects submitted by high-school seniors nationwide has jumped more than 60 percent, to 1,660 this year. Local teachers and principals generally voice satisfaction

over results, though some worry the competition and publicity surrounding it could put undue pressure on some students.

Finalists themselves accepted the backslaps of classmates and teachers yesterday, while also trying to focus their attention on midterm exams that are being administered this week across New York State. Many school authorities said official recognition would be extended to finalists as soon as normal classes resume.

"I was just totally shocked," said one winner, Supinda Bunyavanich, 17, of Port Washington, who received the news by phone on Monday afternoon. "I was having a snack and watching TV, and then I was nearly screaming."

Another finalist, Daniel Sims, 17, of Bellmore said that school officials "went nuts" when he called them with the news after being notified himself by contest officials.

For Lawrence's Joel Wollman, finalist status brought special satisfaction. The teenager long had endured good-natured ribbing from classmates over his psychological research, which involved efforts to discover why one person's yawning prompts the same behavior in others. "Once I entered the finals, all that stopped," the teenager said.

Finalists were drawn from 300 national semifinalists, including 41 on the Island. They will be flown to Washington in March to compete before panels of eminent researchers for \$205,000 in scholarships. The competition, known as Science Talent Search, draws funding from a foundation established by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

New York City, as usual, produced far more semifinalists than the Island this year, with 84. But the advantage shifted with the announcement of finalists—New York had five—an irony not lost on educators who have seen Long Island schools draw upon the experience of city high schools.

"What suburban schools are beginning to understand is that if you want to win, you have to give teachers enough time to work with students on their projects," said Stan Teitel, coordinator for student research at Manhattan's Stuyvesant High School. Stuyvesant produced 29 semifinalists, the highest number for any school. It had two finalists.

Directors of school research programs on the Island acknowledge their debt to the city's schools, while adding that their recent success is due to other factors as well. Among these are the support of parents with enough money to send their teenagers to summer research institutes on college campuses, and the presence of local research centers, such as the State University at Stony Brook, which supplement the training provided by high schools. A majority of the Long Island finalists attended such summer programs.

"It's Long Island coming into its own," said Melanie Krieger, research coordinator at Ward Melville High School, which produced 12 semifinalists this year. The schools' finalists are Debleena Sengupta, 17, whose project dealt with removal of metal contaminants from wastewater, and Neil Castillo Srivastava, 17, who examined the use of nitric oxide in healing wounds.

Some of this year's local finalists drew on personal experience for their projects. Reed Levine, 17, of Bellmore, did an extensive study of ski accidents in an attempt to improve safety, after a neighbor died in an accident. Tracy Phillips, 17, of Long Beach, developed an electronic sensor to help the sight-impaired count currency, in memory of a brother who was blind and died young.

But there was no award more poignant than that given posthumously to Jericho's

Soo Yeun Kim. Jericho High School will receive a special \$5,000 grant in her name. The school's principal, Mathew Mandery, said the news of Soo's award was welcome, but it also brought back the sadness of her loss.

"I guess in moments like this, we are undeniably proud of her accomplishments, but just wish she were here for us," he said.

As the number of students entering the Westinghouse competition has mounted, teachers in both city and suburban schools have tried to encourage students to look upon research as an activity to be enjoyed for its own sake, rather than for winning prizes. Ward Melville High School's research program has adopted the motto, "To Be In It Is to Win It." The Bronx High School of Science takes a similar approach.

Some educators worry, nonetheless, that students who don't win at least semifinalist status might become discouraged, especially in light of the fact that many devote two or more years to their projects. "Kids who might have the potential to be wonderful researchers later on might come away from this experience with a bad taste in their mouth," said Carole Greene, an assistant principal at Bronx Science.

Others insist that most students involved in Westinghouse competitions have wide enough interests that they are unlikely to become unraveled over a single contest.

TRIBUTE TO MARIA VICTORIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Ms. Maria Victoria, the newly selected Mr. Amigo.

Every year, members of the Mr. Amigo Association, who represent the city of Brownsville, TX, travel to Mexico City to select a new Mr. Amigo to serve as honored guest of the Mr. Amigo festivities in Brownsville, TX. The Mr. Amigo festivity is a 4-day international event in which the United States and Mexico are joined in celebration of the cultures of these neighboring countries. During the Mr. Amigo celebration, which originated as a pre-Lenten festival, Brownsville citizens participate in a series of parades, dances, and parties to demonstrate the goodwill of both countries. It is a well planned, major function which is enjoyed and eagerly anticipated by many south Texans as well as our winter visitors.

