

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PARTY SMART

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the significant contribution of a major national alcohol education and awareness program called Party Smart. This program is a visible, effective commitment by the nonprofit organization Beer Drinkers of America to promote responsible alcohol consumption.

The message of Party Smart is simple yet vital: if you make the adult decision to drink alcohol, do it responsibly and in moderation. By implementing education programs in cooperation with major spring break cities, promoting the use of designated drivers, and sponsoring enjoyable nonalcoholic events, Party Smart consistently has shown, since its inception in 1988 that quality, objective, and positive alcohol education not only enhances people's lives, but helps save lives in the process.

One Party Smart program in particular has enjoyed a special relationship with my State of Kentucky. For the past 6 years, The Party Smart Designated Driver Program has been an integral part of the Kentucky Oaks and Derby at Churchill Downs. The Party Smart Designated Driver booths are highly visible from all areas of Churchill Downs, with two booths located at the inside track and two more at trackside.

Why is the Party Smart Designated Driver Program adopted by the management and concessionaires of the Kentucky Oaks and Derby, and endorsed by Churchill Downs?

The answer is simple. Because it works.

More than 2,000 Derby-goers sign up each year to be designated drivers and provide safe rides home for their friends. In exchange for their pledge not to drink alcohol, designated drivers receive free nonalcoholic beer and soft drinks.

The Kentucky Derby isn't the only place, by the way, where you'll find Party Smart. The Party Smart Fan Alcohol Awareness Program has been an integral part of many major sporting events, including Super Bowl XXIX in January 1995. Championship teams such as the New York Rangers and San Francisco 49ers endorse and participate in the program. It is only natural that this program of champions includes The Kentucky Oaks and Derby.

Every year, Party Smart continues doing what it does best—providing quality, privately-funded alcohol awareness information to those who decide not to drink. Beer Drinkers of America with more than 750,000 members in all 50 States, is working through Party Smart to make this year's Kentucky Oaks and Derby memorable, enjoyable, and, above all, safe.

I, for one, commend the Beer Drinkers of America, Churchill Downs and the local business community for encouraging personal responsibility and moderation and for doing their part to make the Kentucky Derby—the great-

est 2 minutes in the sporting universe—even better.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD OLIVER WARD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Richard Oliver Ward for his vast contributions to the community. Richard was born in Kingston, Jamaica, on February 24 to Evaney and Joseph. His family consists of five sisters and three brothers. When Richard was 12 years old, the family moved to Brooklyn, NY.

Richard is a product of the New York City public school system. After arriving in Brooklyn, he attended P.S. 94 and later graduated from Charles E. Hughes High School. After high school, Richard enrolled in the Cooking Food of Marathon School.

But Richard's first love was always music. He started by playing drums in the church choir, but soon put them aside and began spinning records as a disc jockey. Richard worked at clubs throughout Brooklyn, single-handedly moving his equipment from engagement to engagement. Word quickly spread that this young man from Jamaica possessed an unusual talent for spinning records. From salsa to calypso to the electric slide Richie Rich mixed it all effortlessly.

Richard has been employed since 1983 with the Police Athletic League [PAL]. He enjoys all sports and is an amateur body builder. He especially loves working with children.

Richard resides in the East Flatbush edition of Brooklyn and is the proud father of two children; Amanda, who is 12 years old, and Richard, Jr., who is 1 year old.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR DENNIS P. COLLINS, A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT AND COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and honor to an outstanding individual, Dennis P. Collins, former mayor of the city of Bayonne. On May 3, 1995, the Bayonne Zionist District, Zionist Organization of America will hold their 63d annual American Zionist Fund Dinner. At the celebration, being held at the Bayonne Jewish Community Center, Mayor Dennis Collins will be honored by the organization.

Mayor Collins has always been an outstanding citizen of the Bayonne community and of the United States. He was born in Bayonne where he was raised with 12 other siblings.

After graduating from high school, he decided to enlist in the Armed Forces of the United States. He proudly and courageously served in the Army for a 3-year tour during World War II. Upon the completion of his tour, he returned to attend St. Peter's College and Rutgers University. He later received his real estate and insurance broker's license.

In 1962, Mayor Collins decided to run for public office. He was elected first ward councilman and 4 years later in 1966 he was elected councilman-at-large. Thus began an illustrious career in politics that would eventually lead him to the mayor's office in the city of Bayonne. His great leadership qualities and outstanding dedication to the community were evident to the residents of Bayonne and elected him mayor of Bayonne in 1974. He went on to serve three consecutive terms in office, more than any other mayor in the history of the city of Bayonne.

As mayor, Dennis Collins helped to turn Bayonne into a flourishing and prosperous city. He improved and expanded the public services and facilities. Mayor Collins was able to maintain the city's economic vitality in spite of a national recession.

Mayor Collins played a dual role in the city of Bayonne. He not only was a leader of the community but he was also an active participant in various community organizations. He was a standard bearer of the New Frontier Democrats and was also a member of the Knights of Columbus. He has participated in many veterans groups and has been a faithful parishioner of Our Lady Star of the Sea Parish. He has also been a member of various other organizations that are too numerous to mention here.

There are no words to describe Mayor Dennis P. Collins, a dedicated leader, courageous countryman, outstanding citizen, devoted husband and father, and a friend to the people. Please join me in honoring Mayor Collins—one of the finest public servants in the history of Hudson County and excellent congressional staffer. I am proud to have him as a congressional staff member. He is a man of great respect and honor. I know he will continue to fight for the betterment, security, and prosperity of his community.

UNITED STATES POLICY ON ALGERIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the terrible civil violence in Algeria has claimed perhaps 30,000 lives in the past 3 years. Both the Algerian Government and the underground Islamist opposition reject a dialog and appear determined to resolve their differences by force. In the process, thousands of innocent civilians have been killed. The United States

• 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.

has important commercial interests in Algeria's petroleum and natural gas industries, as well as strategic interests in the stability of North Africa and the southern coast of the Mediterranean.

I wrote to the State Department on February 24, 1995, to raise a number of questions about United States policy toward Algeria. I received a detailed response to my questions on March 29, 1995. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 24, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am concerned about the deteriorating situation in Algeria. The death toll in the Algerian civil war has now reached a weekly casualty rate greater than that experienced at the height of the Algerian war of independence.

I would like to ask a number of questions:

1. What is U.S. policy toward Algeria today? In current circumstances, what purposes does an American Embassy in Algeria serve? Do you think that this conflict can be resolved militarily or is a political solution the only effective course? What do you see as the outlines of a plausible political solution?

2. Can outside actors, including the United States, play a helpful and important role in promoting a peaceful resolution of the Algerian political crisis? Does the U.S. favor or oppose an international conference on Algeria in which all major parties to the conflict participate? If you favor such a conference, how can you convince the Algerian government to participate?

3. What is U.S. policy on contacts with the various Islamic groups in Algeria? Are there organizations with which we can have a constructive dialogue? Do you support or oppose a dialogue with the Armed Islamic Group (AIG)? What is your understanding of the relationship between the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) and the AIG? What is your view of the French government's allegation that the FIS representative in the U.S. is a senior member of the Islamic Salvation Group?

4. What is U.S. policy concerning upcoming IMF and Paris Club talks with Algeria? Is there a role for an important U.S. and G-7 political message to Algeria in those talks, and what should that message be?

5. What do you see as the impact of developments in Algeria on some of its neighbors in the region: Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt? France and Spain?

I appreciate your consideration of these questions and look forward to an early reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, March 29, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your recent letter to Secretary Christopher concerning the situation in Algeria. We welcome the opportunity to address your specific questions and to share our perspective on the worsening crisis in that country. Because of the nature of your questions, we have attached, in question and answer format, our response.

We hope you find this information helpful. If you would like to discuss these issues at greater length, we would be happy to arrange for appropriate officials to meet with you at

your convenience. Please do not hesitate to contact me if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure.

What is U.S. policy toward Algeria today?

The United States Government seeks to encourage an Algerian solution which will provide stability for the country and assure that the crisis does not spill over into Algeria's neighbors. We remain concerned over the steady increase in violence both from government security forces and from the armed Islamist groups trying to topple the regime. For the past three years, in numerous contacts both in Algiers and in Washington, we have actively worked to promote a dialogue between the government and the major opposition parties, which we believe offers the best chance for a non-violent solution.

While we continue to engage the regime in discussions on political strategies which might reverse the downward spiral, the U.S. gives no direct economic assistance or military support to Algeria.

We have made clear that the U.S. deplors violence from any quarter and have urged strict respect for human rights by all groups in Algeria.

In current circumstances, what purposes does an American Embassy in Algeria serve?

Our diplomatic mission in Algiers accomplishes a number of essential functions, including: Preserving access to Algerian Government officials at all levels, unobtainable elsewhere, to seek GOA views and deliver U.S. policy messages; maintaining a U.S. presence to show continuing concern over the Algerian crisis and to demonstrate both to Algerians and to other foreign governments which keep embassies in Algiers that we do not believe a collapse of the state is imminent; serving as the U.S. Government's "eyes and ears", producing irreplaceable reporting and intelligence which guides U.S. policy towards the crisis; enabling U.S. companies to continue their involvement in Algeria's oil and gas industry through projects which total billions and will play a major role in any economic recovery—much of their involvement would end if the Embassy closed; providing services and representation for the 500-600 American citizens in Algeria.

Do you think that this conflict can be resolved militarily, or is a political solution the only effective course?

We are convinced that attempts to suppress the insurgency through military means alone will fail. On the contrary, this approach will only intensify the cycle of violence and spur further radicalization of the Islamist movement. This is the lesson of the past three years, during which time the regime's campaign to eradicate the opposition through repression has led to an exponential growth in insurgent operations. At the same time, we do not believe an Islamist military victory is likely in the near term.

In our view, a strategy which gives the main opposition groups—including Islamist leaders willing to seek a non-violent solution—a voice in a political process which prepares an eventual return to elections is essential to broaden the extremely narrow base upon which the Algerian regime rests. Such a strategy offers the best chance to reinforce pragmatic tendencies within the Islamist movement and to marginalize the most violent extremists.

What do you see as the outlines of a plausible political solution?

The Algerian parties themselves must determine, through negotiation, the outlines of a political process. It would be inappropriate for the U.S. Government to put forward a

preconceived notion of the form which such an accord might take.

In general, we share with the main Algerian parties the conviction that a political solution must be designed to prevent the most radical outcome of the conflict. We believe that a viable solution must prepare Algeria for an eventual return to elections while providing concrete guarantees that no party can abuse the democratic process or impose a dictatorship in the future. We recognize that there is a need to rally non-extremist forces around a process which allows for the expression of different political views and enables the parties to work out their differences in a non-violent context. We were encouraged by the platform which the principal opposition parties signed after meeting in Rome in January, which was meant to serve as a starting point for talks with the regime.

Can outside actors, including the United States, play a helpful and important role in promoting a peaceful resolution of the Algerian political crisis? Does the U.S. favor or oppose an international conference on Algeria in which all major parties to the conflict participate? If you favor such a conference, how can you convince the Algerian government to participate?

We are already making every effort to press all sides to engage in dialogue aimed at opening up a political process. It is important, however, to understand the limits of outside influence on what is essentially an internal conflict among Algerians. Neither the regime's leaders nor opposition groups would welcome an attempt by the U.S. or European governments to mediate between them, and it might be unwise for the U.S. to try to insert itself more aggressively into this situation.

What is U.S. policy on contacts with the various Islamic groups in Algeria? Are there organizations with which we can have a constructive dialogue?

We have long maintained working-level contacts with a broad spectrum of Algerian public opinion, including with elements of the political opposition not linked to terrorism. The President affirmed publicly last year that the U.S. has had such contact with representatives of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

Do you support or oppose a dialogue with the Armed Islamic Group?

Unlike the FIS, the Armed Islamic Group rejects compromise and embraces the use of indiscriminate terrorism to advance its extremist agenda. We do not maintain a dialogue with the GIA.

What is your understanding of the relationship between the Islamic Salvation Front and the GIA?

Prior to being banned in 1992, the FIS actively participated in the democratic process, winning a plurality of seats in the first round of legislative elections in December 1991. Since the suspension of the electoral process, the FIS has continued to advocate dialogue and a return to elections. By contrast, the GIA opposes dialogue and has openly claimed responsibility for terrorism against foreigners and Algerian civilians since the summer of 1993. We have no evidence that FIS leaders exercise control over the GIA. On the contrary, it appears that the FIS and GIA are rivals for control of the Islamic fundamentalist movement in Algeria.

What is your view of the French allegation that the FIS representative in the U.S. is a senior member of the Armed Islamic Group?

An individual who calls himself the FIS representative in the U.S.—but who has no legal status as such—has made statements on several occasions implying sympathy for some of the actions of the GIA. At other

times, however, he has categorically condemned violent acts attributed to the GIA. We have no evidence—and neither the French nor any other government has provided any—that this individual is a “senior member” of the GIA. In fact, he served as the official FIS representative at the two recent conferences of Algerian political parties in Rome.

What is U.S. policy concerning upcoming IMF and Paris Club talks with Algeria? Is there a role for an important U.S. and G-7 political message to Algeria in those talks, and what should that message be?

Recognizing that economic reform is essential for the long-term well-being of the Algerian people, we have pressed for Algeria to move towards a market system which could provide adequate housing, food, and employment for all Algerians, thereby weakening the appeal for extremism. The U.S. has therefore welcomed the GOA's implementation of economic reforms and has supported IMF and World Bank agreements and Paris Club debt rescheduling, which create a positive macroeconomic environment and lay the groundwork for fundamental reform and growth.

Our “political message” to Algerian leaders has been clear. We have repeatedly stressed that political progress and an improvement in the security situation are essential prerequisites to sustainable economic recovery. Any attempt to use the IMF, World Bank, or Paris Club to increase pressure on the Algerian regime would require close coordination with our European allies on an issue of vital importance to them.

What do you see as the impact of developments in Algeria on some of its neighbors in the region—Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, France, Spain?

The Algerian crisis has provoked concern in neighboring countries and raised the obvious question of whether events in Algeria threaten stability elsewhere in the region. We take seriously such concerns. This is one reason why we would oppose the imposition of any kind of extremist regime in Algeria. These regional concerns, however, do not alter our analysis that Algeria's predicament is driven by conditions indigenous to Algeria, which has had a very different history from its neighbors. The appeal of fundamentalism in Algeria is rooted in frustration arising from three decades of political exclusion, social injustice, and economic misery. Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt each have significant strengths that are not shared by Algeria. King Hassan II of Morocco has stated publicly that he shares this analysis. Successes by Algerian Islamists undoubtedly embolden Islamist opponents in other countries, but there is no reason to assume a “domino” effect.

France and Spain fear that worsening instability in Algeria could lead to a flood of refugees across the Mediterranean. Moreover, the French fear repercussions within France's large Muslim community, which is mostly of Algerian origin. Nonetheless, both Paris and Madrid, with which we consult closely on this issue, have joined the U.S. in calling for political solution based on dialogue and a return to the electoral process.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE A. BALDUF

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an excep-

tional young woman from my District who has recently accepted her appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Julie A. Balduf will soon graduate Port Clinton High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extra-curricular involvement. While in high school Julie has distinguished herself as a leader among her peers. She is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the United States service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Julie Balduf has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for her accomplishments to date and to wish her the best of luck as she begins her career in service to our country.

THE VARIETY BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF QUEENS' 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my New York City district that has been committed to improving the lives of children for 40 years. The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens has worked with generations of young people in that special borough to realize their dreams and grow into upstanding members of the community.

The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens was established as the number of youth gangs around the country had risen dramatically during the late 1940's and early 1950's. In response to the growing number of gangs, Meyer “Moe” Baranco and attorney Charles J. Vallone, both of Queens, decided to establish a place for local youth to spend their time off the streets in a wholesome atmosphere.

In 1949, the club got its start when a fundraising testimonial was held to assist Charles Vallone's family take a trip to Italy. Instead of paying for the family trip, the \$1,500 raised at the testimonial became the first major contribution toward the founding of the Boys Club. In the years since, the club has been extremely fortunate in attracting leading members of the community from every profession, all of whom have made valuable contributions to the club's growth and success.

When it first opened in 1955, the club acted as a home away from home to hundreds of boys. These boys would come from all over the Queens community to watch movies, play games, and participate in sporting events. Recognizing the need to serve all future citizens, in 1981 the board of directors decided to offer services to young women in the community. Redoubling its commitment to the area's girls, in 1985, the club resolved to expand all of its services to girls. Money was raised for

an auxiliary gymnasium, and for additional recreational and support services to girls between 6 to 17 years of age. Soon, the Boys Club became the Boys and Girls Club of Queens.

Mr. Speaker, the basic problems that existed among this Nation's young people in the 1940's are still the same ones that we grapple with today: Too many youth who have too few role models. The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens provides an outstanding example of what can be done to address these problems if we put our minds to it. They say it takes a village to raise a child, and the Boys and Girls Club of Queens shows just how successful a village can be in shaping the lives of young people. Therefore, I would ask that my colleagues join me in marking the club's 40th anniversary, and help wish them another successful 40 years of exemplary service.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN D. MOSLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to have constituents within my district who are committed to their community and passionate about their participation in the political process. Marilyn Mosley exemplifies the previously listed qualities. She serves as the assistant to the Brooklyn Borough president. In her capacity she is responsible for maintaining relations between that office and various community boards in the borough.

