

NAIC. States that voluntarily elect to implement such standards have the exclusive authority to enforce such standards as they apply to insurers.

Pursuant to the preemption provisions under Section 2103, a state may not establish or enforce standards applicable to insurers which are different than the nationally uniform standards under this subpart. Certain state benefit mandates and anti-managed care laws are also preempted under the bill.

Sec. 2104. Effective date.

In general the requirements of the bill apply on January 1, 1998 with regard to insurers offering health insurance coverage in the individual market.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
[UNCF]

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a week ago I delivered the keynote speech at the Second Annual United Negro College Fund Banquet Fundraiser given by the Alliance of Telecommunication Employees' metro area chapter, where this year's theme was "The Future Is Yours * * * Black History Evolves Through Education and Diversity."

This theme underscores what I believe to be the mission for all colleges and universities, not just our heritage-rich historically Black colleges and universities, and that is providing deserving, qualified students an opportunity for a quality education at a reasonable price.

However, during the month of February, Black History Month, this occasion allowed me a moment to highlight just some of the many accomplishments—or miracles, if you will—of the United Negro College Fund.

For example, in just 50 short years, the United Negro College Fund [UNCF] is responsible for: Graduating 33 percent of the African-American students who attend college; helping to fund 41 historically Black colleges and universities; graduating in real numbers over 250,000 predominantly African-American students; and raising over \$1 billion to help deserving students further their education.

UNCF distinguishes itself from all others because UNCF provides a hand and not a hand-out.

UNCF plays a critical role for persons with low income and socioeconomic level and those otherwise financially disadvantaged.

We are battling a noncaring, do-it-yourself, and an I-don't-care Government. This is exemplified by passage of the so-called Contract With America legislation by House Republicans and conservative Democrats bent on killing such things as education grants and loans at decent interest rates, and eliminating funding for Medicare, Medicaid, and so on.

There are efforts under way designed to have a negative effect on the quality of life

TON: RETURN CRIME FIGHTING
TO CRIME FIGHTERS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, this week, the House restored maximum crime fighting power to the people who best know how to use it—the men and women who make up the ranks of our local law enforcement. Broken down into six parts, the cornerstone of the GOP crime bill is the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Act of 1995. This measure directly grants money to local communities based upon a formula which takes into consideration population and violent crime rate. Once the community receives the grant, it can decide how it wants to allocate the funds; for more cops, court personnel, prevention programs, etc. If it chooses to do so, it can spend all the money on cops or on prevention. The point being that the needs of the communities in McHenry County are different than the needs of New York, Los Angeles, or Detroit.

The second major provision of the Republican crime bill is the Violent Criminal Incarceration Act. This legislation allocates \$10.5 billion in prison construction funds to States that enact or make significant progress toward truth in sentencing in their corrections programs. Truth in sentencing will require violent criminals to serve 85 percent of their sentences. This measure is about protecting the American people. In Illinois, 46 percent of inmates released from prison are back in prison within 3 years.

In 1980, Illinois released 21,000 prisoners 3 months before the completion of their sentences, solely for the purpose of saving money. The State saved \$60 million; however, those prisoners committed 23 murders, 32 rapes, 262 acts of arson, 681 robberies, 2,472 burglaries, 2,571 assaults, and 8,000 other crimes in 3 months following their release. By requiring inmates to serve more of their sentence, fewer will be able to revictimize society.

When a judge sentences a criminal to 20, 30, or 40 years, that sentence should be carried out. What will it cost to keep criminals locked up? In 1992, the U.S. Department of Justice reported that the average criminal, if not detained, costs society \$171,566 per year in direct injuries to victims and direct costs such as lost jobs, sales taxes, and educational opportunities. Some of the costs associated with reincarcerating criminals include \$26,000 for treatment of a gunshot wound, \$2,711 to cover the cost of each criminal investigation, \$700 for pretrial detention, and \$1,205 for prosecution, defense, and court cost for each felony case.

The annual cost of keeping a criminal in prison is \$16,000.

The GOP crime bills also included the Effective Death Penalty Act which will dramatically

used to reimburse the victim for necessary child care, transportation, and other expenses incurred while participating in the investigation or court proceedings. This law will also allow, but not require, the courts to order restitution of any person who was harmed physically, emotionally, or financially by the unlawful conduct of the defendant.

Last year, the Democratic-controlled 103d Congress passed a crime bill that told local law enforcement agencies that Washington knows best when it comes to their needs in fighting crime. The House of Representatives in the 104th Congress has reversed this arrogance. These amendments to last year's crime bill put crime fighting power back in the local agencies and tells Washington to get out of the way. It is time that victims of crimes are served. It is time criminals are punished swiftly and serve out their sentences.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that bureaucrats in Washington realize that they are not crime fighters.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HERBERT L.
CARTER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to have this opportunity to salute my good friend Dr. Herbert L. Carter on the occasion of his retirement as president and chief executive officer of the United Way of Greater Los Angeles. Herb's retirement, effective February 27, 1995, will be short-lived. In fact, he is only reshifting his energies and focus. He will return to the California State University system as a trustee professor on the campus of Los Angeles State University at Dominguez Hills.

As head of the United Way of Greater Los Angeles, Dr. Carter provided leadership and management direction at a time when philanthropy to the organization was sorely tested. He directed a staff of approximately 200 individuals and managed a budget in excess of \$60 million.