Ms. Maria Victoria is the 31st Mexican citizen to be honored by the Mr. Amigo Association. She has been a successful artist whose talent dates back to the Golden Cinema Era of Mexican music and films. At the tender age of 9, with the encouragement of her two sisters, Maria debuted in "La Carpa Mexico" for which she was paid 9 pesos. In 1949, however, she launched her enormously successful adult career at the Teatro Margo in Mexico City. Her first hit, "Soy Feliz", catapulted her to the top of the popularity charts. Then there followed an avalanche of musical hits, to name but a few: "Esta Sellado", "Eso", "Como un Perro", "Mi Ultimo Fracaso", "Mil Besos", "Sabes Que Te Tengo Ganas" . . . She has appeared in such classic Mexican films as: "Serenata de Acapulco", "Sí mi Vida", "Mujeres de Teatro", "No me Vuelvo a Enamorar", "Monte De Piedad". For 14 uninterrupted years, Maria Victoria has turned to comic roles such as TV series, "La Criada

Bien Criada". Maria Victoria has made 48 movies, turned out more than 100 albums, starred in numerous TV programs, and has made five theater performances on the stage of Mexico City.

Ms. Maria Victoria is the perfect recipient of the Mr. Amigo award, for she has, over the long period of her career, taken her unique song, screen, and stage performances to numerous countries, including sold-out performances in the United States. A true ambassador of her country and her culture, she has been praised by numerous organizations for her unconditional commitment to improve mutual understanding and cooperation between Mexico and the United States. Ms. Maria Victoria should be recognized for both her artistic ability, and for her contribution to the commitment of understanding between nations.

Mr. Amigo, Ms. Maria Victoria, will receive the red-carpet treatment when she visits Brownsville as the city's honored guest during the upcoming Mr. Amigo celebration. During her stay on the border, she will make personal appearances in the parades and at other fiesta events. Official welcome receptions will be staged by organizations in Cameron County, TX, and the cities of Brownsville, TX, and Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Ms. Maria Victoria for being honored with this special award.

IN HONOR OF SGT. LEWIS J.
PERRY, JR.

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today I'm pleased to honor a distinguished citizen from Hamden, CT, Sgt. Lewis J. Perry, Jr. After 25 years of exemplary service, Sergeant Perry will retire this week from the Hamden Police Department.

I have known Lew Perry for many years and have always found his dedication and compassion inspiring. Lew is well known to our community for his extraordinary commitment to his public responsibilities. An exemplary police officer and a caring individual, Lew finds the time to help at every level. During his long career, Sergeant Perry has received over 35 commendations and letters of recognition for exemplary performance.

In 1982, he was honored as the Police Officer of the Year and earned the respect of his superiors who promoted him in September 1992 to administrative assistant to the chief of police. Lew Perry stands out as a shining example of the positive effect that one person can have in his community.

Sergeant Perry is also a prominent leader in his hometown of Clinton, CT. He serves as a selectman and as chairman of the Democratic Town Committee. He has given of his time in the past as a member of the Board of Finance and the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Lew Perry has compiled a remarkable public record and I know that his wife, Pamela, and his two sons, Michael and Lewis, take great pride in his many accomplishments. Sergeant Perry is admired by all who benefit from his work and his public commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute and honor Sgt. Lewis J. Perry, Jr. I commend him

on a lifetime of invaluable service to the citizens of our community and wish him well in his new position as associate director of public safety at Southern Connecticut State University.

GO AFTER THE CROOKS AND CHISELERS WHO ARE DEFRAUDING THE FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM; SUPPORT THE FOOD STAMP TRAFFICKING AND PENALTY ACT OF 1995

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Food Stamp Trafficking and Prevention Act of 1995, a measure which will step up the penalties levied on criminals intent on tearing large holes in this Nation's most valuable social safety net.

Each year, waste, fraud and abuse in the Food Stamp Program costs taxpayers as much as \$2 billion. Laundering for cash, or exchanging food stamps for contraband items such as guns or drugs, accounts for hundreds of millions of dollars of that total. Occasionally, this activity occurs through retailers who have been initially certified as bona fide grocery stores, but which are, in effect, no more than fronts for the processing of illegal stamp transactions.