Born in Brooklyn, Marilyn is a product of the New York City Public School system. Marilyn was a member of the Girls High School class of 1959, and was voted “most likely to succeed” by her classmates. She later earned a bachelor of science degree from Morgan State University, where she majored in mathematics.

Marilyn began her professional career at P.S. 29, the same school from which she graduated. Teaching sixth grade at P.S. 29 was particularly rewarding for her because she was able to serve alongside her former teacher and mentor, the late Clara Cardwell. Marilyn has served the school system in several teaching, supervisory, and administrative capacities. While teaching, Marilyn attended graduate school, graduating from City College summa cum laude with a master's degree in science and mathematics education. She earned a second master's degree in educational administration and supervision. Marilyn was inducted into Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary fraternity for student maintaining summa cum laude status at the graduate level.

Marilyn's achievements have been recognized by a host of groups and organizations. She has received numerous awards such as the PTA award for Excellence in Teaching, Educator of the Year, Woman of the Year, and citations from the New York City Council and the New York State Legislature. Marilyn's accomplishments are a testament to her interest, effort, and commitment to improving the quality of life for Brooklyn residents who consistently cite her for work well done.

IN HONOR OF REVEREND MONSIGNOR JOSEPH A. MARJANCZYK CELEBRATING HIS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Reverend Monsignor Joseph A. Marjanczyk on the 50th anniversary of his ordination. The parishioners of Our Lady of Mount Carmel will hold a dinner-dance in Father Marjanczyk's honor on May 6, 1995.

Father Joseph Marjanczyk was ordained by Archbishop Thomas A. Walsh of Newark on May 5, 1945. Prior to his ordination, Father Marjanczyk was a seminarian at the Immaculate Conception Seminary. While at the seminary, he compiled and edited four volumes of Sacred Scripture handbooks and authored a comprehensive history of "Christianity in Poland."

Father Joseph Marjanczyk was first assigned to the Polish parish of St. Valentine in Bloomfield, N.J. He served as chaplain to the Bloomfield Police Department and was Faithful Friar of Fr. Isaac Jogues Fourth Degree Assembly of Knights of Columbus Council 1178. Father Marjanczyk was on the archdiocesan Continuing Education of Priests Committee and also served for 12 years as an adjunct professor of Polish language at Seton Hall University.

He was later named to the Board of Trustees Seton Hall and at the Immaculate Conception Seminary.

Pope John Paul II named Father Marjanczyk a Prelate of Honor to His Holiness and bestowed upon him the title of Monsignor on May 29, 1979. Despite all his responsibilities Father Marjanczyk found time to serve outside of his jurisdiction as trustee of the City of Elizabeth Board of Education. On May 19, 1988, Pope John Paul II proclaimed Monsignor Marjanczyk a Protonotary Apostolic, and on January, 1991 Archbishop McCarrick of Newark appointed him as Vicar Episcopal of South Hudson County.

Father Joseph Marjanczyk was vested with the Knight of the Order of Polonia Restituta by the Polish Government-in-Exile, London England. He was decorated with the Gold Insignia of the Order of Merit by the Republic of Poland. The Paderewski Memorial Committee Bayonne Chapter honored him with the Paderewski Memorial Silver medal on his name day, March 19, 1994.

Father Marjanczyk is a man dedicated to helping and serving the people. He has devoted his life to serving God and to help all those that are in need. Again, I congratulate Father Marjanczyk on the 50th anniversary of his ordination. May all his kindness and generosity be rewarded in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM AND FUNG HSIEH

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to recognize two re-

markable people from my District, William and Fung Hsieh. Recently, reporter Ben Fox wrote in one of the leading papers in my District, the Tri-Valley Herald, that the Hsieh's are "an advertisement for graceful aging." Their remarkable lives and their 78 years of marriage—yes, 78—have been a testimony to what William rightly calls three of the great essentials of marriage: love, mutual trust, and reasonableness.

William, then called Wen-Lung, and Fung were married in 1917 in China. In the early 1920's, William traveled to the United States, where over the course of 5 years he obtained a doctorate in transportation and economics from the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to China to become a civil engineer, and was awarded the Medal of Freedom from the American Government in 1946 for his work in assisting the U.S. Army transport military supplies during the Second World War.

After fleeing China in the wake of the Communist takeover in 1949, the Fungs were separated again as William remained in Hong Kong and Fung lived in the United States pursuing the citizenship she had lost as a result of marrying a foreign national. Eventually, the Hsiehs and their eight children arrived in the United States, and William became a naturalized citizen in 1986.

Currently, the Hsiehs live in Livermore, which is a lovely city in the East Bay region of the San Francisco area, where they are near their son, Ed, and his wife, Cynthia.

The Hsiehs have much to teach about love, loyalty, and long-term commitment. They have weathered many storms in their lives, and yet their marriage has endured. In our era of family breakdown, the Hsiehs are a welcome reminder of the importance of the traditional values on which our country is based. It is a pleasure for me to honor the Hsiehs today, and to thank Mr. Fox for his touching piece about this wonderful couple.

THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech delivered last week by Anthony Lake, the President's National Security Adviser.

Mr. Lake states well the importance of American leadership and the necessity of the President to have the tools and the resources to be able to protect and promote our national interests.

The upcoming debate over resources for the 150 international affairs budget account will help determine whether the United States can sustain its world leadership. This account must take its fair share of cuts, but those cuts must be carried out with care and with bipartisan agreement so that the national interest of the United States will not be harmed.

I urge my colleagues to reflect on Mr. Lake's remarks before the National Press Club April 27, 1995. His speech follows:

THE PRICE OF LEADERSHIP

Let me begin with a simple but alarming fact: The United States could be on the brink of unilateral disarmament.

Did that get your attention? I hope so, because it is true.

No, we are not about to junk our jets or scuttle our ships. Our military is strong and ready—and there is a strong bipartisan consensus to keep it so. But we are on the verge of throwing away—or at least damaging—many of the other tools America has used for 50 years to maintain our leadership in the world. Aid to emerging markets, economic support for peace, international peacekeeping, programs to fight terrorism and drug trafficking, foreign assistance: Together with a strong military, these have been key instruments of our foreign policy.

Presidents since Harry Truman have used these tools to promote American interests—to preserve our security, to expand our prosperity and to advance democracy. Their efforts were supported by Democrats and Republicans—and the broad majority of the American people. Congress consistently provided the needed resources for these tasks. Because of this resolve, coupled with our military might, we prevailed over the long haul in the Cold War, strengthened our security and won unparalleled prosperity for our people.

Now, I deeply believe our success is in danger. It is under attack by new isolationists from both left and right who would deny our nation those resources. Our policy of engagement in world affairs is under siege—and American leadership is in peril.

A few of the new isolationists act out of conviction. They argue that the end of the Soviet menace means the serious threats are gone—that we should withdraw behind our borders and stick to concerns at home. Fortress America, they say, can shut out new dangers even though some of the new threats facing us—like nuclear proliferation, terrorism, rapid population growth and environmental degradation—know no boundaries.

But most of the new isolationists do not argue such a position or even answer to the name isolationist. They say they are part of the postwar bipartisan consensus that their goals are its goals—democracy, security, peace and prosperity. But they won't back up their words with deeds.

These self-proclaimed devotees of democracy would deny aid to struggling democracies. They laud American leadership, but oppose American leadership of coalitions, advocating only unilateral action instead.

Yes, they praise peace. But then they cut our help to those who take risks for peace. They demand greater prosperity. But they shy away from the hard work of opening markets for American workers and businesses. Under the cover of budget-cutting, they threaten to cut the legs out from under America's leadership.

These are the back-door isolationists—and they are much more numerous and influential than those who argue openly for American retreat. They can read the polls, and they know that the American people want the U.S. to be engaged in the world. Support for American leadership in the world is about as strong as ever—a Chicago Council on Foreign Relations survey shows two-thirds or more want us to remain deeply engaged. So these back-door isolationists and unilateralists cast themselves as the true guardians of American power. But through their actions, they could become the agents of a America's retreat. They champion American leadership, but they want it the one way you can't have it: and that is on the cheap.

They want America to turn its back on 50 years of success. They are working—whether they know it or not—to destroy part of the foundation for our peace and prosperity, the great legacy of our postwar leaders. Vandenberg, Truman, Marshall, Acheson. These men

faced their own challenge from isolationists. But they saw the cost of our earlier withdrawal after Versailles was terribly, terribly damaging—saw it in the wreckage of Europe and Asia after World War II and the casualties America suffered liberating those continents. And they understood that investing in a vigorous foreign policy was the only way to prevent another catastrophe.

They knew the price of leadership. They spent what was necessary to maintain America's security. And they went further, creating the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions and covering those bills, pouring Marshall aid into Western Europe to save it from despair and communism and they and their successors in later Administrations developed the new tool of technical assistance—so that democracy and prosperity got a better chance around the world.

Look at the results: the map is almost covered with democracies, many of them strong allies. Markets that fulfill needs and dreams are expanding. A global economy supports American jobs and prosperity. These are the returns on 50 years of American political and economic investment abroad—the benefits of 50 years of bipartisan engagement.

But these achievements are not cut in stone. We will not go on reaping these benefits automatically. Back-door isolationism threatens to propel us in the wrong direction at a real moment of hope—when our engagement can still make a dramatic difference, by securing rather than frittering away our victory in the Cold War.

We could forfeit that victory because in many places, democracy still needs nurturing. Some market economies have not sunk deep roots, and the post-Cold War world has brought into new focus real and powerful dangers that threaten what we have worked for: aggression by rogue states, international terrorism, economic dislocation. These are new forms of an old conflict—the conflict between freedom and oppression, the conflict between the defenders of the open society and its enemies.

There is no expiration date on these lessons from five decades: Defeating these threats requires persistent engagement and hands-on policies. Defeating them demands resources. Throwing money at problems won't make them go away—but we also cannot solve problems without money. The measure of American leadership is not only the strength and attraction of our values, but what we bring to the table to solve the hard issues before us. That is why President Clinton has said that he will not let the new isolationism prevail.

Make no mistake: The American people want their nation to lead. Americans know the world is growing closer; they know our security and prosperity depend on our involvement abroad. And they agree with the President, who has said before and since he took office: "For America to be strong at home, it must be strong abroad."

Plenty of Americans also say they want us to spend less abroad—until they know the real numbers. Most think that we spend 15 percent or more of the federal budget on foreign aid. They think 5 percent would be about right.

They would be shocked to know that little more than 1 percent—\$21 billion out of a \$1.6 trillion dollar budget—goes to foreign policy spending, and less than \$16 billion to foreign assistance. That's a lot of money, but not the budget-buster that neo-isolationists pretend. And that is 21 percent less in real terms than spent in FY 1986. They would also be surprised to learn that others recognize the reality of necessary resources far better than we. The richest, most powerful nation on Earth—the United States—ranks dead

last among 25 industrialized nations in the percentage of GNP devoted to aid.

These are facts that should be better known. And more of our citizens should know that our foreign policy resources are devoted toward goals that the American people support.

\$6.6 billion a year promotes peace—including our efforts in the Middle East, the help we give U.S. allies to defend themselves, and our contribution to UN peacekeeping missions around the world, such as those on the Golan Heights, the Iraq-Kuwait border and in Cambodia.

\$2.4 billion builds democracy and promotes prosperity—helping South Africa, for example, hold free elections and transform itself peacefully.

\$5 billion promotes development—that includes jobs programs in Haiti to increase employment, improve infrastructure and help that nation get back on its feet.

\$1.7 billion provides humanitarian assistance—like caring for refugee children in the former Yugoslavia—because Americans have always wanted their country to alleviate suffering in areas of the most compelling need.

And the remainder is for the State Department and other agencies that work every day to advance America's interests abroad.

This is the price of American leadership—and the backdoor isolationists don't want us to pay it. But imagine how the world would look if we did not. Take what I call the George Bailey Test. You remember George—he is the character played by Jimmy Stewart in the Christmas classic "It's a Wonderful Life." In that film, the angel Clarence shows George how Bedford Falls would have fallen apart without him.

Allow me to play Clarence briefly and take you through a world without American leadership. Imagine:

If Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan joined the club of declared nuclear weapons states because we couldn't do the deals to denuclearize them.

If Russian missiles were still pointed at our cities, because we couldn't push to detarget them.

If thousands of migrants were still trying to sail to our borders, because we had not helped restore democracy in Haiti.

If nearly 1 million American jobs had not been created over the last three years alone—because we had not promoted U.S. exports.

If we had to fight a war on the Korean peninsula—the implication of what some critics urged—because we did not confront the threat of a North Korea with nuclear weapons.

If another quarter of a million people had died in Rwanda because we had not deployed our military and they had not done such a fine job in the refugee camps.

Or, if we had paid tens of billions of dollars more and suffered more casualties because we insisted on fighting Operation Desert Storm against Iraq by ourselves.

Imagine that. Each of these efforts cost money and the hard work of building international coalitions. But you and I are safer, better off and enjoy more freedom because America made these investments. If the backdoor isolationists have their way, much of what we have worked for over two generations could be undone.

Speaker Gingrich recently described what the world might look like if America retreats. He described "a dark and bloody planet * * * in our absence you end up in Bosnia and Rwanda and Chechnya." He added, "They are the harbingers of a much worse 21st century than anything we've seen in the half century of American leadership."

It does not have to be that way. If we continue to invest in democracy, in arms con-

trol, in stability in the developing world, in the new markets that bring prosperity, we can assure another half century of American leadership.

But already, because of decisions in the last few years, we sometimes cannot make even modest contributions to efforts that deserve our support. America is a great nation—but we cannot now find the small sum needed to help support peacekeepers in Liberia, where a million people are at risk from renewed civil war. Or the money to fund adequately UN human rights monitors in Rwanda. We can barely meet our obligations in maintaining sanctions on Serbia. This is no way to follow the heroic achievements of the Cold War. And I can't imagine that this fits any American's vision of world leadership. It doesn't fit mine.

Nickel and dime policies cost more in the end. Prevention is cheap—and doesn't attract cameras. When the all-seeing eye of television finds real suffering abroad, Americans will want their government to act—and rightly so. Funding a large humanitarian effort after a tragedy or sending in our forces abroad to assist will cost many times the investment in prevention.

Some costs of short-sighted policies must be paid in our neighborhoods: In 1993, Congress cut by almost one-third our very lean request for funding to combat the flow of narcotics into our country—and that funding has been declining in real terms ever since. As a result, we are scaling back programs to wipe out production of drugs and block their importation, as well as training programs for police, prosecutors and judges in foreign countries. America pays a far higher cost in crime and ruined lives.

These are some of the constraints we have lived with in the past few years. And now, however, American leadership faces a still more clear and present danger. Budget legislation being prepared in Congress could reduce foreign affairs spending by nearly a quarter—or \$4.6 billion. That would mean drastic cuts or the elimination of aid to some states of the former Soviet Union, and into the security assistance programs that help U.S. allies and friends provide for their own defense. It would sharply reduce or eliminate our contributions to international peace operations. It would lame the agencies—like OPIC and the Ex-Im Bank—that have played a key role in expanding U.S. exports. It would threaten our non-proliferation efforts and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It would eliminate assistance for some programs that save children's lives.

These cuts would cripple our legacy of leadership. The strength to lead does not fall from heaven. It demands effort. It demands resources.

A neo-isolationist budget could undercut our strategic interest in democracy in Russia and the former Warsaw Pact. And it would directly affect America's security: We must continue to fund the farsighted programs begun by Senators Nunn and Lugar to reduce nuclear arsenals in the former Soviet Union. The \$350 million in Nunn-Lugar funds made it possible for Ukraine to dismantle its arsenal and accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. That made it easier for us to pull back from the Cold War nuclear precipice—and save some \$20 billion a year on strategic nuclear forces. That is just one of the more dramatic examples of how our foreign spending literally pays off.

A neo-isolationist budget could harm our efforts to prevent rogue states and terrorists from building nuclear weapons. We are spending \$35 million over three years to employ thousands of weapons scientists in the former Soviet Union on civilian research

projects. That helps keep them off the nuclear labor market—and form selling their skills to an Iraq or Iran.

A neo-isolationist budget could nearly end our involvement in UN peace operations around the world—operations that serve our interests. Presidents since Harry Truman have supported them as a matter of common sense. President Bush in particular saw their value: last year nearly 60 percent of our UN peacekeeping bill went to operations begun with his Administration's support. His Secretary of State, James Baker, made a strong defense for these operations when he remarked that "We spent trillions to win the Cold War and we should be willing to spend millions of dollars to secure the peace."

This is burdensharing at its best. UN peace operations.

Save us from deploying U.S. troops in areas of great importance—for example, Cyprus or the Indian sub-continent.

They help pick up where our troops left off—for example, along the border of Iraq and Kuwait. In Haiti, UN troops are saving us resources by replacing most of our own withdrawing troops.

They are building democracy in Namibia, Mozambique and Cambodia—all missions we helped design. In Cambodia, the UN negotiated the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and then held the country's first democratic election. After the years of the Killing Fields, 90 percent of the electorate turned out to vote—while UN peacekeepers protected them for the Khmer Rouge.

