

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## 200TH BIRTHDAY OF THE U.S. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS

### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the more than 5,000 men and women of the U.S. Navy Supply Corps, active and reserve, who on February 23, 1995 will celebrate its 200th birthday of distinguished service to our Nation and Navy. The naval officers who proudly wear the Supply Corps oak leaf are the business managers of the Navy and are responsible for the logistics support of operating forces in the fleet and naval shore installations worldwide.

The Supply Corps has come a long way since its birth in 1795, when Tench Francis, of Philadelphia, became the first Purveyor of Public Supplies. The original charter of the Supply Corps has distinguished itself throughout its long history by ensuring that the United States has been ready to defend American freedom and interests in every conflict since the War of 1812. Its responsibilities have grown tremendously and have kept pace with the challenge of providing logistics support to a modern, high-technology Navy, which has grown in size and complexity. Today, the Navy Supply Corps employs the latest technologies and management skills to supply our Navy at the lowest possible cost and with the greatest efficiency.

Having progressed from supplying wooden frigates with cannon balls to equipping AEGIS destroyers with Tomahawk cruise missiles, the U.S. Navy Supply Corps continues to carry out its vital mission to keep our Navy well equipped and ready to respond at a moment's notice. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the officers of the U.S. Navy Supply Corps on its 200th birthday.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1995, I was unavoidably delayed, and I did not record my vote on rollcall No. 140. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

### HONORING MAX HOPPER

#### HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, all of America's travelers owe Max Hopper a note of thanks. I stand here today to express my appreciation for his leadership and his remark-

able contributions to the travel industry. In his 23 years of service with AMR Corporation, Mr. Hopper earned recognition as the father of travel automation for his significant role in developing SABRE into the world's largest computer reservations system.

Thanks to Mr. Hopper's achievements, hundreds of thousands of travel industry professionals in 64 countries worldwide have access to a state-of-the-art global electronic marketplace which enables them to provide the highest quality reservations and information services to consumers.

His was an extraordinary career, and one which merits recognition and a salute from the aviation industry, travel professions, and the traveling public. I wish him good health and happiness in retirement.

### DON'T CUT COPS FAST GRANTS

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Fall River Herald News is a newspaper closely attuned to the needs of the community in which it is located, and surrounding communities. It is a nonpartisan newspaper with an editorial policy that reflects its honest assessment of what is best for the people in its circulation area.

I was therefore very pleased—although not surprised—to see a strong editorial in the February 14 issue of the Herald News which strongly opposes the pending Republican legislation which would undo the law we passed last year providing police officers for our local communities. As the Herald News notes, "the GOP's efforts to rewrite the crime bill amount to little more than a petulant and misguided attempt to deny Clinton and the Democrats any credit for the war on crime. How childish."

Mr. Speaker, this editorial makes an excellent contribution to this current debate and for that reason I ask that it be reprinted here.

[From the Fall River Herald News, Feb. 14, 1995]

### DON'T CUT COPS FAST GRANTS

Politics is a truly unique game. We all know the rules: If a member of the opposition party gets caught in some kind of scandal, you cry foul. If a member of your own party gets caught in a scandal, you look the other way.

Sadly, the game is played the same way when it comes to legislating. An idea, a piece of legislation, is never worthy of consideration unless your own party thought of it first. Just ask the Republicans.

The crime bill pushed by President Clinton last fall was hardly free of controversy. Some gun owners objected to the ban on assault weapons, while liberals objected to the expansion of the death penalty. But one thing just about everyone seemed to agree on was the idea of providing funds to thousands of small towns around the nation to hire more police officers. The idea of beefing up local officers on the street has enormous support among the public.

But then again, that bill was passed last fall, when Democrats still controlled Congress. After the November election, Republicans won a majority in both the House and Senate. And the crime bill became an immediate target for them.

Republicans and Democrats have some clear ideological differences on the issue of crime. Republicans want to change federal laws to allow prosecutors to use evidence gathered in violation of the Constitution's Fourth Amendment protections against illegal searches, if it is determined that police acted in good faith. Republicans also want to impose a one-year limit for death row inmates to file federal appeals of their sentences.