This activity not only denies fundamental nutrition to some of our Nation's most vulnerable citizens. It also destroys public confidence crucial to the continuation of a very valuable program.

I have long been a critic of our Government's lackluster efforts to investigate food stamp fraud, and bring to justice persons who are ripping off the system. Our investigative strength at the Food and Consumer Services Division, for example, is about half of what it was a dozen years ago—despite steady growth in food stamp use and fraud. These personnel cuts make no sense. We need more cops on the beat. Improvements in anti-fraud technology such as the electronic benefits transfer program will not produce maximum results until we have more people to make cases and bring the crooks to trial.

I have recently pressed my case on this subject with White House domestic advisors. I am hopeful that the administration's welfare reform efforts will improve our capacity to police fraud in this important program. I believe my position has strong, bi-partisan support in this House.

Beyond increasing our investigative effort, we must also look to establishing real penalties that will cause real pain for the chiselers who are, quite literally, taking food from the mouths of this Nation's poverty-stricken elderly, working poor and defenseless, destitute children.

The Food Stamp Trafficking Prevention and Penalty Act has three important elements.

First, we will strengthen current forfeiture provisions to allow the Government to take all assets resulting from, or involved in the commission of food stamp trafficking. I have devised this language in close cooperation with

the inspector general of the Department of Agriculture. We are both convinced that this toughened penalty is absolutely necessary to discourage trafficking, and close down what amounts to a nearly no-fault avenue to criminal success now present in the system.

Second, we allow the Secretary of Agriculture to require that owners of food stores certified to exchange food stamps submit a valid business license. The intent of this section is to verify that persons in the food stamp networks are actual retailers, and not criminal fronts set-up primarily to illegally launder the stamps.

Third, the bill requires periodic reporting by certified stores to ensure that they are indeed in a bona fide business, and are not merely fronts for laundering. This can be accomplished in a user-friendly way by requesting copies of Federal tax forms which delineate volume and scope of business activity.

Again, the inspector general has argued that this verification procedure is crucial to the program's sound and honest functioning, and I believe my bill creates a system that will be relatively easy and inexpensive for retailers certified for food stamp business.

Mr. Speaker, as Congress moves forward with the welfare reform debate, the holes in system integrity must be closed. Effective welfare reform must be built on a strong foundation in order to guarantee taxpayer support and ensure that resources go not to the crooks but to the people who are most in need.

NATIONAL SECURITY REVITALIZATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we are here today considering H.R. 872. This legislation responds to the concerns of the American people. We on this side of the aisle listen to the American people in many ways. We listen and we learn, and we are trying to respond to their concerns.

The American people want to restore and revitalize our national security. They are outraged when they find that we have no defense against ballistic missiles, which could do irreparable harm to them and their loved ones in our country.

They cannot understand why we do not have a national missile defense. They want to know who is responsible. We are trying to respond to those concerns and tell them who is responsible, and we will try to fix this. They do not want and do not deserve to be unprotected and naked to something that could destroy all their lives.

I understand that our liberal friends on the other side of the aisle have a real problem with what we are about. Because we are trying to protect the American people, it is difficult for them not to join in with us. So they have to resort to all kind of tactics.

I have always been amazed at the liberal mind, what it can conjure up with a limited vocabulary and fantasize, turn night into day and day into night, wrong into right, right into wrong by using words and smoke screens.

They would have you believe, for instance, that what we are doing is harmful to national security. People who have dedicated their lives to tearing down our national security are now telling us that what we are doing is harmful to national security.

A while ago, I went down in the well, I was sitting back in the back of the Chamber, because down home we have got a saying that "when people say outrageous things, don't stand too close to them because lightning might strike." I don't want to be too close when it strikes.

Mr. Chairman, we are about doing our duty to protect the American people and we are going to do it. We want our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, liberal as they might be, and how they play their game, I do not care. We want their help in protecting the American people. We want them to join us. If they do not want to do it, that is their problem. We are going to do it, anyway. And it is going to be done here on this floor.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT FLAGS OF THE STATES ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to assist in the observation of the Washington Monument's 110th anniversary. My legislation would ring the Washington Monument with the flags of each of our 50 States. This was the original intent of the planners of the Mall and I believe an appropriate way of demonstrating our unique Federal and State partnership.