We would pay much more if we performed even a small number of these missions unilaterally. Instead, the price we pay now in manpower and money is reasonable: Of the 61,000 UN peacekeepers deployed around the world, only some 3,300 are American. We pay the equivalent of half of one percent of our total defense spending for UN peace operations—less than a third of the total UN cost and less than the Europeans pay in proportion to their defense spending. We participate in these operations only after careful consideration of the command arrangements and costs—but we gain immense influence through our ability to lead multinational efforts.

And a neo-isolationist budget could severely undercut our work for peace. The President has said that "America stands by those who take risks for peace." That is true in Northern Ireland, in South Africa, the Middle East and around the world.

For the Middle East peace process to continue—and for negotiations in other regions to succeed—we must have the resources to support the risk-takers. We cannot convince the holdouts from the peace process that will stand behind a just and lasting settlement if we back away from our current commitments. That means maintaining aid to Israel, Egypt and the Palestinians and fulfilling our pledge of debt relief to Jordan. In the Middle East our vital security and economic interests are on the line. We must not fold our hands—and leave the game to the opponents of peace—just when we are so close to the verge of winning.

A neo-isolationist budget could throw away decades of investment in democracy. In the last 15 years, the number of democracies in the world has almost doubled—and USAID provided assistance to most of the newcomers. For example, in Mozambique, a nation emerging from years of strife, AID assistance helped register 6 million out of a possible 8 million voters and turn the polling there into a success. Now, when these societies are most fragile, is not the time to cut this lifeline for democracy.

And a neo-isolationist budget would directly damage our own livelihoods. Our economy depends on new markets for U.S. goods

and high-paying jobs for American workers. That is why President Clinton led efforts to expand free trade with the landmark GATT agreement, NAFTA, and the free trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region and in the Americas. And this Administration has worked harder, I believe, than any other to promote American exports. Imagine, for example, where we would be without the Commerce Department's efforts on this score. Secretary Brown's staff worked with other agencies last year on export deals worth \$46 billion for American businesses—deals that support 300,000 U.S. jobs.

In many cases, we were in a position to close deals because America had been engaged in those countries for years. Consider two statistics. AID programs in some countries have helped increase life expectancy by a decade. And every year, AID's immunization program saves 3 million lives. These are statistics not only of humanitarian hope. They are part of efforts to help create stable societies of consumers who want to buy our goods—not masses of victims in need of relief.

In addition, our support of the multilateral development banks also helps nations grow and their economics prosper. We contribute \$1.8 billion while other nations contribute \$7 billion—and that capital leverages more than \$40 billion in lending. If we stopped our contributions, we would lose our influence. And others might also follow our lead, and that would cripple these important institutions.

The backdoor isolationists who claim they are saving America's money cannot see beyond the green eyeshades. Our assistance has repaid itself hundreds and hundreds of times over. That was true when Marshall aid resuscitated European markets after the war. And in South Korea, which now imports annually U.S. goods worth three times as much as the assistance we provided in nearly 30 years.

And while we preserve our tradition of assistance, we are reforming its practice. AID has become a laboratory for Vice President Gore's efforts to reinvent government—it is eliminating 27 overseas missions and cut its workforce by 1200.

Now, with the "New Partnership Initiative," we will improve our assistance programs even more—by focusing on the local level. This will enhance the efforts of non-governmental organizations and raise the percentage of our aid that is channeled to them to 40 percent—because these organizations are on the ground and more responsive than distant national governments. This puts our resources to better use, helping nations so they can become self-sufficient.

Every one of us in this room knows that winning support for an activist foreign policy has never been easy in America.

Throughout the history of our Republic, we have never lived in literal isolation. In a world of instant communication and capital flows, we cannot do so now. That is not the issue. Literal isolationism is not an option.

What is at issue is whether we will have the policies and resources that can shape and support our involvement in ways that benefit our people in their daily lives—whether by opening markets or by preventing conflicts that could embroil us. It is at those times that our government failed to engage in such efforts that our people have paid the greatest price—as in World War II, following a period of irresponsible American retreat.

The genius of our postwar leaders was to see that technology and American power had changed the world and that we must never again remain aloof. But they had a hard time winning support even with the memories of war still fresh.

As he put his case forward, President Truman had an uphill struggle. But a foreigner

was that it was America's moment to lead—and told us so. Winston Churchill stirred the nation with his appeal for an engaged foreign policy. Today, we remember his address as the Iron Curtain speech, but Churchill called it "The Sinews of Peace." The phrase plays on a saying of the Romans: "Money is the sinews of war." Churchill's message was that preserving peace—like waging war—demands resources.

Today, that message rings as true as ever. This is a moment of extraordinary hope for democracy and free markets. But nothing is inevitable. We must remain engaged. We must reach out, not retreat. American leadership in the world is not a luxury: it is a necessity. The price is worth paying. It is the price of keeping the tide of history running our way.

TRIBUTE TO JASON SCHUBACH

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Jason Schubach will soon graduate Old Fort High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. While in high school Jason has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers. He is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Jason Schubach has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

TRIBUTE TO VAL ARTURO HENRY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Val Arturo Henry for his yeoman's work to improve his community, and his pursuit of individual excellence. Val was born in Colon, Republic of Panama, and immigrated to New York City when he was 2 years old.

Val attended public and secondary schools in Brooklyn and graduated from Franklin D. Roosevelt High School as a National Merit Scholar. He obtained his undergraduate degree in economics from Bucknell University. He then attended Fordham Law School, served as president of the Black Law Students Association, and passed the New York State Bar.

Since 1988, Val has been a private practitioner with a general law practice. He has also been associated with the law firms of Cichanowicz and Callan; and Simpson and Levitsky.

Val is a member of numerous associations, including the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Bar of the City of New York, the Metropolitan Black Bar Association, and the New York County Bar. He also serves on the boards of directors of Bedford Stuyvesant Legal Services Corp. and the Community Alliance for Youth Action. He is a member of Community Board 9 and serves on the Judicial Screening Committee for Kings and Richmond Counties. Val also serves as chancellor to his church, St. Georges Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and sits on the Committee for Canons for the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Married for the last 19 years to the former Deborah Ellen Corbett, Van and his wife have a son, Kairi William, a sophomore at Hampton University, and a daughter, Nia Elena, who is enrolled at Montessori Academy in Brooklyn.

The success achieved by Val Henry, he acknowledges, is due to his parents, Earl and Esther Henry of Tampa, FL, his brother Delano C. Henry, and his sister Lydia Manrow. I am pleased to introduce my colleagues to Val Arturo Henry.

HONORING SCHOOL SETTLEMENT
ASSOCIATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the accomplishments of the School Settlement Association and recognize two of its most devoted friends.

First, let me say a few words about the School Settlement Association. Serving the Greenpoint and Williamsburg areas of Brooklyn, NY, since 1901, School Settlement has developed a stellar reputation for providing innovative programming and services for thousands of area residents each year.

The organization's long list of community services include drug education, teen pregnancy counseling, vocational workshops, and various sports tournaments. School Settlement also provides remedial tutoring for local schoolchildren, has a very effective drop out prevention program, and distributes surplus Government food to families in need.

But of course, good programs like these don't just happen by magic. They take lots of time and effort by dozens of friends and contributors. On May 5th, the School Settlement Association will take time to honor Capt. Albert W. Girimonte and Paul J. Pullo.

Describing himself as a "Local Brooklyn boy who did well," Captain Girimonte currently serves as a police captain of the 90th precinct in Brooklyn. Before becoming a police officer, Captain Girimonte served with the U.S. Air Force from 1966 to 1969. Becoming one of New York's Finest in 1973, he worked his way steadily up through the ranks, reaching the rank of captain in 1987.

Captain Girimonte, and his wonderful wife Barbara, are the proud parents of three children: Joseph, Albert, and Mary. Like their father, the two boys have chosen to devote their lives to public service, while his beautiful

daughter Mary is getting ready to graduate the fifth grade.

Also to be honored is Paul Pullo, another outstanding member of the Greenpoint community, and devoted familyman. After graduating from St. John's University in 1972, Mr. Pullo worked at Dun & Bradstreet before moving on to start Apollo Petroleum and Metro Oil in 1977 with his brother.

In 1975, he married Frances Cannizzaro with whom he has had two wonderful children Christina and Paul. Despite his busy schedule, Mr. Pullo has always found time to assist and improve his community. Metro Oil has received recognition from the U.S. Coast Guard for its oil storage facility, and Mr. Pullo has played an invaluable role in attracting business to the Greenpoint area.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have this opportunity to honor the good work of the School Settlement Association as well as Captain Girimonte and Mr. Pullo. Their outstanding service others and undaunting dedication to the community truly represent the best of American values, and are an inspiration to us all.

PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING
DEAN HARRAH

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

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

Whereas, Dean Harrah, should be recognized for his invaluable contributions to the game of baseball; and

Whereas, Dean Harrah, was a player for Kent State University, the United Mine Workers League, the Harrison County League, and numerous local and semi-pro teams; and

Whereas, Dean Harrah, has dedicated much of his talent to coach both elementary and high school students in which some of his players continued on to play college and professional baseball; and

Whereas, Dean Harrah, led many of his teams to league championships, all-star game appearances, and to all appearances at sectional, district, and regional tournaments; and

Whereas, Dean Harrah, has ensured that local programs were established for both girls and boys and help coordinate construction and renovation of many local fields; and

Whereas, the local communities are better places for people of all ages because of the work of Dean Harrah; and

Whereas, the residents of Belmont County and the surrounding areas of Ohio, with a real sense of pleasure, join me in commending Mr. Dean Harrah for his indispensable contribution to the game of baseball.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRIENDS OF THE
ROSEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY ON
THEIR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Friends of the Roseville Public Library. This Saturday, the Friends are celebrating their 20th anniversary.

In 1975, Rosalie Perry and Carol Windorf, along with a handful of supporters, founded the group. Today, over 1,300 members provide services and support to the people of Roseville and surrounding communities through their public library.

In the past 20 years, the group has taken tremendous pride in their library. Without the Friends, many of the services provided would simply be nonexistent. Computerized data bases, videos, Books on Tape, projectors, and compact discs are all available because of the work of the Friends of the Roseville Library. Currently, the group is in the process of raising funds to establish a computer center for children. In 1995, the Roseville library continues to house a large selection of books, magazines, and other reading materials, and because of the Friends' efforts, it is also preparing for the 21st century.

The people of Roseville are fortunate to have the Friends working to improve their library and I am looking forward to celebrating their 20th anniversary when I return to Michigan this weekend. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the Friends of the Roseville Public Library many more years of success.

IN HONOR OF FRANK PERRUCCI
AND THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE CONCERNED CITIZENS OF
BAYONNE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Concerned Citizens Organization of Bayonne on the recent celebration of their 25th anniversary. The organization was founded by Frank P. Perrucci, a concerned citizen who has dedicated most of his life to serving his community.

The Concerned Citizens Organization was founded in 1970 and the purpose of this organization is to improve the quality of life for city residents. Their motto, "We Care, Do You," symbolizes their commitment to community activism and civic involvement. The organization recognizes exceptional citizens by granting awards to those who have performed heroically.

Frank Perrucci, as the standard bearer of the Concerned Citizens Organization, has been the driving force of this community group. He has contributed his time and effort to many worthy causes including a voter registration drive, the "I Love Bayonne" project and efforts to protect the rights of the elderly. Regarding voter registration, Mr. Perrucci has participated in various forums aimed at encouraging participation in our democratic system.

While contributing to the community, he has also been a devoted husband, married to the former Jean Baccarella for the past 44 years, and an exceptional father to his four children. Mr. Perrucci is the proud grandfather of seven.

His contributions to the community have garnered him numerous awards, including the Boy Scouts of America Distinguished Citizen Award. He has also received awards from the national, State and Hudson County Catholic

War Veterans, as well as from the city of Bayonne, the New Jersey Assembly, and the New Jersey Senate.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Frank P. Perrucci on behalf of the city of Bayonne for all his hard work in the community. I am truly proud to have such an outstanding citizen living in the 13th Congressional District. Please also join me in praising Mr. Perrucci and the Concerned Citizens of Bayonne Organization for 25 years of dedication and commitment.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY
CELEBRATES DIAMOND ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have often stood before you commending the virtues and contributions of America's veterans. However, today I would like to bring to your attention another, equally important group which performs many vital services for America's veterans, our communities, and our Nation at large.

This year, the American Legion Auxiliary celebrates its Diamond Jubilee. Since 1920, the Auxiliary has grown from a membership of 11,000 women to its current count of approximately 973,000 dedicated volunteers. With a motto of Service, not Self, the American Legion Auxiliary members have for 75 years exemplified the American ideals of philanthropy and patriotism through their many worthwhile endeavors. From lobbying Congress in grass roots campaigns for such issues as proper compensation for America's veterans and the G.I. Bill of Rights, to fund-raising projects which have generated millions of dollars for organizations including the American Cancer Society and the Muscular Dystrophy Association, the American Legion Auxiliary serves not only veterans, but its entire national community.

The American Legion Auxiliary looks to the past, the present, and the future as well. Auxiliary members were participants in the untiring efforts on behalf of disabled veterans, which eventually resulted in the establishment of Veterans Administration, as well as a system of modern Veterans Administration Medical Centers. As a result of these actions, the contributions and needs of disabled veterans are assured of their proper recognition and attention. In addition, the Auxiliary helps to prepare young women for lives of civil service through the Girls' State programs. In these programs, high school junior are selected, on the basis of their interest in government and their leadership potential, to attend a session during which they create and operate a government of their own. Each year, two citizens for each State session are chosen to participate in the Girls' Nation program in Washington, DC, functioning as our Federal Government would. Though these programs, the young women are encouraged to pursue their governmental interests, as well as to further develop confidence and speaking skills which will be valuable them in all their future endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, as a veteran myself, I understand what it means to know that organizations such as the American Legion Auxiliary exist to acknowledge and support the efforts

of those who fight for our country. I know that the millions of veterans who have already benefited from the labors of the Auxiliary members, as well as those who will do so in the years to come would agree with me when I say that the American Legion Auxiliary has become an example of selflessness and patriotism which all Americans may emulate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members join me in expressing our sincerest gratitude and congratulations to the American Legion Auxiliary as it celebrates 75 years of valuable service to our veterans, our communities, and our Nation.

HONORING THE BEST OF RESTON
AWARD WINNERS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the individuals and businesses who are this year's winners of the Best of Reston awards. The Best of Reston Community Service Award was created to recognize companies, organizations, and individuals who have made outstanding contributions to community service, and/or who have improved the lives of people in need, in Reston, VA.

Priscilla Ames has delivered 30 years of continuous civic work and community service. She has served the greater Reston community in many capacities: on the Fairfax County Human Services Council, as Reston's director of Community Affairs and Public Information, on Community Advisory Committee of the Embry Rucker Shelter, and as a member of the Community Advisory Committee of the Cameron Glen Care Center. She has been honored by the Reston Rotary Club as their 1990 Citizen of the Year and named Lady Fairfax by Fairfax County in 1990.

Margaret Boyd has been one of Reston's most visible, consistent, and effective advocates for youth, particularly adolescents. Ms. Boyd has served as the Reston coordinator for the Teen Summit. She has also joined initiative in the conception and realization of the Pit Teen Center in Reston. She organized a teen/adult dialog in April 1994 and is planning a Teen Leadership Conference to be held in March 1995. Ms. Boyd is also teacher at Forest Edge Elementary School, an at-large board member for Reston Citizens Association [RCA] and chair of RCA's Youth Committee.

Juanita Cooper has been dedicated to the community, particularly the families and staff of Lake Anne Elementary School. Since 1976, she has nurtured the Lake Anne children. Her belief that every child deserves the chance to reach their potential is reflected in the faces and successes of the children whose lives she has touched.

Carlo and Ana Mejia are professional artisans of considerable experience and accomplishment who fled the war in El Salvador in 1980, bringing with them only their family and one suitcase. They established after-hours ceramic classes for area youth at Forest Edge Elementary School.

Datatel furthers higher education through the Datatel Scholars Foundation and a corporate matching gift program. Datatel also assists a number of local charities. Seven years

ago, Datatel adopted the Embry Rucker Community Shelter giving it some \$1,400 a year for the past 7 years in gifts.

The 1995 recipients of the Business Excellence Award:

Molson Breweries U.S.A. Inc., under the direction of president and chief executive officer John Barnett, have been major support of Wolf Trap Farm Park and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Mr. Barnett has been active in his pursuits to enhance the outstanding quality of life in Northern Virginia including: Taste of the Town at Reston Town Center and the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

BTG, now in its 13th year, BTG headed by Dr. Ed Bersoff is a leader in the information industry, with 634 employees and revenues of over \$140 million. BTG is the business partner of Marshall High School, contributes funding and technology support to Hospice of Northern Virginia, and provides both funds and board members to a broad spectrum of community organizations including: Leadership Fairfax, the Women's Center, Court Appointed Special Advocates for abused children, Fairfax Hospital, and Women in Technology.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring the Best of Reston award winners for all of their hard work in making their community a better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO QUEENIE MARY
WOOTEN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Queenie Mary Wooten. Queenie hails from South Carolina. She was born to James and Estella Hunt Corley, and was part of a large, close family. Queenie attributes her success in life to her family, her late husband James Wooten, and her fiancé, Dr. Raymond B. Croskey.