Democrats worry that both measures would violate civil liberties and hurt the individual's ability to get a fair trial.

These controversial issues can legitimately be debated by both sides. But what seems far less controversial are the COPS FAST grants, which cover three years to help pay for the salary and benefits of additional police officers. In this region, it provided the Dartmouth Police Department with \$128,524 to hire two new officers, while several other communities got money to hire one officer each, including Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Swansea. Outside of drug dealers and other criminals, who's complaining about having more police on the streets?

The GOP is. They say the COPS FAST money should be eliminated and turned into block grants that would be made available to cities and counties. The GOP would allow local officials to decide how to spend the money, rather than "require" communities to spend the funds on new police officers.

But so far, few police chiefs have complained about getting money to hire new officers. As the old saying goes, if it's not broke, don't fix it.

The GOP's efforts to rewrite the crime bill amount to little more than a petulant and misguided attempt to deny Clinton and the Democrats any credit for the war on crime.

How childish.

### CRIME BILL EDITORIALS

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend two recent editorials regarding H.R. 728, the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Act, to his colleagues. Editorials from Omaha World Herald and the Lincoln Journal support the House-passed local government block grant program over the grant programs in the 1994 crime control bill that would provide money for the COPS program and other specific grant programs.

According to the Lincoln Journal editorial from February 20, 1995:

... When Congress passed a crime bill with a 100,000 officer component last year, dozens

● 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.

of Nebraska communities, including Lincoln, rushed forward to grab the first round of grants and cash in on the chance to add people to their police forces. President Clinton, sensing that 100,00 is still a magic and marvelously symbolic number, has chosen to make it the centerpiece of his first veto threat. Tinker with that portion of the crime bill, he is warning Republicans who are all too anxious to do just that, and bipartisan-ship will go by the boards.

The Journal is certainly interested to hear the news that the President is—apparently—prepared to make one of his few firm stands. But the Journal is not interested in seeing him issue a veto for the sake of a single number—even a six-figure number.

In this case, it is the Republicans who have the better plan. They want to let states and individual communities decide how to take a bite out of crime. They want to distribute money and leave the decision at the local level as to whether it will be spent directly on more police officers or on some other crime efforts that are regarded as more effective.

It make sense for a variety of reasons, including flexibility. In a metropolitan setting, the oft-maligned idea of midnight basketball might actually offer more help in crime prevention. In cities like Lincoln, where community policing is much in vogue, it might make more sense to spend it on a satellite police station or some need that is closely aligned with community policing.

It is also important to note that the Federal commitment to putting more police on the street does not extend to training or equipment and that it is only good for three years. After that, as it appears now, grant recipients would be left to stand the entire cost of however many personnel they hire.

The second editorial is from the February 17, 1995, Omaha World Herald.

#### NO FALSE PROMISES IN HOUSE CRIME PLAN

President Clinton has been in a huff over congressional efforts to redesign the crime bill he signed into law in 1994. The president says he will veto any attempt to dismantle a program that promised to put 100,000 police officers on the streets.

However, Clinton's claim that the \$8.8 billion allocated by Congress for that purpose would actually finance that many officers has always been suspect. City officials in Omaha and a number of other places soon discovered that Congress had attached so many strings to the money that applying for it was in some cases impractical.

For one thing, cities can't add even one officer unless they put up their own money first—25 percent of the total. The federal funding runs out after five years. Moreover, law enforcement experts said the \$8.8 billion wouldn't come close to covering the cost of hiring, training and equipping 100,000 officers without forcing communities to come up with still more of their own money. By some accounts, the federal money would pay for closer to 20,000 new officers.

The House has now voted to cancel \$7.5 billion in unspent funds for the police buildup. Also canceled would be \$3.9 billion in unspent funds for social programs that the previous Congress had included under the heading of "crime prevention." Instead, the House proposes \$10 billion in block grants to the states. States and cities could design their own anti-crime programs.