All Americans are rightfully proud of the beauty and symbolism of the Nation's Capital and its national monuments. The designers of our Capital City, from L'Enfant since, have sought not only to present our national monuments but also to present with them expression of American ideals. For example, as one stands in the Jefferson Memorial one has an unobstructed view of the White House. This symbolizes that Jefferson is considered to have given the Presidency the context it has held since his time. As one stands at the feet of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, one can see the U.S. Capitol, as a symbol of the necessary linkage of the executive with the legislative branch of Government.

The Capitol grounds are rich with this type of symbolism, adding to each American's understanding.

I have noted that the flags of our 50 States are not exhibited together anywhere within the Capitol or monument grounds. Around the base of the Washington Monument, one finds 50 flag poles. However, the poles, not inappropriately, fly American flags. Flying State flags would provide the symbolism of the co-

operation between and among the various States and the Federal Government.

Americans owe our stability and strength to our system of government—a system that clearly established a constant dynamic between local and Federal jurisdiction. It is the defining and reexamining of these basic strengths which provides the appropriate tension to our system. The foundation of our Democracy is in the understanding that folks from Butte, MT to Charlottesville, VA, from Hillsboro, OR to Greenville, MS sustain a common bond: Through the orderliness of representative government they can truly determine their own destiny; and that of their country.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this celebration of the 110th anniversary of the Washington Monument by having the flags of their States flown at the base of the monument to America's first President.

MIDDLE-CLASS TAX RELIEF AND JOB CREATION ACT

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the cochairs of the Tourism Caucus, Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. ROTH, to introduce legislation based on a commitment to fairness for the working people of this Nation and a sense of the profound need for job creation. Specifically, this legislation would restore a 100-percent deduction for business meals and entertainment [M&E] and the spousal travel deduction.

The decision to cut the M&E deduction and the spousal travel deduction is one of those fair-sounding ideas that can have unintended and undesirable consequences.

Travel, tourism and entertainment constitute the third-largest industry in the United States. Its 1990 payroll was \$83 billion and it is an industry that employs 6 million people. This is an industry whose growth Washington should support and promote.

The next time you are eating lunch in a restaurant, take a look around at the business types. Here's what you probably won't see: the stereotype of obscenely rich tycoons sipping three-martini lunches. What you will see are sober, serious middle-class people doing business the American way: in face-to-face meetings.

Meetings are a legitimate cost of doing business. And until 1986, the cost was fully tax-deductible. At that time, the deduction was reduced to 80 percent. The effect that has on a business may be as simple as making phone calls instead of airline flights. Yet, the ramifications are enormous.

After all, when business takes its act on the road, there's a big supporting cast: airline pilots, mechanics, luggage handlers, flight attendants, waiters, waitresses, cooks and restaurant owners, food service companies and truck drivers, convention caterers and service employees, and hotel bell captains and reception clerks.

They're all middle-class working people. The people who have been victims of misguided economic policy since the 1980's.

Furthermore, we don't want to give our foreign competitors an advantage over American workers and American businesses. Thousands of foreign travelers criss-cross the country every day. They and their employers know they've got to talk to Americans face-to-face to make sales here. That's why their governments—Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, France—permit 100-percent deductibility for business expenses. If we're to be competitive, we must level the playing field for our own businesses.

In September 1994, a survey conducted on behalf of American Express examined the impact of the M&E deduction on company spending, and the ultimate impact on the restaurant industry. The study was taken among small and mid-sized companies where the impacts would be more pronounced.

The findings indicated there is a high propensity or willingness to enforce behavioral change as the financial impact of the tax law is felt.

I am sure that if a study was conducted on the spousal travel deduction the results would be similar.

I ask my colleagues to support us in this effort and work with us to ensure that it is included in any middle-class tax relief legislation that comes before the 104th Congress.

CAROLINE COX AND CHRISTIAN
SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL
BRINGING HOPE TO THE SUFFERING

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I commend to our colleagues' attention a speech given recently by Baroness Caroline Cox, Deputy Speaker of Britain's House of Lords, when she received the William Wilberforce Award.