Queenie was educated initially in South Carolina, but graduated from Girls High School in Brooklyn. She received her AAS degree from New York Community College, and her bachelor of science degree from Medgar Evers College.

Ms. Wooten has served in a variety of professional capacities working with children in and outside of the public school system. She currently serves as an associate educational officer in Community School District 19, and is a coordinator of facilities maintenance and temporary housing. Additionally, Queenie is assisting with developing short- and long-range plans for the zoning of School District 19.

Queenie is involved in a number of educational, civic, religious, legislative, professional, and social activities. She is the founder of the Priscilla Wooten Educational Society. Additionally, she is a member of Community Planning Board 5, and is an active member of Grace Baptist Church, which is pastored by Rev. Jacob N. Underwood, Sr.

A recipient of numerous awards for community involvement, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Queenie Mary Wooten.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B.
SWANBECK

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my district who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Naval Academy.

William B. Swanbeck will soon graduate Huron High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extra-curricular involvement. While in high school William has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers. He is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the U.S. service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that William Swanbeck has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in the service to our country.

TRIBUTE TO BRANCH 1111

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, voluntarism has long been vital to our society. When ordinary Americans show care for one another in direct and tangible ways, we see our country at its best.

In my own 10th District of California, this tradition is being continued by the Greater East Bay Branch 1111 of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Branch 1111 has been conducting its annual food drive since 1992, and each year has collected canned goods to help hurting people.

The plan is very simple: on Saturday, May 13, Americans are being asked to leave canned foods by their mail boxes. Postal carriers will pick up the donations, which will be given to local food banks, charities, and food pantries.

The effectiveness of this effort goes beyond the East Bay. Last year, the letter carriers collected 32 million pounds of food nationwide. This remarkable generosity was sparked by the letter carriers' work to inform the public of its food drive and its commitment to helping the needy.

I am pleased to recognize Maria Arzate and the other men and women of branch 1111 for their terrific work. They are a reminder that compassion and giving are alive and well in the United States.

HONORING THE CONSELYEA
STREET BLOCK ASSOCIATION
DAY CARE CENTER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event that took place in my district on Saturday, April 29th. On that day, the Conselyea Street Block Association held a dinner dance to honor their distinguished officers.

The Conselyea Street Block Association was formed within the community to provide needed child care services and a senior citizen program. The day care program began in 1975 providing pre-school and after-school programs for children in the Greenpoint community. Parents who are working, looking for work, attending school, or have a need for child preventative services are fortunate to have this residential day care center within their community.

The board of directors, Ms. Agnes DiGrucchio and Ms. Angela Federico, work together with the parents and staff to formulate goals and objectives for the school programs and develop activities and curriculum for each age group.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the members of the Conselyea Street Block Association for their continued dedication and service in the Greenpoint community. Their work with the children and seniors are so vital to the continued growth and development of their neighborhood.

It is comforting for a parent to know that their child is being cared for and receiving a valuable education within their own community. I would like to personally thank the officers who are being honored on this occasion: Mr. Thomas Guidice, president; Ms. Elizabeth Speranza, vice-president; Ms. Marion Ambrosino, secretary; Mr. Vincent Martello, treasurer; Ms. Tillie Tarantino and Ms. Agnes DiGrucchio.

I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the Conselyea Street Block Association for all of the exemplary work they do. Their tremendous community spirit and efforts to improve the lives of those in need is an inspiration to us all.

A PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING
PHYLLIS RICCADONNA

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

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

Whereas, Phyllis Riccadonna, Director of the Jefferson County Victim-Assistance program, received the Outstanding Victim's Services Practitioner Award at the seventh annual Ohio Victims of Crime Compensation Program's Recognition Awards Ceremony that was held in Columbus, Ohio on April 20, 1995; and

Whereas, Phyllis Riccadonna received this award for having consistently demonstrated foresight, caring and sensitivity for crime victims; and

Whereas, Phyllis Riccadonna, working with judges, prosecutors, and offenders, served more than 500 victims in 1994; and

Whereas, Phyllis Riccadonna developed the Ohio Valley Chapter of the Compassionate Friends, serves as aboard member of a local women's shelter and is now working to form a domestic-violence task force; and

Whereas, Jefferson County is a better place in which to live because of the work of Phyllis Riccadonna; and

Whereas, the residents of Jefferson County and the surrounding areas of Ohio, with a real sense of pleasure, join me in commending Mrs. Riccadonna as an outstanding Victims' Advocate.

HONORING THE WINNERS OF THE
18TH ANNUAL FAIRFAX COUNTY
HUMAN RIGHTS AWARDS

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to the winners of the 18th Annual Fairfax County Human Rights Awards. These awards, presented annually, recognize outstanding accomplishments in the area of human rights in Fairfax County. Accomplishments may represent a single significant activity or long-term commitment displayed through various activities. The winners are selected from nominees representing three categories: individual citizens, nonprofit organizations, and businesses. This year's awardees are:

The Honorable Gerald Bruce Lee, judge, 19th Judicial Circuit Court, serves as a mentor providing community awareness concerning social justice by participating in various volunteer programs such as Kamp Kappa, Early Identification, and professional programs aiding minorities. His ability to listen, lead, and inspire have done much to expand human rights concerns by fostering greater communication between the court system and our community.

Ms. Brenda V. Plum, advocate for the disabled, has set an example by giving her time and talents in an effort to provide social awareness concerning the rights of disabled persons. Her tireless efforts to alleviate unfair practices include countless hours of community service to local area boards, authorities, and commissions, including various programs and projects.

Ms. Lillie G. Morarity, is the third vice president of the Fairfax County branch of the NAACP and chairperson of the annual Martin Luther King, Jr., Day program. Ms. Morarity is a community organizer who has exhibited unselfish and untiring efforts to enhance the pride, dignity, and sense of accomplishment of the minority community in general, and African-Americans in particular. Her various accomplishments at both local and national level have rallied the community at large and thus reaffirm commitment and respect for the human rights of all.

Ms. Laura Soonkee Lee Falkenstrom, serves as liaison, mentor, and bridge between Asian-American students and the Fairfax County public schools. She has been instrumental in assuring that the English as a Second Language Program meets the evolving culturally diverse needs of non-English-speaking students. She has been a strong leader in

the development of cross-cultural awareness for our schools and community, including mentoring which has resulted in the employment of over 25 minority educators for the Fairfax County schools.

The 1994 Human Rights Award winner in the organization category is: Koinonia, a volunteer organization supported by local churches and civic organizations in the Franconia area. In addition, Koinonia functions as a liaison between the immediate needs of individuals and the help that may be received from local, State, or Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring these awardees for their outstanding achievements in the area of human rights.

TRIBUTE TO VIDAL RIVERA
MALDONADO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to highlight the many accomplishments of Vidal Rivera Maldonado. Vidal was born in Ponce, PR on September 6, 1946, to the late Natividad and Isabel Maldonado. He is the fourth of nine children. Vidal and his family arrived in New York in 1955.

Vidal is a product of the New York City Public School System, where he attended P.S. 180 and graduated in 1965 from Benjamin Franklin High School. From 1967 to 1970 he served in the U.S. Marines, spending 13 months in the Republic of Vietnam. When he returned, he met and married Adalisa Padilla; they are the proud parents of three boys and two girls. Vidal received a liberal arts degree from New York Technical College in 1978.

In his varied career, Vidal has worked for various Supreme Court judges. Vidal is affectionately known as the beverage man because of his work with beverage companies. He is the district sales manager with the Good-O-Beverage Co.

Vidal spends much of his free time devoted to the game of baseball. Every weekend during the baseball season, Vidal can be found at the East New York/Transit Tech baseball field coaching semi-professional teams.

Vidal and his family have lived in the East New York section of Brooklyn for the past 26 years, and are members of St. Fortunata Roman Catholic Church.

LOYALTY DAY PARADE
COMMEMORATION

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise proudly to salute all the men and women who are serving, or who have served, in the defense of the United States of America.

Ever since President Eisenhower established May 1 as Loyalty Day, Americans have gathered around the Nation to affirm their commitment to our great Nation. I also salute the many people who commemorated this Loyalty Day back in my home district.

The Macomb County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, along with its ladies auxiliary, has sponsored loyalty parades throughout the county for many years. Last evening, many of my friends and constituents participated in a parade in Fraser, MI.

The people who gathered in Fraser and around the Nation celebrated democracy, freedom, and our faith and pride in America. We all share the responsibility of defending and preserving these American values and I salute all who joined to demonstrate their commitment to these ideals.

Since the national tragedy in Oklahoma City, this Loyalty Day is especially important. In times of crises, Americans have always pulled together. We salute the men and women who have tirelessly worked through the rubble in hopes of finding survivors and we pray for the victims and their families. May we all find ways to prevent and discourage further tragedy.

I am both proud and privileged to serve the people who gathered at the Fraser Loyalty Day Parade. As members of the oldest constitutional Republic in the world, I ask all my colleagues to join with me and share in the faith of those in Fraser and around the Nation, as we reflect on Loyalty Day, 1995.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. ADAMS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an exceptional young man from my District who has recently accepted his appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Military Academy.

James J. Adams will soon graduate Hicksville High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extracurricular involvement. While in high school James has distinguished himself as a leader among his peers. He is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the United States service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that James J. Adams has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his accomplishments to date and to wish him the best of luck as he begins his career in service to our country.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD
SAUDI ARABIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, for many years Saudi Arabia has been a key partner of

the United States in the strategic gulf region. Saudi Arabia is a major oil supplier and trading partner of the United States, and it played an essential role as our coalition ally in the gulf war. Since that war, however, there have been a number of credible reports that the Saudi economy is in difficulty, whether as a result of low oil prices and the cost of supporting the gulf war or as a result of mismanagement. There are also questions about the Kingdom's handling of domestic political discontent, its human rights record and its treatment of some U.S. citizens. I wrote to the Secretary of State on January 23, 1995, and on March 28, 1995, I received a reply on these issues.

Given the tremendous importance of Saudi Arabia to United States interests, I request that my exchange of letters on Saudi Arabia with the Department of State be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, January 23, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

Secretary of State,

U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to seek clarification of U.S. policy toward Saudi Arabia.

First, it appears to me that Saudi Arabia is not responding effectively to the economic and political challenges it now faces, and I am concerned that U.S. policies may be contributing to Saudi economic difficulties.

Second, I am concerned about whether the U.S. government has a full appreciation of the internal political dynamics of Saudi Arabia and about whether we are in a position to respond effectively to internal events.

Third, I am concerned that important U.S. values, such as respect for the human rights of all Saudi citizens and fair treatment of American citizens abroad, are not advanced as effectively as they should be in our relations with Saudi Arabia.

I would appreciate your responses to the following questions.

1. Do you see low oil prices and the costs of financing the Gulf War as the cause of Saudi Arabia's current economic difficulties?

Are these problems compounded by domestic economic mismanagement, including a failure to institute taxes or cut subsidies?

How do you assess reports of corruption and kickbacks as a source of economic mismanagement and popular discontent?

How do you assess King Fahd's efforts of the past year to cut spending and address Saudi Arabia's economic problems?

2. How would you describe the stake of the United States in the Saudi economy?

Have U.S. efforts to boost sales of advanced weaponry and commercial aircraft to Saudi Arabia contributed to the economic dilemmas the Saudis now face?

Does the burden of payments for these purchases contribute to anti-American sentiment in the Saudi military and government?

3. What is current U.S. policy on arms sales to Saudi Arabia, and the status of U.S. efforts to restructure Saudi payments for previous military purchases?

What is the status of the \$6 billion Saudi contract with Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas for the purchase of civilian airliners?

4. What is the policy of the U.S. embassy in Riyadh with respect to routine political contacts with a broad range of Saudi citizens, and to reporting on the internal situation in that country?

What limitations, unwritten or written, govern the contacts and reporting of U.S. embassy officers in Saudi Arabia?

Are similar limitations imposed on U.S. diplomats anywhere else?

What do you see as the strength of the Saudi political opposition, as well as the effectiveness of Saudi authorities in suppressing dissent?

Do you believe that the long-run political stability of Saudi Arabia is advanced by the government's suppression of any form of dissent and any free exchange of political ideas?

5. I recognize and appreciate the importance of Saudi Arabia as a strategic partner in the Gulf region, and the differences in our political cultures. Yet it is a matter of concern that we often appear unwilling to assert our own interests when we disagree with Saudi actions or policies.

Are press reports correct that the State Department spokesperson backed away from a statement last fall that the U.S. has "serious concerns" about the human rights situation in Saudi Arabia, even when those concerns are documented in the annual State Department human rights report?

What is the U.S. doing to promote respect for the basic human rights of Saudi citizens, especially the rights of peaceful assembly and free expression?

Does the U.S. Embassy press for fair treatment of all Americans working or living in Saudi Arabia?

Specifically, are you concerned by reports of the mistreatment of American women by Saudi religious police; the alleged detention, mistreatment, and expulsion of American citizens involved in business disputes with Saudi nationals; and reports of a forced separation of a U.S. citizen child from his mother as a result of the political activities of the child's Saudi father?

What steps do you take when U.S. consular concerns are not addressed?

I look forward to your early reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your recent letter to the Secretary, and for the opportunity it provides to review with you the nature of the U.S.-Saudi relationship and our perspective on developments in Saudi Arabia. The Secretary has asked that I respond on his behalf.

For fifty years, Saudi Arabia has been a key partner for the U.S. in support of critical regional and global objectives, including security of global energy supplies, Middle East peace, and stability in the Gulf. As part of our dialogue, we have encouraged Saudi Arabia to support broad initiatives, like indefinite extension of the NPT, which contribute directly to enhanced regional security. For our part, the U.S. has worked closely with the Government of Saudi Arabia in support of its security and economic development. We fully expect to continue this close bilateral cooperation into the future.

In recent years, Saudi Arabia's economic development was slowed by the double impact of the Gulf war and the sharp decline in the world market price of oil. Despite the popular impression of Saudi Arabia as a country of unequalled wealth, the Saudi economy is, by global standards, relatively modest. Thus, its heavy outlays in 1990-91 as a result of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait—which the Saudi government estimates at some \$60 billion—clearly burdened the economy. Until that time, the Saudis had begun to control the budget deficits which they had confronted since the mid-1980s as a result of declining oil revenues.

Despite the recent setbacks which the Saudi government has encountered, we believe that it has been a prudent and responsible manager of the Saudi economy. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the Saudi government was able to cover its investments in infrastructure and economic development, finance the extensive social safety net which it developed at that time, and build its external reserves through revenues derived from the sale of oil. (In a 1993 letter to The New York Times, Saudi Finance Minister Abalkhail valued Saudi infrastructure investments, including soft loans to private sector investors, at nearly one trillion dollars.) At the same time, as external reserves have declined, an aging infrastructure and a rapidly-growing population demanding services are now challenging the government for major new capital investments.

The government has embarked on a two-prong approach to meet this challenge. For the second year in a row, the King has announced significant decreases in government spending which will bring total budget reductions over the two-year period to twenty-five percent. The King also announced this year substantial reductions in popular subsidies, including those on gasoline, electricity, and water. These two moves should, by the Saudi government's estimate, reduce its deficit in SFY 95 to approximately \$4 billion, down from the double-digit deficits experienced in recent years. More importantly, the moves should stimulate the private-sector-led growth upon which continued prosperity depends. We have encouraged the Saudi government to pursue deeper economic reforms, including restructuring of its inefficient public sector.

In the short term, however, government cutbacks and reductions in services have clearly affected the majority of Saudis. Tighter government budgets have reduce employment opportunities for young Saudis, frozen wages, and slowed the private sector, which has been heavily dependent on government contracts for its prosperity. This short-term economic downturn has colored popular perceptions of the government's financial management and sharpened the distinctions among the social groups. These economic strains have added to resentment over the advantages enjoyed by the very large Saudi royal family, particularly allegations that family members have traded on their positions and otherwise profited unethically in the society. While it is unclear what impact the activities of the Saudi royal family probably have on the Saudi economy, they will likely continue to engender resentment as long as the benefits of the society appear to be distributed unfairly.

The United States, of course, has an enormous stake in Saudi stability and economic development. Saudi Arabia is the largest trading partner of the U.S. in the Middle East and our fifteenth largest trading partner in the world. Saudi purchases of U.S. manufactured goods have played an important role in sustaining important sectors of the U.S. economy, such as airframes and the defense industrial base. Close cooperation between the U.S. and the Saudi Embassy here has paid off in our success in resolving nearly all of the longstanding commercial disputes which had complicated our strong economic relationship. Saudi adherence last year to the New York Convention on the arbitration of commercial disputes should prevent a repetition of these disputes in the future.