Dr. Carter guided the organization through two especially difficult periods. First to occur were the civil disturbances of 1992 and second, the Northridge/Los Angeles earthquake of 1994. Both of these catastrophes placed severe strains on the many organizations that depend on the United Way for funding. Through his tenacity and fund-raising acumen, however, the United Way of Greater Los Angeles not only confronted the disasters, but prospered in its efforts to continue providing funding for its member organizations.

Five years ago, I had the pleasure of introducing my colleagues to Dr. Herbert L. Carter. The occasion was a history-making one as Herb stood poised to become the first African-American chairman of the board of directors of

University System and with the United Way of Greater Los Angeles, Herb serves on the board of directors of Pacific Enterprises, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., the National Advisory Council of the Hughes Aircraft Co. public education project, the board of regents for Loyola Marymount University, and the University of Southern California's School of Public Administration board of counselors. And that is only a partial listing of his affiliations.

Mr. Speaker, most individuals view retirement as a well-earned reward, an occasion to rest and enjoy the fruits of his/her labors, and the culmination of a lifetime of contributions made to a noble purpose. Herb Carter, however, is several cuts above most individuals. He is a man of vision and of enormous energy and focus, a man who possesses a passionate commitment to helping society become more Utopian. Those of us privileged to know him have long since dispensed with the notion that he has any intention of retiring and enjoying the fruits of his labors, and we are all the better for that decision.

Mr. Speaker, the late, celebrated, and distinguished Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall once noted that, "A great man represents a great ganglion in the nerves of society, or to, vary the figure, a strategic point in the campaign of history, and part of his greatness consists in his being there."

Dr. Herbert L. Carter is such a man and I am proud to recognize him and commend him on his outstanding contributions to the citizens of Los Angeles. Well done, my friend.

DALE A. DUNCAN HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Dale A. Duncan, the Boy Scout's 1995 Distinguished Citizen. A dinner in Mr. Duncan's honor is being held on February 23 in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Duncan has served as the president and publisher of the Times Leader, one of Wilkes-Barre's daily papers. He began with the Times Leader in 1980 as the city editor, worked as executive editor in 1984, until his ascension to publisher in 1986.

Through his work at the paper, Dale has been active in the community, including organizing the annual Times Leader/Boy Scout gold tournament and the paper's "Book of Dreams" community service drive. He also serves on the boards of the F.M. Kirby Center for Performing Arts, the Salvation Army, the United Ways of Wyoming Valley, the Greater Wilkes-Barre Partnership, and he serves as the chairman of the Diversity Committee for the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association.

hard to keep me on my toes in the United tradition of a free press, and I will miss his thought-provoking critiques. Dale and I have not always agreed politically and philosophically, but I have always enjoyed having the opportunity to discuss our views with one another openly and with mutual respect.

Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts honor someone each year who has exemplified the scouting ideal of participating citizenship. As one can see from his long list of accomplishments and various memberships, Dale Duncan is certainly an appropriate honoree for the 1995 award. I am pleased to join the Boy Scouts in recognizing him for his community and civic work.

CORSICANA DAILY SUN, 100 YEARS OF PUBLISHING

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the 100 years that the Corsicana Daily Sun in Corsicana, TX has been publishing.

The first edition of the Corsicana Daily Sun was published on March 2, 1985 as a morning edition. The Daily Sun was prosperous, and in 1906 the owners purchased the Semi-Weekly Light and continued to publish both newspapers.

In 1984 the semiweekly publication was converted into a weekly called the Navarro County Sun Extra. And in 1986, the Daily Sun began publishing a Saturday edition for the first time, making it a 7 day a week publication.

Mr. Speaker, the Corsicana Daily Sun has been an invaluable addition to life and the arts in Corsicana. Although a fire displaced operations for 5 months in 1992, the Daily Sun continued to publish without missing one edition.

Mr. Speaker, the Corsicana Daily Sun has documented local events and happenings for the past 100 years, and will continue to do so, we hope, for 100 more.

AGENDA FOR CHANGE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today marks day 50 of our Republican Contract With America. The Republican-controlled House has accomplished more in 50 days than any Democrat-controlled Congress ever did. Republicans continue to prove that hard work produces real results.

fense measures to guarantee security at home and to protect our national interests abroad.

In the next 50 days, House Republicans will continue to work hard, make change, and keep their promises. Although the House has already passed a full political agenda, there is still more to consider. We will work to roll back overzealous Government regulation, reform a backlogged legal system, to promote personal responsibility, and to restore fairness in our Tax Code.

Mr. Speaker, America voted for change last November. This Republican-controlled Congress is committed to working for the results the people want. The Republican agenda for change moves forward.

UPDATE ON THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I take the floor to continue the discussion about the Personal Responsibility Act. The Goodling substitute of the Personal Responsibility Act which will be taken up in the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee tomorrow will cut funding for child care in the State of Texas from fiscal year 1996 through 2000 over \$485 million.

The Personal Responsibility Act will repeal all Federal programs that deal with nutrition, including the school breakfast and lunch programs, and restrict nutrition programs under the Older Americans Act.

I am happy that the Republicans realized that being "penny wise and pound foolish" with the cuts in senior nutrition programs was not good policy and were simply unworkable. However, senior nutrition programs are not the only programs which should be taken out of the Personal Responsibility Act.

I suggest that all nutrition programs be withdrawn from the Personal Responsibility Act and discussed in the context of the people participating in the programs. For example, school breakfast and lunch programs should be discussed in education or health reform along with nutrition programs for women, infants, and children. Not simply in terms of reforming welfare.

School nutrition programs provide food assistance in a school setting, such as the Port Houston Elementary School with Principal Maria Sierra,