The award, named after the great 19th century political reformer who dedicated his career to outlawing the slave trade in England, is given to a person who exhibits moral witness and willingness to stand up for unpopular causes.

Lady Cox is a woman with a heart for the suffering, the oppressed, and the persecuted. Her work and that of Christian Solidarity International, an interdenominational Christian human rights organization, has brought hope to thousands. I have travelled with Lady Cox and have been a witness to the way she ministers—showing love, respect, and compassion equally for the little children and high-level government officials. She is a woman who lives out her faith in Jesus Christ by doing what He admonishes in Matthew 25:

When I was hungry you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was in prison and you came to visit me. * * * Whatever you do for the least of these, you also do for me.

The work of Christian Solidarity International may not be well-known to us here, but it is well-known to the Armenians in war-torn Nagorno-Karabakh who had their pain relieved when CSI brought desperately needed medical supplies to the tiny beleaguered enclave. It is well-known to the thousands of Russian or-

phans who without the help of CSI would have been left in mental institutions devoid of hope for a productive future. It is well known to the suffering people in southern Sudan whose voice has been heard due to the constant advocacy of Baroness Cox and the CSI team. And it is well-known to the Karen Christians in Burma who, as I am speaking, are fighting for their lives against the military junta that is battling for control in that country.

Baroness Cox responds in faith to bring hope to countless millions. She stands up for justice for the persecuted. In the words of Prison Fellowship founder Chuck Colson, "As William Wilberforce was a voice for the voiceless and stood against his party and fellow Parliamentarians in his campaign to end the slave trade in eighteenth-century England, so is Baroness Cox. With Christian compassion fused with fierce courage, Lady Cox continues to shun mere observation for frontline participation." William Wilberforce would have been proud.

WILBERFORCE AWARD BANQUET—PRESENTED
BY CHUCK COLSON, PRISON FELLOWSHIP

The following speech was given by the Baroness Caroline Cox of Queensbury, Deputy Speaker of Britain's House of Lords, on February 1, 1995 in Washington, DC, during the events surrounding the National Prayer Breakfast. Baroness Cox was honored for her courageous acts and stand for justice on behalf of the suffering and oppressed people of the world. In the words of Chuck Colson: "As William Wilberforce was a voice for the voiceless and stood against his party and fellow Parliamentarians in his campaign to end the slave trade in eighteenth-century England, so is Baroness Cox. With Christian compassion fused with fierce courage, Lady Cox continues to shun mere observation for frontline participation."

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Brothers and Sisters in Christ,

I stand before you this evening filled with deep emotions. First, I feel both humble and proud to be associated with the name of William Wilberforce. Wilberforce used to be described as a "shrimp"; I feel about the same size as a shrimp in comparison with him and also with the distinguished predecessors who have been honored with the Award in previous years.

But I am also full of gratitude for the opportunity this occasion gives me to pay tribute to those in Christian Solidarity International (CSI) who make my work possible and, above all, I value the opportunity to honour the suffering people whom it has been our privilege to be with in dark and difficult days—people suffering from oppression, persecution, slavery and attempted genocide.

I would therefore like to spend some of my allotted time saying a few words about the work of CSI, without whom I would not be here tonight, and then to spend the rest of my time honouring those people whom we try to serve, who always inspire us with their courage, generosity, graciousness, faith and dignity.

CSI is an interdenominational Christian human rights organization which tries to help victims of repression, regardless of their colour, creed or nationality. But as Christians, we have an additional concern; we are reminded of St. Paul's message to the church in Corinth, that when one part of the body of Christ suffers, all suffer.

CSI's particular focus is on forgotten peoples in forgotten lands; on places which do not appear on your TV screens or the front pages of newspapers. We try to be with those who feel—and are—forgotten by the rest of

the world, including often, by the rest of the Christian church.

Many of the big humanitarian organizations have to respect political constraints, in order to accomplish their work. This means there are some people who are suffering in repressive regimes whom they cannot help. But we are free to put human rights and humanitarian need before political constraints and to go where others may not. This may involve some unorthodox behavior and some unofficial travel—but it gives us the priceless privilege of, as the British advertisement for a certain brand of lager beer claims, "Reaching those parts where others cannot reach."