Although U.S. companies, with support from the U.S. government, have competed aggressively for Saudi sales, it is the Saudis alone who have defined their import priorities. Thus, it is misleading to suggest that U.S. companies are responsible for Saudi economic problems because they have won

international competitions decided by the Saudis to provide major military and civilian items. Indeed, we believe that U.S. companies, as world leaders in both price and quality, have contributed to sound Saudi fiscal management by providing superior products at the lowest prices. Nevertheless, we are aware that the high profile of some U.S. commercial successes has generated criticism of the U.S. in sectors of Saudi society which believe incorrectly that the U.S. has pressed the Saudi government to make unwanted or unneeded purchases.

One major category of U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia has been in defense goods and services. This relationship reflects decades of close U.S.-Saudi security cooperation, including the major role that the U.S. military has played in working with and advising the Saudi military on its development. Saddam Hussein's occupation of Kuwait triggered a reevaluation in Saudi Arabia of the country's defense requirements and led to the decision to expand and modernize the Saudi armed forces significantly.

Purchases of U.S.-made equipment and services expanded substantially in the early 1990s but payments in recent years have been hampered by Saudi cash flow problems. U.S. officials have worked closely with their Saudi counterparts in the Ministry of Defense and Aviation since 1993 to restructure the Saudi program in order to reduce annual payments without cancelling procurement programs or diminishing operational readiness. Discussions for managing the SFY'95 program continue. Until such time as these issues are resolved, and Saudi ability to sustain current programs is sound, we and the Saudis have agreed that prudent financial management dictates that there not be purchases of major new military systems. We expect that any sales this year will be limited to support of ongoing programs. Payment levels for U.S. equipment will decline substantially beginning next year.

Negotiations to conclude the contracts for the purchase of Boeing and McDonnell Douglas airframes have been ongoing since the announcement of Saudi intentions. Those discussions are continuing. Administration support for the two U.S. companies remains very strong and we are in regular contact with company officials here and in Riyadh to coordinate our efforts to finalize the sale.

The U.S. Mission in Saudi Arabia maintains contact with a broad range of Saudis, both officials and private citizens. There are no limits on such contacts. On the basis of these, it is our view that the large majority of Saudis supports the leadership of the Al Saud. Even among those who are critical of elements of their leadership, we are not aware of significant sentiment in favor of changing the nature of the Saudi government or its leaders. The Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights (CDLR) is based in London although they keep in regular contact with the U.S. government through phone, and fax, and mail.

As a matter of principle, the U.S. government believes that societies are strengthened and are more stable if they are broad-based and permit popular participation in decision-making. This would include freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. We have encouraged the Government of Saudi Arabia to take steps toward democratization and we have welcomed its efforts, like the inauguration of the Majlis al-Shura, which might advance those objectives.

Despite some gains, there has been no effort to conceal the fact that the U.S. has serious concerns about the human rights situation in Saudi Arabia. As your letter notes,

the State Department's annual report on human rights contains extensive discussion of these issues in Saudi Arabia and catalogs U.S. concerns, which include issues involving the rights of women and religious minorities as well as incidents of arbitrary arrest and mistreatment at the hands of the authorities.

Protection of the rights of U.S. citizens abroad is a matter of international dimensions with some aspects, like child custody cases, occupying particularly the attention of the Department and our posts overseas. In Saudi Arabia, we take any allegation of mistreatment of U.S. citizens seriously and investigate it thoroughly. As needed, we have aggressively raised these allegations to the highest levels of the Saudi government. Saudi authorities are committed to administer their society in accordance with their traditions, religion, and legal framework. This has on occasion led to differences between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia, particularly in regard to matters affecting dual nationals living and working in Saudi Arabia. But we believe that the U.S. Mission has been extremely effective in its role of providing American citizen services. Overall, the number of problems involving the tens of thousands of Americans who live and work in, or visit, Saudi Arabia each year has been few.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you would like to discuss these issues at greater length, we would be happy to arrange for appropriate officials to meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHARLES
POSNER'S RETIREMENT AFTER
44 YEARS WITH THE HOUSING
AUTHORITY OF BAYONNE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Charles Posner as he retires from his position as executive director of the Housing Authority of the city of Bayonne. He has proudly served the Housing Authority for 44 years, retiring recently on March 31, 1995.

Mr. Charles Posner was born and raised in Bayonne. He attended Bayonne High School and upon graduation he went to Rutgers University to receive a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and a master's degree in Public Administration. He has been married to his lovely wife the former Gertrude Landau for 46 years. They have two beautiful daughters, Ellen and Eva.

Mr. Charles Posner was appointed to serve as the tenant selection supervisor on March 15, 1951. He served diligently for 13 years in this post and on December 15, 1964 was appointed to serve as assistant executive director of the Housing Authority. He served with dedication, commitment and pride in all of his appointments. His hard work and determination made Mr. Charles Posner an outstanding leader among his fellow coworkers. His qualifications and outstanding work made him the best person to be appointed executive director of the Housing Authority on Dec. 3, 1983.

Mr. Charles Posner's dedication to his work has made the Housing Authority an excellent

institution. The Housing Authority's outstanding service is due greatly to Mr. Charles Posner's leadership qualities and endless effort to create a better organization.

Few people understand the importance of low cost housing for the poor, elderly, and disadvantaged better than Mr. Charles Posner. Affordable housing for a poor family can be the beginning of a new life. Mr. Charles Posner is sensitive to the needs of those that are less fortunate. Public housing is more than just bricks and mortar, it is about creating a better community that will enable its people to prosper.

Mr. Charles Posner is truly an exceptional person and model citizen. In addition to his work with the Bayonne Housing Authority, Mr. Charles Posner also served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America in World War II. His valor and bravery is commendable. I am very proud to have had such an outstanding man work in my district. Please join me in honoring Mr. Charles Posner as he embarks on his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MANUEL N. ORTIZ
ARROYO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Manuel Ortiz Arroyo for his personal vision, professional achievement, and unswerving dedication to his community. Professionally, Manuel works as a development consultant specializing in communications, area planning, real estate development, and venture capital formation. He is the executive director of the Carroll Gardens Associations, Inc. Neighborhood Preservation Corp., and has served in similar capacities in Manhattan.

Mr. Arroyo's academic background and training is impressive. He obtained a M.S. in community economic development, a M.S.W. in policy and planning, and a B.A. in politics from Old Westbury/SUNY. Manuel has also completed 39 credits toward a masters of urban planning.

Manuel Arroyo also recognizes the absolute need to empower people and communities, and has been involved in organizations such as the Progress/Puerto Rican Organization for Growth and Self Sufficiency, the Statewide Hispanic Housing Corp., the National Economic Development & Law Center, and the Neighborhood Preservation Coalition. I am honored to recognize Mr. Arroyo for his personal, professional, and community contributions to the great Borough of Brooklyn.

TRIBUTE TO LOU SEPERSKY

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, on May 1, Community Board No. 6 of Manhattan honored Louis Sepersky, its immediate past chair. It is a fitting tribute to an outstanding New Yorker who has dedicated his life to service to, and advocacy for, his community at the grassroots level.

I have known Lou Sepersky for more than 30 years, and I am proud to call him a friend and to have worked with him as a colleague in the many challenges we shared. In addition to his serving as chair of Community Board No. 6, Lou's many positions of leadership at the local and national level include service as a district leader on Manhattan's East Side and as New York City chapter president of Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Speaker, too often we forget that this Nation was built through the achievements of citizens who exhibited uncommon character, determination, and ability to bring about change for the betterment of their fellow citizens. Lou Sepersky is one such outstanding citizen.

It is most fitting that Community Board No. 6 should honor Lou Sepersky, and that we honor him and Americans like him, who care enough to make a difference.

RECOGNIZING JOHN LINDL AND
MICHAEL CAMPBELL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, for decades, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory [LLNL] has made a decisive contribution to America's technological leadership. Our national security has been enhanced and our energy future made more promising because of the lab's remarkable efforts.

Recently two of LLNL's most outstanding scientists, John Lindl and Michael Campbell, have been selected to receive the Department of Energy's prestigious E.O. Lawrence Award for their work in inertial confinement fusion. John Lindl is from my home town of Danville, while Michael Campbell hails from Livermore, also in the 10th Congressional District I am honored to represent.

The Lindl-Campbell research may eventually lead to creation of a miniature star in the laboratory, and help in the development of fusion energy. Their research also may well lead to gains in nuclear nonproliferation efforts and in the monitoring of America's nuclear weapons stockpiles.

The E.O. Lawrence Award is given for work in eight categories; Lindl and Campbell's was for work in the national security arena. I am pleased to recognize the superb work these scientists are doing on behalf of our security and our energy future, and would emphasize that the Lawrence Award once again proves the value of our national laboratories to our country.

TRIBUTE TO THE CATHOLIC WAR
VETERANS OF THE USA

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives my great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding veterans organization. This year the Department of Ohio, Catholic War

Veterans of the USA will hold their 50th anniversary convention May 5-7, in Sandusky, OH.

The city of Sandusky is a community renowned for its civic pride and commitment to service. It is an appropriate host to this most special of guests, the Catholic War Veterans. As a veteran myself, I am aware of the exemplary service rendered by groups such as the CWV. Throughout its history there has never been a lack of enthusiasm or volunteer labor for its many projects.

Several years ago, I was honored to be chosen Outstanding Legislator of the Year by the Department of Ohio, Catholic War Veterans. It is one of the most cherished honors I have received in my years of public service.

Anniversaries are a time to reflect upon past accomplishments. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. The Catholic War Veterans have made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind.

It is obvious that the people of Ohio and our Nation as a whole have greatly benefited from the effort that was started in 1945. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Department of Ohio, Catholic War Veterans and encourage them to continue to build upon their proud tradition of service in Ohio.

CITIZENS OF THE YEAR

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a few very important people from eastern Long Island. Mike Leonardi, Rita Rech, Terri Germano, and Paul Casiano will all be honored on Friday May 5, 1995 for their exemplary service to the community by receiving the Bay Area Civic Association's Third Annual Citizen of the Year Award. Each of these individuals has distinguished themselves in the community in his or her own way. Mike Leonardi is not only the Mastic Beach fire commissioner, but an assistant to the Brookhaven Town Council. Rita Rech is an active member of both the Bay Area Civic Association and the Mastic Park Civic Association. She embodies the true volunteer spirit in all of her activities. Beyond her service to eastern Long Island as a library employee, Terri Germano has dedicated time to the coordination of events for the Smith Point Beach Youth Project. Paul Casiano, as principal of Moriches Elementary School, has led them to become a National School of Excellence. Throughout his career, Paul Casiano has been an important link between his students and the community participating in both community and district activities. I would like to commend these dedicated members of the Long Island community for their service and dedication. We are proud and lucky to have them as neighbors.

TRIBUTE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS NATIONWIDE

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the law enforcement officers who serve and protect our communities in Pennsylvania and across the Nation.

It is appropriate today to recognize these brave men and women, especially those in the Keystone State, because today is the 90th anniversary of the Pennsylvania State Police. The first police organization of its kind, the Pennsylvania State Police was born of legislation that was signed into law by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker on May 2, 1905.

In speaking with many of my colleagues in the House, I know that the Pennsylvania State Police enjoy an excellent reputation throughout the country—especially for their vigilance in maintaining safe highway travel. I have even had a few staffers who, in their enthusiasm to arrive at events in the Fifth Congressional District on time, have come to fully appreciate the keenness of their watchful eyes.

But while ensuring safe going for motorists is one of our police officers' most commonly known duties, it only scratches the surface of their tremendous breadth of responsibility. In northwestern and northcentral Pennsylvania, we are appreciative of and committed to the rural way of life. By maintaining safe streets and peaceful neighborhoods, our State and local officers of the law contribute invaluable to the preservation of our heritage.

On this special day, I rise to honor those who serve, those who have served, and those who have given their lives to protect our families, neighborhoods and friends. They are deserving of our most sincere thanks, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize them here today.

IN MEMORY OF PAUL MARUYAMA

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a man who was a true American—a man who truly believed in and lived the ideals of this country—his name was Paul Maruyama.

He came to the United States from Japan in 1934 to complete his education. Shortly after the start of World War II he and his wife Mary were given 48 hours to sell their possessions and report for internment in a camp—they were both American citizens. During relocation after the war, Paul and his family settled in St. Louis.

Paul spent the rest of his life in St. Louis working to make our community a better place to live. He became an importer of Japanese products and a consultant for Japanese and American companies who desired to do business in each other's country. He was given the title of "Goodwill Ambassador" for his work in promoting friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and his adopted country.

The list of his civic accomplishments is too long to enumerate but include: the founding of the Japan-American Society of St. Louis, serving as the honorary Consul-General of Japan, establishing the St. Louis Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League, conducting citizenship classes for Japanese who wanted to become citizens, and the establishment of the Sister Cities Program between Suwa City, Japan and St. Louis.

Paul's legacy is faith—faith in the values and ideals of this country. He never let his mistreatment during the war affect his attitude. He always believed this was the greatest nation in the world and loved and supported his adopted country every day. The St. Louis community has lost a good friend in Paul Maruyama—the United States of America has lost a true patriot.

TRIBUTE TO LEROY F. SMITH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of Leroy F. Smith, a man who has contributed greatly to the community of Brooklyn, NY. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the New York public school system. He attended Boys High School in Brooklyn, and received a B.B.A. from Brooklyn College and his M.B.A. from the University of South Carolina.

Leroy has combined his academic training with community activism and professional experience to make meaningful contributions to my congressional district and greater Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith works tirelessly. Currently he serves as the president of a Bedford Stuyvesant tenant association, in addition to being the president of the Williamsburg-Throop-Marcus Garvey Blvd. Block Association. He is also a member of the 79th Precinct Community Council and the Willoughby Square Corporation. His past endeavors included service on the board of directors for the Bedford Stuyvesant Community Legal Services Corporation, and he is past president of various PTA organizations at Satellite East J.H.S., O.S. 44, and J.H.S. 258. Additionally, Mr. Smith served as a legislative aide to Assemblyman William F. Boyland, and he was one of 13 members of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality [CORE] who walked 250 miles to attend the 1973 March on Washington.

I am pleased to introduce Leroy Smith to my House colleagues and to congratulate him for his valuable service to the community.

ARON S. EGNER WINS AMERICAN LEGION HIGH SCHOOL ORATORICAL CONTEST

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion High School Oratorical Contest was

established in 1938 with the purpose of helping high school students develop a deeper understanding of the U.S. Constitution. In the last 37 years, no student from New York State has won the competition. That is, until this year, when Aron S. Egner of Ballston Lake, NY, delivered the prize-winning speech, thus earning an \$18,000 college scholarship.

Each year, the American Legion awards a total of \$138,000 in scholarship prizes across the country in oratorical contests. Through these efforts, the American Legion accomplishes a twofold goal. First, through the preparation of delivery of their speeches, the participants develop extensive knowledge of such important topics as the U.S. Constitution and also hone their public speaking skills. Second, the prize money earned by the winners facilitates their obtaining a college education, and thus becoming contributive members of society. With his oratorical excellence, Aron S. Egner has proven that he is already well on his way to realizing the hopes held for him by the American Legion.

Aron is a senior at Schenendehowa High School in Clifton Park, NY. He participated in other American Legion programs during the year, becoming Governor of New York in the Boys State Program and the Attorney General in Boys Nation. In the Oratorical Competition, Aron's speech, entitled "Choosing Democracy," was judged best among those delivered by approximately 30,000 students from across the Nation. The speech eloquently and lucidly discusses the American citizen's privilege and obligation to vote in elections.

Mr. Speaker, Aron has already been recognized for his achievements by the American Legion. I ask that you and all Members join me as I submit Aron Egner's prize-winning speech to the RECORD and extend to him my heartiest congratulations on this impressive achievement, as well as best wishes in all of his future endeavors. I know we'll be hearing great things from this young man for many years to come.

AMERICAN LEGION SPEECH AND ORATORICAL
CONTEST—1994

CHOOSING DEMOCRACY
(By Aron Egner)

Most of us don't appreciate what we have—until we lose it.

We take our health for granted—until we become ill or injured.

We count on a steady family income—until a family member is laid off.

We just assume electricity will always be available—until that storm knocks out power to our homes.

Too many Americans today also take our nation's Constitution for granted. What, they wonder, does a document written over 200 years ago—by a bunch of guys in powdered wigs—have to do with life in the 1990s? The answer: everything.

Just as electricity powers everything in our homes: our T.V.'s, stereos, lights, and appliances, the Constitution is the engine that powers the American way of life.

The Constitution makes America: America. A free nation that operates under majority rule while preserving minority rights. A nation where the rule of law reigns supreme. A nation where you can criticize the government—and not go to jail or face a firing squad. Where you can worship or not worship God in any way you choose. Where government is the servant of the people—and not the other way around.

In the world of 1787—a world ruled by kings, queens emperors and czars—those

Founding Fathers in powdered wigs came up with a new way of selecting leaders: elections.

They did this because they believed in the revolutionary statement at the heart of the Declaration of Independence: " * * * Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Of all the rights guaranteed in the Constitution, none is more important than the right to vote for our leaders. It is this right that is the foundation for all our other liberties.

Voting makes us the masters of our fate, giving us the ability to bring leaders to power, or force them out of office.

It sends a strong, clear message to everyone who desires to govern us: that we, the people, are the true rulers. We can elect you or we can defeat you. You must respond to our needs and govern us well, or you will not remain in power.