Clinton has been adamant about preserving the 100,000-officer program. But the House idea is better. It makes no false promises. And it takes government another step away from the idea that Big Brother in Washington knows more about fighting crime than the mayors and police chiefs who are engaged in that fight every day.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, due to unavoidable travel delays I missed two votes taken Tuesday, February 20, 1995.

Had I been present I would have made the following votes:

First, yea on the previous question on Rule H.R. 831.

Second, yea on the rule on H.R. 831.

#### PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING MURPHY'S FURNITURE AND CARPET

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Murphy's Furniture & Carpet celebrate its 70th anniversary, founded in 1925 by Theodore T. Murphy; and,

Whereas, the Murphy's Furniture & Carpet is one of Noble County's oldest and most progressive businesses and one of its valued institutions in the Caldwell community; and,

Whereas, this establishment has achieved a praiseworthy record of service as evidenced by its many satisfied customers; and,

Whereas, through enterprises such as Murphy's our country continues to grow and prosper; and,

Whereas, the unwavering dedication to the founder, Theodore T. Murphy and owners Clair J. Murphy and J. Murphy, the employees of Murphy's have been a vital factor in the success of the business, and they are all well deserving of the respect of the community; and,

Whereas, the city of Caldwell and all the surrounding areas of Ohio, with a real sense of pleasure commend Murphy Furniture & Carpet as an outstanding business and join in the celebration of their 70 year anniversary this twenty-third day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred ninety-five.

#### NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

### HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Engineers Week. Celebrated annually since 1951, National Engineers Week is intended to raise awareness of the many contributions engineers make to our society.

There are more than 1.8 million engineers in the United States making it the Nation's second largest profession. From building microchips to constructing skyscrapers, engineers contribute a great deal to the productivity of the United States and it is only fitting that we designate this week in their honor.

Many events are planned for this week, including the finals of the National Engineers Week Future City Competition. The competi-

tion features seventh and eighth grade students presenting their computer-designed scale models of 21st century cities.

Each year National Engineers Week coincides with the celebration of Washington's birthday. As a surveyor, Washington is considered the Nation's First Engineer.

As chairman of the House Science Committee, I maintain a great interest in engineering. In every field, in every profession, engineers are an instrumental part of American research and development.

Among my colleagues in the House several are engineers. They include: Representative ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, MD; Representative JOE BARTON, TX; Representative MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, FL; Representative BOB FILNER, CA; Representative JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, IN; Representative JAY KIM, CA; Representative LEWIS F. PAYNE, VA; Representative JOE SKEEN, NM; and the ranking minority member of the Science Committee, Representative GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., CA.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues and the American people in paying tribute to the many and varied contributions which engineers have made to this country.

#### A TRIBUTE TO COMDR. ROY J. BALACONIS

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 23, 1995*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like the House of Representatives to take a moment to commend one of the finest officers in the U.S. Navy. He is Comdr. Roy J. Balaconis, of the U.S.S. *Mitscher*, one of the Navy's newest and finest ships, an Aegis Destroyer.

To become the Commander of an Aegis Destroyer, which is the Rolls Royce of the fleet, one must be a tremendous officer. Commander Balaconis certainly fits the bill. He served under the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the gulf war, specifically because of his knowledge of the Navy's Tomahawk missile. He had the foresight to develop a scenario where it supported and sustained a surface and air confrontation in the Middle East during the time of crisis \* \* \* and this was some 2 years before Operation Desert Storm/Shield. His thesis basically became the manual for Tomahawk use during the gulf war.

Mr. Speaker, now Commander Balaconis has his own ship, and he is continuing to utilize his unique leadership skills. A member of my staff recently took a tour of his ship, and Commander Balaconis repeatedly stopped to talk to every member of his crew with whom they came into contact. Additionally, there were several members of his crew's families on board, and Commander Balaconis also stopped to speak with each of them, and the concern he showed was genuine. Commander Balaconis always referred to his crew and their families as part of the Mitscher family.

Mr. Speaker, the men on his ship feel his enthusiasm and share in his desire to succeed. The high morale is evident in every