Thus it is that CSI has made it possible for us to make several visits, for example, to some of the people of Southern Sudan, many of them have been cut off from other aid organizations by the brutal policies of the fundamentalist Islamic Government in Khartoum. The magnitude of the sufferings of the Sudanese people must rank amongst the greatest in the world today: with perhaps 1.5 million killed and over 5 million displaced by civil war. Many Southerners have been captured and enslaved by Northerners—so I believe the spirit of Wilberforce would be striving for their freedom as much as he strove for those who suffered as slaves in his own day. Just 2 Weeks ago, CSI organized another mission to people so cut off that they had absolutely no medicines; many were literally starving, many were naked and very cold as the temperatures fall steeply at night. We took medicines and we plan to return with more urgently needed supplies. We were also able to take with us the exiled Roman Catholic Bishop of El Obeid; I am not a Catholic, but I wish you could have shared with me the happiness of seeing the rejoicing of people who had not seen a Bishop or been able to celebrate mass for 20 years.

It was CSI who made it possible for me to visit the Karen people of Burma last November, an ethnic minority ferociously persecuted by the SLORC regime. Many have been forced into slave labour, others live as stateless, displaced people, trapped in the jungle. Recently, the SLORC Regime has stepped up its military offensive against the Karen, forcing tens of thousands more to flee as refugees to Thailand, and trapping many more behind their own lines, where capture will mean a fate worse than death.

It was CSI which reached the Armenian people in January 1992, when they were blockaded, besieged, bombarded in their ancient homeland of Nagorno Karabakh, a beautiful part of historic Armenia cruelly relocated by Stalin as an isolated enclave in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan has adopted an explicit policy of ethnic cleansing of the Armenians from Karabakh. Karabakh is a beautiful land with some of the most ancient Christian churches in the world, the Armenians being the first nation to accept Christianity. The Armenians who live there have been fighting for the survival of their families, homes, homeland and their—and our—Christian heritage. It has been a battle against impossible odds, like David and Goliath. 150,000 Armenians are defending their land against 7 million-strong Azerbaijan, helped by Turkey and literally thousands of mujahadeen mercenaries. In that bitter January, we found the besieged and blockaded Armenians suffering casualties caused by constant bombardment, without any anesthetics or pain-killing drugs, with only vodka to try to relieve the suffering. Returning to Britain, I could not sleep thinking about their predicament; and it was CSI which, without the requisite money, responded in faith and enabled us to obtain supplies of morphine, cocaine powder (for

eye injuries), omnopon and fentanyl. The challenge of taking this consignment of drugs, street value incalculable, across Europe to the depths of Karabakh was rather daunting. God sometimes asks us to do strange things: I had to turn myself into an unofficial drug runner! But we were able to return to Karabakh within 12 days with those desperately needed supplies. If anyone would like to know how we did it, I am prepared to tell you the secret, for a contribution to our next consignment to Karabakh—our 24th—when we will be taking a team of Christian volunteers to build a rehabilitation center for amputees, because there are no facilities for artificial limbs in Karabakh, for the hundreds of people, including children, with amputations caused by the war.

And it was CSI which reached another, different kind of forgotten people: orphans suffering in the Soviet Union. During a Human Rights Conference in Leningrad in 1990, newly elected Russian Deputies asked us to investigate the plight of children taken into care, whom they suspected were incorrectly diagnosed as mentally handicapped or “oligophrenic”. Once classified, they were shut away in special orphanages, deprived of a proper education, often abused physically and by drugs. As they grew up, they were denied all basic human rights, could not vote or drive, and were forced to work in conditions which were, in effect, slave labour.

Children who resisted or ran away were sent to psychiatric hospitals, where they were often subjected to torture by drugs. I visited some of these children and returned to Britain full of anguish. Many seemed to be bright, able youngsters, but doomed to lives without hope. I will never forget the pale, haunted faces of Serge and Dmitri, two articulate 14-year-old boys in a grim psychiatric hospital, not mentally ill, but tanked-up with drugs and Dmitri's heart-breaking plea, ‘Please will you find me a mother? I want to get out of here!’

It was CSI who again reacted in faith and responded to a request from Russian colleagues who were deeply worried about the situation, by funding a visit by a multidisciplinary team to undertake research in orphanages in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The findings shook the system; over 2/3 of those classified and treated as “oligophrenic” were of average or above average mental ability. We published the findings in a report called ‘Trajectories of Despair: Misdiagnosis and Maltreatment of Soviet Orphans.’ This has since been translated into Russian and is serving as a basis for policy reform. Many children previously classified as oligophrenic have now been reclassified and can lead normal lives. We are also trying to establish projects in Moscow, with Russian colleagues, to help change the policy of child care throughout the Russian Federation.