Back in 1787, no other nation on earth was governed this way. But from that point on, the U.S. Constitution became the inspiration for all people who wanted to live in freedom.

Today, democracy—inspired by the U.S. Constitution—is on the rise around the world.

The Communism of the Soviet Union, fashioned by Lenin and Stalin, has been replaced by fledgling democracies. Democracy has also supplanted dictatorships in Eastern Europe. And after finally winning the vote, the black majority in South Africa has elected Nelson Mandela.

But ironically, as we see news programs and newspapers filled with stories of the triumph of democracy around the globe, many of our own citizens aren't exercising their right to vote.

The Committee for the Study of the American Electorate found that in the 1992 elections, only 55 percent of eligible voters cast ballots.

Even more troubling, only 37 percent of American citizens between the ages of 18 and 24 voted.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who led the American people in a world war to preserve democracy, told the people of our nation in a 1944 radio address: "Nobody will ever deprive the American people of the right to vote, except the American people themselves—and the only way they could do that is by not voting."

Democracy is not a spectator sport. The right to vote is useless if we don't take advantage of it.

Throughout history, Americans have worked, and fought, and died to preserve and expand their right to vote.

Originally, the Constitution gave states broad discretion in deciding who could vote. African-Americans were excluded from democracy's promise. Women were also denied the vote. And states imposed poll taxes and set other qualifications to keep even some white men out of the voting booth.

After the long, bloody struggle of the Civil War nearly tore our nation apart, the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery. The 14th and 15th Amendments gave blacks citizenship and the right to vote, and the 24th Amendment—not ratified until 1964—outlawed disqualifying voters for failing to pay poll taxes or other taxes.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law, helping to ensure that black Americans could exercise their Constitutional right to vote. He said at the time: "The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice."

Women protested and demonstrated for years before the 19th Amendment to the Con-

stitution was ratified in 1920, finally awarding them suffrage.

And in 1971, a long campaign by young people and their allies resulted in the ratification of the 26th Amendment, lowering the voting age from 21 to 18.

None of these amendments was achieved easily.

But they are given up easily—each and every time an American fails to vote.

Some people ask: Why is voting so important? When millions of ballots are cast, who's going to miss mine?

The answer is that citizenship in the United States imposes responsibilities as well as rights. And the ultimate responsibility we have is to preserve our rights. Not all of us can serve in the armed forces, run for public office, or work in government. But all of us—from age 18 on—have a responsibility to vote, to safeguard our liberty and the liberty of generations unborn. When you think of all the brave American soldiers who gave their lives to preserve our democratic way of life, it's hard to consider standing in line at the voting booth much of a sacrifice.

Other people say all the candidates are worthless; a bunch of crooked, useless politicians.

But that's a poor excuse. Life is filled with choices: what meal to eat, what college or trade school to go to, what career to pursue, even what car to buy. Seldom—if ever—is one of these choices the embodiment of sheer perfection. We choose, nevertheless, from the available alternatives. We use our judgment to decide which choice is best—or at least, the lesser of two evils.

Those who fail to vote have no right to complain about the failings of our government, because they have failed in the most elemental duty of citizenship. They are turning their backs on freedom.

Each of us has an obligation to vote, and society's institutions—the media, our government and our schools—need to do a better job of hammering home that message.

The media need to show us the good side of politics and government, and not just the bad. They must help us recapture the idealism that swept the nation when John F. Kennedy was president. Too often today, we instead view government as the corrupt conspiracy depicted in Oliver Stone's fictional "JFK."

Government must make voting easier. It should allow same-day registration of voters. It should make it possible for more people to vote by absentee ballot. Elections could be held over several days, to give more people time to go to the polls and reduce long lines. In addition, government should establish public financing of campaigns to reduce the influence of big money special interests.

Our schools need to bring social studies classes alive, by emphasizing student participation and involving young people in the study of current events. Students should hold mock election campaigns and stage debates. They should conduct mock Congressional and legislative sessions, like those held by the Boys and Girls State and Nation programs. Students should be encouraged not just to study yesterday's history, although that is important, but to make tomorrow's history by voting, learning about, and participating 1st hand in the political process. These are the lessons we should, we need, to teach.

Today, our power to elect our leaders is as important as it was when those guys in powdered wigs created our Constitution more than 200 years ago.

The message of the Constitution is timeless: vote as if your entire way of life depended on it. Why? Because it does.

HONORING MS. BARBARA SEAMAN

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has saved lives and changed lives—Barbara Seaman.

Best known for her ground-breaking exposé of the health risks associated with the pill, "The Doctors' Case Against the Pill," Barbara Seaman changed the way women view medicine, and forced the medical establishment to begin changing the way many medical professionals view women who are their patients. When thousands of women taking the then-newly available pill began to experience serious side effects—some deadly—it was Barbara Seaman who told them why. A 1970 Gallup poll found that two-thirds of women taking the pill had not been warned of related risks by their physicians. Barbara Seaman changed that. Her book spurred the now-famous Gaylord Nelson Senate hearings which led to the requirement that inserts warning of potential side effects must be included in each pill package.

At last, women could begin to make informed decisions as to their method of birth control. We cannot quantify how many lives Barbara Seaman saved through her activism, or how many lives she changed.

Barbara Seaman exposed the risks associated with the pill at great personal expense. Although prior to the publication of "The Doctors' Case Against the Pill," Barbara Seaman had already become a well-respected columnist, Ms. Seaman was effectively blacklisted. Advertisers displeased with Ms. Seaman's activism used their influence to convince publishers not to print anything she had written.

But Barbara Seaman continued to be an advocate for women's health concerns, and went on to write additional books and to become one of the founders of the National Women's Health Network. Barbara Seaman remains a strong voice for women's health.

April 27 marked the 25th anniversary of the drafting of the historic letter sent to Ms. Seaman from then-Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert Finch, which cited Ms. Seaman's book as: "a major factor in our strengthening the language in the final warning published in the Federal Register to be included in each package of the pill."

Today, I salute Barbara Seaman as a national role model. Her work has saved the lives of countless women—not only those who were taking the pill without being informed of the risks, but all women whose health care professionals have been held to a higher standard because of Ms. Seaman's work. She began a movement that is still growing, and, today, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Barbara Seaman's extraordinary accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF COMMUTER
AIRPORT SAFETY BILL**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, submitted by the administration, to give authority to the Federal Aviation Administration to regulate airports served by commuter airlines.

The legislation is part of the FAA's program to ensure that passengers traveling on commuter airlines—operating with aircraft of 30 seats or less—receive the same safety protection as passengers traveling on airlines operating large aircraft. The administration began this program after hearings by the House Aviation Subcommittee in February 1994, the need for a uniform standard for commuter airlines and large aircraft operators. I strongly support a uniform standard and have introduced legislation in the 103d and 104th Congresses to require FAA to establish this standard. I am pleased that FAA has responded by issuing a Notice of Proposed Rule Making to raise the commuter standards to the large aircraft level. We will monitor FAA's progress on the rulemaking and ensure that they do everything possible to meet their target of issuing final regulations by December of this year.

As commuter airlines have grown in importance the traveling public has come to expect that these airlines will be governed by the same safety standards as large aircraft operators. Approximately 10 percent of all passengers traveling on a scheduled airline now travel on a commuter. Since many commuters operate under the name and colors of major airlines—for example, as United Express—the public has the right to assume that the same standards will govern the commuter and its parent.

While FAA can act without legislative authority to raise most of the standards governing commuters, FAA has no authority under existing law to raise the standards governing safety at airports served only by commuters.

Under 49 U.S.C. section 44706, FAA has authority to issue operating certificates to airports served by air carriers using aircraft designed to carry 31 or more passengers. Under this authority FAA requires these airports to comply with a number of safety requirements, including requirements for aircraft rescue and firefighting equipment, airport guidance signs, airfield inspection procedures, airfield pavement maintenance standards, emergency plans, snow and ice control plans, and runway and taxiway standards. However, under existing law, FAA has no authority to impose these regulatory requirements on airports served only by aircraft of 30 or fewer seats.

The National Transportation Safety Board has recommended that legislation be enacted to give FAA authority to regulate airports served by commuter airlines. In making this recommendation NTSB stated that it was:

* * * concerned that many community airports served by commuter airlines are not certificated in accordance with Part 139 because of the seating capacity of the aircraft serving those airports. Consequently, passengers flying into and out of those airports may not be provided adequate airport safety or emergency response resources.

The administration bill which I have introduced implements the NTSB recommendation. I have introduced this bill because I strongly believe that passengers traveling on commuter airlines are entitled to the same level of safety as passengers traveling on major airlines. However, I emphasize that the legislation does not require FAA to impose exactly the same standards for all types of airports. There may well be cases in which small aircraft do not present the same safety hazard as large aircraft, and the law gives FAA discretion to tailor its regulatory requirements to the hazard. FAA has similar discretionary authority under existing law, and has used this authority to impose requirements which vary with the size of aircraft and the number of aircraft serving an airport. FAA has stated that if it is given the authority over commuter airports, it will consider fully whether different requirements are appropriate for these airports. FAA has asked its Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee to study the problem and to make recommendations on the appropriate standards for commuter airports. I urge ARAC to complete its assignment promptly, so that FAA will be in a position to issue new regulations soon after it receives the necessary legislative authority.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM R. DYSON

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, in New Haven, CT, on April 27, 1995, the Amistad Committee will honor my good friend, and long-time Connecticut State Representative, William Riley Dyson. I am pleased to have this opportunity to join the Amistad Committee in honoring this extraordinary legislator and community activist.

The Amistad Committee is devoted to commemorating the remarkable events surrounding the Amistad Revolt and furthering the struggle for social justice and equality. The Amistad Revolt began in 1839 when captives from Sierra Leone seized the merchant ship *La Amistad* and ordered their kidnappers to return to Africa. When the slavers instead sailed toward the United States, the *Amistad* was taken into custody in the Long Island Sound. The rebels were held in the New Haven jail while they defended their civil rights in court. Anti-slavery advocates across the country rallied to the Africans' cause, and after 2 years, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a decision that freed them and allowed them to return home.

The Amistad controversy galvanized opposition to the injustices of slavery. The incident deeply affected countless Americans, both black and white, who hailed the captives' courageous assertion of their human rights. This important event in American history has inspired generations of people in New Haven, and throughout our Nation, to follow the example of these Africans. State Representative William Riley Dyson is a person who exemplifies this commitment to the cause for peace and social justice.

Bill Dyson symbolizes the strength, vitality, and tremendous activism of the African-American community. From the time he was Director of the Newhallville Neighborhood Corporation and a New Haven Alderman, to his efforts

to protest South African Apartheid, Bill Dyson has been a principled and outspoken advocate for the rights of all peoples. I was proud to join with Bill Dyson, and many others, as we welcomed Nelson Mandela at the White House during his historic visit to Washington.

While Bill remains committed to social justice throughout the world, his home district of New Haven will always be his highest priority. From his work in the State Legislature, where he is a member of the Appropriations, Education, Legislative, and Human Services committees, to his numerous civic commitments, such as the 1995 Special Olympics World Games and the Connecticut Food Bank, Bill Dyson continues to work tirelessly for the people of his community.

As the Amistad Committee honors Bill Dyson, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him, and to express my deep appreciation for all he has done. He has a special place in the hearts of all of us whom he has touched and enriched through his leadership and extraordinary activism. Bill Dyson is well-deserving of this honor, and I commend him for his many years of service.

TRIBUTE TO COL. WALTER J.
MARM, JR., USA (RET.)

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding military leader from the Eighth District of Pennsylvania upon his retirement from the U.S. Army.

Colonel Joe Marm retired yesterday as the Senior Army Advisor to the 79th Army Reserve Command Headquarters stationed at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base, Willow Grove, after more than 30 years of service through leadership to our country.

Joe Marm first led men as a platoon leader with the First Cavalry in Vietnam, he taught at West Point, served as a legislative liaison under the Secretary of the Army and just prior to his most recent assignment, was the Chief of Staff of the 157th Separate Infantry Brigade.

He has been awarded a chest full of medals, including the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal, and Army Commendation Medal. But it was 30 years ago this fall that he earned the medal worn above all others. As a young lieutenant in the vicinity of the Ia Drang Valley of Vietnam, Joe placed his life before those of his fellow soldiers and earned the Congressional Medal of Honor.

While enroute to assist another unit surrounded by enemy troops on that November day in 1965, Joe's platoon was forced to take cover. Seeing that his men were under intense fire, Joe broke away from the group and brought down four attackers. He then realized that a concealed enemy machinegun was raining fire on his platoon. In order to locate this weapon, he deliberately exposed himself to its bullets and launched an anti-tank missile in its direction. As the gun continued to fire, he charged the position, hurling grenades and then finally, although severely wounded, he finished the assault armed with only his rifle.

Fellow platoon leader, Lt. Dennis Deal, recalled in Lt. General Harold G. Moore's best-seller, *We Were Soldiers Once . . .* And Young, that "Joe Marm saved my life that day and the lives of many others." The official certificate commended his "gallantry on the battlefield and his extraordinary intrepidity at the risk of his life," praising his actions as being "in the highest traditions of the U.S. Army and reflecting great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of this country."

It was later confirmed that in silencing the machinegun, Joe singlehandedly killed a North Vietnamese officer and 11 soldiers. Joe Marm was the only man to receive the Medal of Honor, America's highest decoration for valor, in the Ia Drang Valley campaign.

Sadly for us, the Marms will be moving on this summer, leaving Pennsylvania after 9 years of service to pursue other interests in North Carolina. From his wife Deborah's efforts to both the business and military communities as the past executive director of the Horsham Chamber of Commerce, to Joe's service to the Horsham community and the Army family in and around NAS Willow Grove, their move is our loss.

But the Marm name will live on in the ranks of our Army.

Joe Marm's youngest son, Will, plans to take the Army's oath of allegiance this summer as a member of West Point's entering Class of 1999—continuing the devoted Marm family service to the defense of our Nation.

SALUTE TO ABRAHAM H.
HOCHBERG ON THE OCCASION OF
HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a very special constituent, Abraham H. Hochberg, who will celebrate his 90th birthday this weekend.

Mr. Hochberg was born on May 9, 1905, in Biala-Podlaska, Poland, which is near the Russian border. As they grew up, his children heard many of his stories about his own childhood, about the terrible years of World War I, and about his apprenticeship as a watchmaker.

By the time he was 18, he realized, like so many others, that his future would not be in the Old World but in the New, and he made plans to come to the United States. But in 1923, because of restrictive immigration laws, his first stop was not to be the shores of America but Cuba, even though he spoke not a word of Spanish. And it was to Havana that, 5 years later, Freida Faijgenbaum of Biala-Podlaska sailed for a reunion with, and her marriage to, Mr. Hochberg.

In 1933, the Hochbergs were finally able to leave for America and, despite not being able to speak a word of English, settled here in the Nation's Capital and later in Chevy Chase, MD. Over the years, Mr. Hochberg became a successful businessman with several enterprises. Many longtime Washingtonians will remember Hochberg's Jewelers at 7th and E Streets NW., which served Washington families and visitors alike until the sixties.

But business has been only a part of Mr. Hochberg's life. His family and the community in which he lives have been important in this man's long and well-lived life. As the father of 3, the grandfather of 11, and the great-grandfather of 12, he has known the great joys and pleasures of family life. And he has known great sorrow. Many of his relatives in Poland perished in the Holocaust. Mrs. Hochberg passed away last year.

Throughout his life, he has been devoted to improving the lives of those around him through his generosity and wise counsel. He has always been a practitioner of what we today call community service. He has been particularly involved in the affairs of Homecrest House and the Hebrew Home, residences for the elderly in my district. He has just celebrated his 50th anniversary as a member of the Benjamin Franklin Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Hochberg's story, a story of a life well lived, is the proverbial American success story: a man who came to this country with few possessions but many hopes and dreams, who worked long and hard, and who happily shared his talents and success with his family, friends, and neighbors. Today, Mr. Hochberg's life is reflected in the lives of the thousands of people from all over the world who still come to the United States with their hopes and dreams and little else. And I know that must make him smile.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in congratulating Abraham H. Hochberg on the occasion of his 90th birthday celebration.

SCOTT MacHARDY AND MARK
LANE: 1995 SBA NATIONAL
YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS OF THE
YEAR

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to rise and recognize two of my constituents, Scott MacHardy of Rye Beach, and Mark Lane, of Candia, N.H. They have been named the 1995 SBA Young Entrepreneurs of the Year—for New Hampshire, New England and the entire country.

These two young men cofounded their company, Coed Sportswear, Inc., 5 years ago with \$15,000. Each was only 23 years old.

Today, Coed Sportswear employs 50 people. In 1994, the company sold 26 million dollars' worth of merchandise worldwide, an incredible 250 percent over 1993.

Although Coed Sportswear represents a financial success story, its accomplishments are beyond profits. The growth of this small business illustrates that the entrepreneurial spirit in America is alive and well.

Mr. MacHardy and Mr. Lane are role models to the young people in our country. They are hard-working, honest businessmen who have created jobs in their communities. They started with a good, well-researched idea. Then they added a positive work ethic and the determination to see it through.

As a small businessman myself, and chairman of the Small Business Survival Caucus, I offer my sincere congratulations on a job well

done. I wish Mark, Scott, and Coed Sports-wear all the best in the coming years.

WATER RIGHTS ARE PROPERTY RIGHTS

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, on March 3, this House approved the Private Property Rights Act. The purpose of the legislation is to reaffirm clearly that the Federal Government cannot take or diminish the value of private property without paying just compensation.

Since March 3, opponents of private property rights have sought to discredit the legislation by claiming that it is intended to protect water subsidies. That is totally false.

The Private Property Rights Act would allow a farmer to seek compensation if he is denied the use of part of his farm because of Federal wetlands or endangered species laws. The act would provide exactly the same protection to a farmer who loses the use of part of his property because his water supply is reduced or eliminated by Federal environmental regulation. The compensation would be based on the economic loss resulting from the decreased productive capacity of his or her farm. It would not be based on the price of the water.

Unfortunately, the false perceptions regarding the water rights provisions of the Private Property Rights Act have been given undeserved credence by recent articles in the Wall Street Journal. I have written to the editor of this newspaper to point out the errors. Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of my letter to the editor of the Wall Street Journal be printed in the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 14, 1995.

Mr. ROBERT L. BARTLEY,
Editor, *The Wall Street Journal*, New York, NY.

DEAR EDITOR: As a conservative Republican Member of Congress, I take strong exception to Mr. David Frum's March 13 column "The GOP's Takings Sell Out."

Mr. Frum takes the Republican majority in the House to task for allegedly opting to "break with its free-market convictions" by including water rights provisions in the Private Property Rights Act, which passed the House on March 3.

Mr. Frum completely misstates both the intent and effect of the Private Property Rights Act when he asserts that it "requires the federal government to compensate Western Farmers and miners should it ever be tempted to ask them to pay the market price for water they take from federal irrigation projects."

The provision has nothing to do with the price of water.

Mr. Frum is absolutely correct that "the removal of a subsidy is not an abridgment of a property right." The Private Property Rights Act does not protect water subsidies. What it does do is allow landowners to be compensated for economic loss when their "right to use or receive water" is abridged by the federal government.

The water provisions of the legislation are specifically intended to ensure that Western farmers can apply for compensation when the value of their property is significantly diminished by a federal action that denies them the water that they are entitled to receive (with or without a subsidy) under state

law or a binding contract with the federal government.

Farmland in the arid West isn't worth much without water. When a farmer's water supply is reduced or eliminated, the productive capacity—the value—of his or her property is reduced or eliminated. Throughout the West, the Endangered Species Act and more recent water project "reform" laws are being used by federal bureaucrats to deny water to agriculture. This is particularly true in my state of California.

The Republican majority in Congress is not abandoning its free-market convictions in the water policy arena. In fact, many of us believe that the federal government should get out of the water delivery business altogether by selling or transferring its water projects to local public agencies.

We would welcome Mr. Frum's thoughts on that endeavor, provided he gets his facts straight first.

Respectfully,

GEORGE P. RADANOVICH,
Member of Congress (R-CA-19th).

TRIBUTE TO HAZEL A. YOUNGER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Hazel A. Younger, a native New Yorker. She was born in Coney Island Hospital.

Hazel is particularly close to her family and feels that her strength comes from her Lord, and the encouragement offered by her mother, Mrs. Ella Garner, and her three sisters, Friedna, Edna, and Connie. Hazel is also the very proud mother of one son, Travis.

Hazel began her education with the goal of being a lawyer. However, midway during her studies, she developed a fascination with numbers and accounting became her career.

Presently, retired, Hazel serves as president of the board of directors of the cooperative in which she lives, P.E. Gorman Houses. She is a member of the Brookdale Hospital Ambulatory Care Services Community Advisory Board and Community Board 16. Hazel is also co-chairperson of Concerned Citizens of the 58th assembly district.

Because of her experience and eloquence, Hazel is often asked to speak at churches, community meetings, and A.A.R.P. chapters. She is known to be an articulate representative of the community, with direct access to local elected officials. I am pleased to commend Ms. Younger to the attention of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD E. HALL

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Ron Hall, who retired in April of this year as president and chief executive officer of CITGO Petroleum Corp. Ron has been president and CEO of CITGO for the last 10 years and retires with the respect and esteem of all who have known him.

A native of Illinois, Ron received a B.S. from Bradley University, and an MBA from Colum-

bia University. Southern Illinois University's College of Business and Administration awarded its first doctor of commercial science honorary degree to Ron in May 1988. Additionally, Ron is a member of the Bradley University Board of Trustees as well as a member of the University's College of Business Administration's National Council of Advisors.

In addition to Ron's professional and educational accomplishments, he always found time and energy to take part in civic and charitable activities in Tulsa, OK, such as serving as director of the Gilgrease Museum Association and of St. Francis Hospital, advisory director of the Tulsa Ballet Theatre and as a director of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce.

During Ron's tenure as president and CEO, CITGO has become a recognized leader in environmental stewardship, and through its corporate sponsorship of the Muscular Dystrophy Association, the lives of millions of people have been made better. CITGO is truly helping to make a difference in such areas as Tulsa, Corpus Christi, and Lake Charles with its active participation in the Adopt-a-School and Partners in Education programs.

CITGO may be losing a president and CEO but his lovely wife Jean will be gaining a ranch foreman down in Brenham, TX. I'm sure Ron will be looking forward to spending more time with Jean and their grandchildren. There's no doubt that once he has had his fill of bird hunting and fly fishing, we will see him involved with the community in some capacity. I do not believe a person of his energy and public spirit can stay away.

A SALUTE TO ANDY GUEST

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on April 25, 1995, in beautiful Warren County, Virginia, near the town of Front Royal, a group of Virginia's leaders headed by Governor George F. Allen gathered to dedicate a new State park in honor of House of Delegate member Raymond R. Guest, Jr.

"Andy" Guest attended the dedication in his honor at the park which will provide several miles of riverfront recreational area along the Shenandoah River. Having just won a 2-year battle over cancer and poised to return for another term to the General Assembly where he has served since 1973, Andy was cited for his hard work and many years of leadership on behalf of Virginia State parks and recreational activities.

Andy Guest has done so much to preserve this region which is the core of Civil War battlefields and the very heart of American history. When he is not in Richmond representing the people of Virginia's 15th House of Delegates district, Andy continues to live on his family farm near the banks of the famous Shenandoah River where he grew up. Nothing could be more appropriate and no recognition could be more deserved than to name a beautiful piece of Virginia along the serene but majestic Shenandoah River after one of Virginia's own first citizens: Raymond R. "Andy" Guest.

I join Governor Allen and all of Virginia in saluting Andy.

TRIBUTE TO RAY OJEDA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Ray Ojeda, a good friend and the outgoing mayor of San Fernando. Under Ray's intelligent and firm leadership, San Fernando has strengthened its ties to the local business community, paving the way for better economic times in the city.

Ray also took charge in the aftermath of the Northridge earthquake, which destroyed or damaged many buildings in San Fernando. The mayor provided a steady hand, and worked hard to get San Fernando its fair share of State and Federal assistance.

A resident of San Fernando for 18 years, Ray epitomizes the definition of public servant. Prior to his election to the City Council in 1992, Ray served as a planning commissioner and as a member of the Kiwanis Club. In his public role he has always emphasized the importance of community pride, a message that has particular application in San Fernando, where a few years ago gangs and graffiti were all too common. The recent turnaround is a testimony to Ray's efforts.

With two children and several grandchildren, along with a passion for golf and hunting, Ray leads an active life outside politics. In addition, Ray is the owner of Ray's Window Coverings in San Fernando.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Ray Ojeda, businessman/politician/father/grandfather, who has worked tirelessly on behalf of San Fernando. The residents are indeed lucky to have had him as mayor, and to continue to have him on the city council.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF
EMMANUEL COLLEGE OF BOSTON

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize Emmanuel College of Boston on its 75th anniversary. Emmanuel College was founded in 1919 by Sister Helen Madeleine Ingraham and the Sisters of Notre Dame.

As the oldest women's Catholic college in New England, Emmanuel College's mission has been one of providing women with an outstanding liberal arts education rooted in Catholic heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I wish the students, administrators, faculty, and alumnae of Emmanuel College a happy 75th anniversary and continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY DALY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last week I was honored to address the Second Annual Service to Children Awards Dinner in Los Angeles, and to present to Nancy Daly the Lifetime Service Award.

Ms. Daly, the founder of United Friends of the Children, is one of the most remarkable, effective and persistent advocates I have ever known, and she richly deserves this great honor. I would like to share my remarks with the Members of the House.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY DALY

I am very honored to make some remarks this evening, because Nancy Daly is a woman who sends a powerful message—to Los Angeles and to America—about what it means to dedicate ourselves to children. And I speak as a member of a profession where proclaiming your concern about children is a requirement of membership.

My path and Nancy's have crossed many times, including our service together on the National Commission on Children with Senator Jay Rockefeller, where she was the leading proponent for family preservation programs. But we worked on the same issues for years before we ever met.

Fifteen years ago, after years of investigations and hearings, Congress enacted my bill to reform the national foster care and adoption laws, P.L. 96-272.

It was at that same time that Nancy went out to visit MacLaren Children's Center, never dreaming that visit would change her life's work or the lives of so many others in this city. While I was massaging my colleagues in Congress to vote for my bill, Nancy was shampooing the heads of foster kids at MacLaren, and deciding that this system needed change, and that she was the one to change it.

It was in that same year that Nancy founded United Friends of the Children, that stunningly successful volunteer organization working with the abandoned and neglected children of MacLaren, working to improve the children's resources, their educational development, supporting college tuition programs and providing critical transitional help from foster care to independence through creation of low cost housing for those emancipated from the system.

Throughout the 1980s, Nancy became one of the premier advocates for family preservation programs—efforts designed by agencies and the courts to provide intensive service to at-risk families to help them work through serious problems rather than fragmenting, at great cost to the children and often to the state as well. She has mobilized the formidable resources of the entertainment community on behalf of children's issues, and is a vigorous promoter of programs to assure that children have proper legal representation in the court system when critical decisions are being made about their placements, their rights and their futures. And she played the central role in the creation of the Los Angeles Department of Children and Youth to give young people an advocate in government even though they are too young to have a voice in its management.

Not bad for a volunteer.

As Nancy was creating and participating in these, and many more activities, I served as the first chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families in the Congress, a panel created by Tip O'Neill at my

urging because children simply were not receiving the special attention they merited in federal policy. Oh, sure there were educational laws and health laws, foster care laws and child care laws; but no one was looking out for the kids, not for the program or the bureaucracy or the politics: just the kids.

And that Select Committee did what it was supposed to do. We raised the visibility of children, we held up a mirror to the Congress and said, "Like 'em or not, these are America's kids." We travelled throughout this country for eight years, putting children on the Congress' agenda: children with disabilities, children without homes, children of violence, children with AIDS, children in gangs, children without food, children in poverty. America's future. America's "most precious resource." The subject of every politician's favorite photo op.

And I think many in Congress were truly shocked by what they saw: the millions of children, about to inherit this nation, who were growing up in Third World conditions, abused, hungry, violent, with little or no investment in society or even in their own futures.

The mission of the Select Committee, you see, wasn't to score political points, but—perhaps naively—to depoliticize children in the political debate: to make it clear to conservative Republicans, Yellow Dog Democrats and Bleeding Heart liberals alike that you can't lecture America's children into being good citizens, or productive workers or responsible adults if you ignore their most basic needs in their formative years.

Children really don't care if you're liberal or conservative, a hard heart or a bleeding heart. They don't care if you're a volunteer, a case worker, a lawyer, or a congressman. They know when they're hurting, when they're scared, when they're hungry, when they're confused, and all they want to know is, "Are you going to be there for me?"

And, I suppose, that is what is so terribly tragic about what is going on in Washington today. A new political leadership in Congress, which shows no evidence at all of understanding children or public policy towards children, is putting a torch to most of what Nancy and I, and many others in this room and across America, have spent our lives doing. And don't get me wrong: I have no particular concern if someone wants to rewrite the nutrition, child care, family violence, foster care, adoption laws I wrote in the '70s, '80s and '90s—if they want to make them better.

But let's not kid anyone: the new congressional leadership isn't about improving the system, they are about destroying it, and the children be damned.

How else do you explain proposals to throw infants off income assistance because of the mistakes of their mothers?

How else do you explain \$7 billion in nutrition cuts—exposing pregnant women, newborns and school children to serious deficiencies?

How else do you explain a punitive "welfare reform" plan that puts no one to work, but deprives five million people of basic assistance—300,000 right here in Los Angeles?

How else do you explain dissembling our foster care reforms with the result that children will be housed in unlicensed homes, with few if any services to them or their parents, with no legal representation or hopes for permanent homes?

I remember well in the early '80s when David Stockman came before the Budget Committee and I asked him how, in light of the uncontroverted evidence that the WIC program saved babies lives and money, too, he could justify slashing that program. And

he replied that he didn't care whether the program worked, he just didn't like it.

Fortunately, at that time, we had a Congress that stood up to such dogma—on a bipartisan basis, I might add—and saved effective programs for children. But those days are long gone. The new extremist element in control of the Congress neither understands the programs nor appreciates their achievements. With a rhetorical tip of the hat to the apparently magical capabilities of state and local governments, with a cynical reliance on the limitless abilities of private charities, they have set about destroying our ability to protect children and give them hope.

You know, they call the Republican welfare reform bill the Personal Responsibility Act. And I am all for people meeting their responsibilities—to their children, to their families, and to their communities. When people don't push their kids to finish school or support their kids, or look hard to find employment, I think emphasizing personal responsibility makes a lot of sense.

But government has responsibilities, too, particular to our poorest, and most vulnerable, children. I have no admiration for political leaders, and make no concession to political strategies, that abandon those responsibilities to America's children.

These people aren't just about taking away the safety net. They want to fold up the tent and put the whole show out of business.

I don't know anyone who's not committed to making the bureaucracy more efficient and the programs more cost-effective. We made important changes in welfare policy, in child care, in services to dysfunctional families and children in crisis, and those policies work, with a lot of hard effort from volunteers and professionals at all levels. And we need to make more.

But you don't cure nutritional problems by cutting one fifth of the food stamp program a program that feeds 14 million children—as the House-passed welfare bill would do.

You don't give kids a chance in the future by denying children with Down Syndrome and cerebral palsy financial assistance, as it would do.

You don't make the foster care system more responsive by eliminating basic children's rights and turning the program over to the states, half of which are under court orders for failing to comply with the law.

So, at a time when should be learning from our experiences and building stronger programs, people like Nancy Daly are trudging to Capitol Hill and meeting with every Senator and aide she can find, as she did this month, urging that they put aside partisanship, ideology and fanaticism and think, as she has been for twenty years, about the children.

Nancy has a lot to teach the Congress.

She can teach them about the value of comprehensive services, about the need for legal advocates, about the contributions (and the limitations) of what volunteerism can do. She can demonstrate to them the need for a responsive government and the necessity of having someone in that bureaucracy whose job to think about children first. She can even show them how a liberal Democrat and a powerful Republican can get along together.

I would have hope that, at this stage, we wouldn't be engaged in a national debate about whether to kill programs or to keep them, but rather about how to make them more efficient for taxpayers and more effective for children. I believe quite frankly, it is a waste of Nancy Daly and many of those in this room to have to exert such effort and influence just to keep up where we are in terms of a national commitment of excellence to children. But I am enough of an historian and a politician to know that some-

times you have to play defense and work and wait for a better time to come. Unfortunately, the children are waiting, too, and millions of them do not have four or eight years to spare while politicians and voters figure out what they really want to do.

I see these obstacles as a challenge to those of us who hold a public trust. I have little pity or tolerance for those who bemoan the loss of a majority, or a chairmanship, or the other accoutrements of power. Other have lost far more than we, and they will continue to lose, to have their opportunities shattered and their futures stunted, if we wallow in self-absorbed anguish over an election.

Nancy Daly serves as an inspiration because she understands that what matters are the results. Beginning without a shred of political power, she has built monuments to the hopes and the futures of children throughout America, and I very much doubt she has given an hour since last November to questioning whether she should do anything but redouble her efforts on behalf of the kids who need her, and us, more now than ever.

Nancy, my warm congratulations to you on receipt of the richly deserved Lifetime Service Award. And since it is a "lifetime" award, I would note that you have several additional years of service that we are all looking forward to.

I am delighted to be able to participate in this tribute to a wonderful woman tonight, and honored that you have allowed me to share this evening with all of you.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER—
JANICE BANKERT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishment of Miss Janice Bankert, a high school junior in my district who won the Veterans of Foreign Wars "Voice of Democracy" State competition. Miss Bankert has a lofty and noble vision for American democracy. One that, I might add, we should all strive to achieve—quoting Miss Bankert, "the barriers that are to be conquered are but foothills to a mountain if we are unified." Indeed, if we "put away prejudices and stubbornness" we can restore belief and faith in the "judgment of (the) government" again.

I salute Miss Bankert and submit the text of her script to be printed in the RECORD.