So I would like to emphasize that I am honored to receive this award, not for myself, but on behalf of CSI. I was recently reading a biography of William Wilberforce and was struck by this sentence: ‘The man who resembled a shrimp . . . had shown the world that a righteous cause, coupled with determination and motivated by faith in a loving God, can produce miracles.’ (He Freed Britain's Slaves’, Charles Ludwig, p. 203.)

We in CSI always feel so inadequate; we are inadequate. But we hope God can use our efforts. I remember on my way into Burma, I was feeling acutely depressed as I thought, ‘What on earth can we do with our meager resources to begin to help the Karen people with their massive problems?’ Then in my morning Bible reading I found the message in Second Kings 4:42-44, the Old Testament forerunner of the parable of the loaves and

the fishes. A man with 20 loaves of bakery barley bread was told by Elisha to distribute them to feed a crowd of 100 hungry people. In a crisis of confidence, he asked what use they could be among so many; but Elisha replied, ‘Give it to the people to eat. For this is what the Lord says: They will eat and have some left over.’ And indeed they did eat and some left over. That message was a comfort. We in CSI hope that God can use our pathetic, meager resources in ways we cannot understand. At times it seems that the message on a notepad given me by my daughter could be our motto, ‘I do not believe in miracles, I rely on them.’

Before I conclude, I wish to pay especial tribute to those whom we have been privileged to meet and to be with in their dark and difficult days. I wish I had longer to tell you about their courage, generosity, graciousness and dignity. A few examples must speak for many more.

Come with me to Southern Sudan, where the people are dying around us from starvation and disease; those who are still alive are suffering from hunger, thirst, nakedness and the constant fear of attack and enslavement. But despite their suffering, they still smile with the famous Sudanese smile. Join me as the Bishop speaks to his people at mass in what they called their “cathedral” under a tamarind tree:

‘This most beautiful cathedral, not built with human hands, but by nature and by God, is filled with the people of God, and especially with children.

‘We must tell our brothers and sisters that the people here are still full of hope and that they still smile in spite of suffering and persecution.

‘Those smiles put us to shame. Your people have suffered slavery, but you are not slaves to the world but children of God, our God who has told us we can call Him “Abba” or “Father”. Christianity gives us liberty; therefore we are no longer slaves but free: children of liberty, freedom and truth. But we live in a bad world. Many of your people have been sold into slavery. But for me that is not to become a slave. Slavery is not a matter of the colour of the skin. The real slave is a person who lives in sin; who does injustice to brothers and sisters; and who kills them. That person is a slave to sin.

‘Some people feel naked because they have no clothes and they try to cover themselves because of their embarrassment. But this is not real nakedness. True nakedness is to be without love. Therefore to be clothed in love: this is Christianity. It is not a shirt that you can take on or take off; but to wear the faith and love of the Christian faith is as a way of life and witness to it, even to those who do not believe in Christ.

‘So as we go away, do not think we leave you or forget you. There are still many good people in the world and you will be remembered as people who are closest to God because you are carrying the cross, every day obeying Christ's command to take up His cross and to follow Him. We will pray for you. But prayer without action is dead, as faith without deed is dead. Our love will be in action for you. I came, saw, heard, touched, and I am enriched.’

Now please come for a brief glimpse of the Christian church amongst the persecuted Karen people of Burma. Just one image: I and my CSI colleagues (a splendidly inter-denominational mixture of Pentecostal, Evangelical, Russian Orthodox and myself (Anglican ‘Unorthodox’), went to worship at the nearest church in the jungle—a Baptist church. A Bell was sounding out—a bell made from a Burmese bomb. A modern-day

symbol: instead of swords into ploughshares, bombs into bells. But sadly, now, the bombs are raining down on the Karen and they need our prayers as many suffer the afflictions of war, or as slaves inside Burman, or as refugees in Thailand.

Finally, our Armenian Christian brothers and sisters in Karabakh. Those who have heard me speak before will have heard examples of their faith and their witness to a love which transcends suffering. I only have time for one vignette. At the beginning of the process of attempted ethnic cleansing, Azerbaijan undertook a series of deportations of entire villages. They were brutal operations, in which innocent villagers were rounded up, many were maltreated, some murdered; homes were ransacked; then the people were forcibly driven off their land, unable to take anything with them. After one of these terrible events, at Getashen, a farmer managed to escape into the mountains. On top of a hill there he saw a fruit tree in blossom and looked for solace under this tree; only to find as he approached the tree a little five year old girl hanging from its branches, her tiny body cut in two. As he looked upon the little girl, he swore revenge. Two years later, he and his comrades had the opportunity to take back an Armenian village taken by the Azeris. He now had the opportunity for revenge. With tears steaming down his face, he told me: ‘But I couldn't make myself harm a child—I failed and was unable to keep my vow.’ I replied, your reward will be crown of glory. He in turn replied, ‘That crown we wear is a crown of thorns.’

Those whom we are privileged to meet during CSI's ministry are indeed wearing their crown of thorns with great dignity. They suffer from man's inhumanity to man, like those for whom William Wilberforce felt so deeply and for whom he fought so valiantly. These words of the Bishop of Karabakh speak for them all, with their affirmation of faith, their challenge to us, and their magnificent, resounding commitment to that love which must be the hallmark of Christian faith and witness:

‘The help of God is great and immeasurable when the human heart turns to Him with fervour. Our nation has again begun to find its faith and is praying in churches, cellars and in the field of battle, defending its life and the life of those who are near and dear. It is not only the perpetrators of crime and evil who commit sin, but also those who stand by—seeing and knowing—and who do not condemn it or try to avert it. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God. We do not hate: we believe in God. If we want God's victory, we must love. Even if there are demonic forces at work, not only in this conflict, but in other parts of the world, we must still love.’

So, I finish by thanking you for the great honour you have given me, and for the opportunity to honour others who carry forward the spirit of William Wilberforce. May I leave you some lines by John Harriott, SJ, quoted by Max Warren in an article in ‘New Fire’ (Winter, 1975, p. 453):

Let us open the clenched fish and extend the open palm.

Let us mourn till others are comforted, weep till others laugh.

Let us be sleepless till all can sleep untroubled.

Let us be frugal till all are filled.

Let us give till all have received.

Let us make no claim till all have had their due.

Let us be slaves till all are free.

Let us lay down our lives till all have life abundantly.

FIFTY YEARS OF RESEARCH ON
THE MINIMUM WAGE

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, for many years it has been a matter of conventional wisdom among economists that the minimum wage causes fewer jobs to exist than would be the case without it. This is simply a matter of price theory, taught in every economics textbook, requiring no elaborate analysis to justify. Were this not case, there would be no logical reason why the minimum wage could not be set at \$10 or \$400 per hour.

Historically, defenders of the minimum wage have not disputed the disemployment effects of the minimum wage. Rather, they argued that there was a redistributive effect that left the working poor better off. In other words, the higher incomes of those with jobs offset the lower incomes of those without jobs, as a result of the minimum wage.

Now, the Clinton administration is advancing the novel economic theory that modest increases in the minimum wage will have no impact whatsoever on employment. Some administration officials have even hinted that raising the minimum wage can raise employment. This proposition is based entirely on the work of three economists: David Card and Alan Krueger of Princeton, and Lawrence Katz of Harvard. Their studies of increases in the minimum wage in California, Texas, and New Jersey apparently found no loss of jobs among fast food restaurants that were surveyed before and after the increase.

It is not yet clear how or why Card, Katz, and Krueger got the results that they did. It is clear, however, that their findings are directly contrary to virtually every empirical study ever done on the minimum wage. These studies were exhaustively surveyed by the Minimum Wage Study Commission, which concluded that a 10-percent increase in the minimum wage reduced teenage employment by 1 to 3 percent.

The following survey of the academic research on the minimum wage is designed to give nonspecialists a sense of just how isolated the Card, Krueger, and Katz studies are. It will also indicate that the minimum wage has wide-ranging negative effects that go beyond unemployment. For example, higher minimum wages encourage employers to cut back on training, thus depriving low-wage workers of an important means of long-term advancement, in return for a small increase in current income. For many workers this is a very bad tradeoff, but one for which the law provides no alternative.

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