"MY VISION FOR AMERICA"

I have a vision for America that in my lifetime there will be a revolution of new thoughts which will sweep over this nation and produce in the heart of our society a stronger desire for democracy than ever before. My vision is that the dreary attitudes of leaving the decisions up to Washington will dissipate into the inclination to rise and to speak forth about the laws and principles that shape this country into what it is, and into what it will become. My vision is that on the evening news, instead of an overwhelmingly negative report about the goings-on in the White House, there will be loud acclamation and approval . . . because the people will feel that they are being heard. Instead of just voting, people will write letters, gather petitions, and communicate with the politicians from their districts and regions about what they need, and what they would like to see happen in their

government. Ladies and gentlemen, my vision is that democracy will thrive in this nation by once again being planted and nurtured by the citizens.

For my fantasy to become reality the people for which this nation was first built must build it again with their own hands. Like the "amber waves of grain" is the power and greatness of this country. This nation is a harvest that has already been planted, and now needs cared for every moment, to be gathered with thankfulness and satisfaction. It is a fruit so fertile and awesome that it will take the unity of a nation to reap it . . . and enjoy its bounty. To do this, every person must invest time and effort. We all must work to change what is adverse to our common goal, an America we can take pride in, and like farmers in a field, weed out our enemies: hate, discord, indifference, and defacement of hope.

The task that faces us is not an impossible one if we are unified. The barriers that are to be conquered are but foothills to a mountain if we are unified. Our victory is not invisible if we are unified. Unified . . . each of us putting away prejudices and stubbornness, ignoring petty issues, believing in the judgment of our government, and having faith in the banner that has long been the embodiment of our allegiance to the democracy that began over two-hundred years ago, and continues today . . .

My vision for America is one that is common, but will only live if we, as citizens of the United States of America, actively birth it from our hearts, and allow it to suffocate no longer.

My vision for America is for each individual to feel as part of a union and to proudly, joyously say, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

HONORING THE CESAR CHEVEZ
WRITING CONTEST AWARD WINNERS OF THE EAST SIDE UNION
HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remaining winners of the first annual Cesar Chavez writing contest held by the East Side Union High School district in San Jose, CA. I had the great privilege of attending the award ceremony honoring the student winners on March 31, 1995, and would like to continue sharing the essays and poems written by the student award winners with my colleagues.

On April 4, 1995, I began by sharing the essays and poems of the Grand Prize Winners and three of the First Place Winners. On April 6, 1995, I shared the five remaining First Prize entries, and the first three of eight Second Place winning entries. Today, I will share the remaining five essays and poems of the Second Place Winners.

The Second Prize winning essays and poems of Marie Aloy of Mount Pleasant High School, Mark Papellero of W.C. Overfelt High School, Raymond Ramirez of Piedmont Hills High School, Ester Martinez Estrada of Santa Teresa High School, and Anthonette Pena of Silver Creek High School follow:

UNTITLED

It was all very irrelevant to me. I'm not a farmer. I didn't live during the Great Depression or the years following. I don't grow fruit or pick it for that matter, and I'm not even of Hispanic descent. The dates and strikes and marches are just another group of history facts that I am asked to know and memorize for one reason or another. So far my life and the life and accomplishments of Cesar Chavez have no relation or commonality to bind him to my memory—except for one thing.

Something that I value greatly, that earns my genuine respect and admiration, I found hidden in a comment made about the great and greatly known Cesar Chavez. Actually it was his nephew Rudy Chavez Medina who inadvertently helped me find my way to relate to Cesar Chavez. Rudy came and spoke to us a few days ago about his famous uncle and mentioned offhandedly that his uncle Cesar was never afraid to ask for help. He was not the type to put himself on a pedestal for everyone to worship. When a goal was achieved he didn't credit it to his magnificent leadership. He praised everyone involved, and humbly made himself equal to every individual in the crowd. In a position of such great power I am amazed and in awe that this man could remain so wonderfully humble.

The "equality" of the man staggered me. He had opportunities, as all celebrated leaders do, to leap from poverty into a more comfortable life. But I'm sure he knew that that separation between his life and the lives of the farmers and laborers he inspired would lessen his effectiveness as a leader. So he sacrificed his own comfort for the welfare of the organization, for the thousands who needed his guidance.

They say he is comparable to Gandhi and took his passive resistance techniques from Martin Luther King, Jr. as well. He never put peoples' lives in danger. He wanted only a better world and envisioned achieving that new existence in a peaceful manner. No riots or destruction, only marches and calm demonstrations. Usually human nature turns people to the dark side of things. It is uplifting to learn about someone who wanted only to help and made sure that he didn't hurt anyone in the process.

No facts or figures, just feelings. That is what binds us together and that is what creates a bond in my mind and heart. I never really knew who he was, and the bits and pieces I had grasped had little to do with my life. Now I know who he was and what he did. I know that he was humble to the core and self-sacrificing in all that he did and a truly great man.

"THE LIVES OF WORKERS"

4:00 am
Wake up! Time for work!
Here's a piece of bread and tiny glass of powder milk.
Now go or you'll be late!

5:00 am
Plow. Have to work hard.
Plow. Need to support the family.
Plow. Need to survive.
Plow. Simple.

6:00 am
The sun rises.
Plow. Plan. Need clean water.
Plow. Plant. Pesticides in my lungs.
Plow. Plant. Tired.

7:00 am
The sun grows warm.
Plow. Plan. Lift. Need to rest.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Pesticide grows strong.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Sweat.

8:00 am
The sun is warmer.

The grower comes.
He demands. He orders. He pushes.
He is mad. He gets his way.

9:00 am
The sun gets hot.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Carry. The work is too much.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Carry. I am the pesticide.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Carry. The condition needs to change.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Carry. Sweat and Ache.
THIS TREATMENT HAS TO STOP. WE HAVE TO OVERCOME.
Plow. Plant. Lift. Carry. Six more hours left.

CHAVEZ Y LA CAUSA

Just a man
No more, No less
Victim of intolerance
Who just wanted the best.
For his people
The workers of the field
With words of compensation
For the crops that they yield.
La Causa or The Cause
A movement without fear
It was forged by its people
And it streamed like a tear.
They said it was impossible
Pero si se puede hacer
With hearts filled with determination
Y amor para la mujer.
He carried on for years
Giving only of himself
He did it all for love
And cared nothing for wealth.
His presents was mighty
His movement was strong
And although he is gone
His glory lives on!

A HERO TO THE MEXICAN COMMUNITY
(By: Ester Martinez Estrada)

No words I can write can describe how Cesar Estrada Chavez dedicated his heart and soul to love and justice as we all know. He was a leader that influenced strongly on rights.
A man that went out there and suffered with others day and night.
Cesar Chavez supported nonviolent actions on their part. For he declared, "truest act of courage, the strongest act of manliness, is to sacrifice ourselves for others in a totally nonviolent struggle for justice," and this came from his heart.
Farmworkers gathered in his demonstrations and his strikes to unite the true Mexican pride.
A pride no Mexican can hide.
They came together for the security of justice in peace.
They came together with strength to see their work environment rights to be released.
They came together to rise out of the fields and stand up and never sit 'till they were treated with respect and good pay.
They came together to revise their situation and at least get minimum wage.
Cesar Chavez joined hands with his line of Mexican blood without fear.
Cesar Chavez led the Mexican community hoping their aim and dream was near.
For they all knew that they had to start today for the * * * of the future's eye.
Together and always together they had to rise.
Together they all struggled and prayed.
Together they knew justice would serve one day.
Cesar Chavez and his fellow farmworkers came out of nowhere and bewildered all on their way to their destination.

Without the help of Cesar Chavez, injustice would have gone on for generations.
Cesar died peacefully in his sleep and is now up above.
He symbolized the brown pride and that strength of respectable love.
Now is the time Mexicans can stand proud and say, "My hope is Cesar Estrada Chavez and no one can ask why."

CESAR CHAVEZ

As a young boy, Cesar Estrada Chavez experienced the hardships of being the son of a migrant farm worker. As his family worked in the crops, they learned how to survive in the harsh conditions such as lack of shelter, money, and even food. Racism was also an issue that affected his life. Although his family were third generation Americans, because his ancestors were Mexicans, he was classified as a second-class citizen.

After working with the Community Service Organization from 1952 until 1962, he then moved on to found the National Farm Worker's Association. Under the NFWA, he organized nationwide boycotts of grapes, wine, and lettuce in an attempt to pressure California growers to sign a contract which would increase the farm worker's pay and provide them with a minimum amount of safety, Cesar Chavez became a symbol of hope for the people.

In particular, youth can look up to Cesar Chavez as a role model because it is at this point in our lives that we want to take an active role in mending society's flaws and begin to stand up for what we believe in. However, many of us are unsure of the role we should play and how far we are willing to go to stand by our decisions. As children, we had the vision of making a difference and had dreams of leading a successful life. At this age, reality begins to take its toll and we realize that if we really want to make a difference and lead a successful life there are things which we must do to accomplish these goals. Like Cesar Chavez, we must be willing to put ourselves on the line and uphold our principles and defend our sense of morality.

Cesar Chavez was a man who was not only determined, but courageous as well. "The only way is to keep struggling," he says. "Fighting for social justice is one of the most profound ways in which a man can say yea to man's dignity, and that really means sacrifice. There is no way on this earth in which you can say yes to a man's dignity and know that you're going to be spared some sacrifice."

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA TAX
RELIEF ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. LEWIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1215) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen the American family and create jobs:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1215. In taking this position, let me first make it clear that I have consistently supported efforts for real tax relief for our Nation's working citizens and their families.

However, I cannot and will not support this "Reverse Robin Hood" tax relief package that robs from the poor and gives to the rich.

I am also mindful of my duty as a Member of Congress to act in the best interest of the people I represent. That is why I cannot, shirk my responsibility to act in the best interest of all the American people by transferring nearly \$189 billion from programs that help the neediest Americans, to our Nation's most privileged and wealthy Americans. This shortsighted and rushed legislation before us will fail to put a dent in the deficit, but will plunge scores of Americans on the edge of poverty down that slope and decrease the standard of living for this Nation's middle class and working poor.

H.R. 1215 represents the majority's most significant attack on poor and working citizens of this country. It is cynical and repugnant to me that this bill, under the guise of providing tax relief to Americans, seeks to cut: Federal retirement packages; Medicare for our elderly; welfare for innocent children; wages for organized labor; and eliminates or reduces spending on countless other Government programs that help protect our economy, our citizens, and the environment. This flawed and hurried measure should be defeated because it represents a clear attack on the neediest in America.

The stated purpose of H.R. 1215 is to cut taxes for individuals and businesses by \$189 billion. Under this bill, families making up to a quarter of a million dollars a year would receive a tax credit of up to \$500 per child, excluding low-income families who don't make enough to qualify for significant tax cuts. This legislation also contains provisions that significantly reduce the tax on capital gains income, repeal the minimum tax on corporations, and provide businesses with more generous tax loopholes.

While I agree that Congress should look to provide tax relief to all Americans whenever fiscally prudent, the attempt to pit less privileged citizens against our most privileged corporations and citizens is offensive. This legislation goes well beyond its legitimate objective of providing tax relief. In fact, this bill is specifically designed to enrich big businesses and our Nation's wealthiest Americans.

Contrary to the assertions of the Republican supporters of H.R. 1215, 52 percent of the benefits of this so-called tax relief will go to the top 13 percent of taxpayers making over \$100,000 per year. The facts clearly show that the nearly 61-percent of the population that constitutes poor and middle class citizens share of the tax cuts represents only 16 percent of the benefits of tax relief. While I applaud all Americans who have been able to enrich themselves through hard work, innovation, and creativity, I cannot support a tax relief package that so disproportionately benefits the top 13 percent of the American public.

This legislation does not stop at providing huge, disproportionate advantages to rich individuals through tax cuts. H.R. 1215 also exempts some corporations from paying any corporate tax on their profits. By repealing the corporate minimum tax enacted in 1986 designed to assure that profitable companies have to pay some reasonable amount in Federal income taxes, many wealthy corporations will be able to use H.R. 1215's tax loopholes to avoid paying any tax at all.

Prior to the enactment of the 1986 minimum tax, nearly 50 percent of this Nation's wealthi-

est and largest corporations were able to pay no Federal income tax. Adoption of this bill will return us to the days when companies profited while citizens paid—AT&T received \$636 million in tax rebates between 1982 and 1985, despite making \$24 billion in pre-tax profits—DuPont supplemented \$3.8 billion in pre-tax profits with \$179 million in tax rebates—General Dynamics benefited for 4 years from 1982 to 1985 by paying no taxes and received a total of \$91 million in tax rebates. Companies like these will be able to enjoy paying no Federal income taxes under the unfair and ill-advised provisions of this tax bill.

In addition to providing tax breaks to America's richest citizens and corporations, this bill also fails to provide meaningful deficit reduction. The fact is, under current law we will enjoy greater future deficit reduction in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 than would be enjoyed if this bill is adopted into law. The cost of the Republican tax cuts will total \$189 billion in the first 5 years and, according to the Treasury Department estimates, that cost will balloon to over \$630 billion by fiscal year 2005. Therefore, by fiscal years 1999 and 2000, deficits under current law would be \$3.8 billion and \$12.4 billion less respectively, than deficits under H.R. 1215. We all agree that deficit reduction in and of itself is a good thing, but as projections show, this Republican legislation simply does not deliver any better deficit reduction than we would experience under current law.

Mr. Chairman, the unfair distribution of the benefits of this bill and its bogus deficit reduction claims were not enough for our colleagues on the other side. They would have us pay for these tax breaks for the rich by mandating a massive \$189 billion in Federal spending reductions in programs serving those who can least afford it.

The largest portion of the spending cuts is characterized in the bill as "general purpose" spending cuts, totaling \$100 billion over the next 5 years. The effects of these proposed cuts will be unmistakable—they will fall on the poorest, the most vulnerable, the most needy of our citizens. They will fall especially hard on the elderly, the disabled, and children.

This assault on the well-being of these individuals is worsened by the transfer of over \$62 billion in welfare funding to finance this tax break for the rich. This action is a cruel and callous attempt to eliminate the most basic income support for desperately needy children and their families. There is no doubt that many of our Nation's poor will suffer under this proposal. Almost 70 percent of the individuals currently receiving benefits, or 9.7 million people, are children. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, it is estimated that more than 6 million children would lose their financial support to finance this tax cut for the rich.

In addition to the \$100 billion in general purpose spending cuts and \$62 billion in welfare cuts, this bill will snatch \$11 billion from Federal employees pensions, and over \$10 billion in Medicare cuts for medical treatment for our elderly.

It is my belief that H.R. 1215, and the circumstances under which it is presented in this House, attempt to mislead the American people to believe that unfair and insensitive solutions will cure what ails this Nation. Nothing could be further from the truth. This legislation unfairly and unjustifiably expands the gap be-

tween rich and poor, and contributes to the impoverishment of our neediest citizens. The American people elected us to act in their best interest, not compromise their welfare because the new Republican majority wants to satisfy campaign promises and grant tax breaks to the rich. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA TAX
RELIEF ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1215) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen the American family and create jobs:

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Chairman, looking at the tax bill we have before us today, I can't help feeling a bit like the proverbial kid in a candy store. The store is full of tempting goodies. But there are two problems. The "goodies" aren't good for me, and I can't afford them.

The bill is loaded wall-to-wall with goodies. It provides a fifty percent exclusion for capital gains. It greatly expands eligibility for Individual Retirement Accounts. It offers needed relief from the alternative minimum tax for corporations trapped in a way never intended when the AMT was designed.

In each of these areas, however, the bill's approach is seriously flawed. The capital gains exclusion will help unlock assets and encourage new investment, especially in venture capital enterprises. But the bill also provides indexing of capital gains, which raises serious complexity problems, and, because the bill indexes only gains and not debt, raises the danger of new tax shelter activities.

The IRA proposal in the bill is designed to limit the revenue losses in the first five years—the so-called budget "window." That concern has led to a proposal for "back-loaded" IRAs. Under traditional IRAs, taxpayers can deduct a contribution, then have earnings accrue on a tax-deferred basis until the funds are withdrawn at retirement.

The American Dream Savings Account invites taxpayers to make non-deductible contributions. That feature may restrict the attractiveness of the proposal. The incentive to contribute to an ADSA IRA is that the initial, after-tax contributions, plus all earnings, accrue tax free forever.

The bill also provides relief to corporations beset by the alternative minimum tax. I strongly support AMT relief for capital intensive corporations. That's why I have introduced H.R. 1092, which would eliminate the depreciation preference from the AMT. Under the regular tax system, we provide accelerated depreciation to encourage companies to modernize and invest in new plant and equipment. Then, under the AMT, we turn around and punish them for acting on the incentive we have provided. It makes no sense.

The problem with this bill is that it goes beyond providing sensible, moderate AMT relief, and completely repeals the corporate AMT.

We should not send a signal that we are willing to return to the days when profitable corporations could completely escape taxation.

One proposal in the bill is so atrocious it requires special mention. The so-called "neutral cost recovery system" is a potentially disastrous idea masquerading as a simple, fair investment incentive.

NCRS, or "nickers", as it is known, aims to help solve a real problem for American business. But it is plainly the wrong answer to the right question. The question is, "What can we do to make the depreciation rules more simple and more favorable to investment?" The answer provided by NCRS is to add complexity, make depreciation a multiple choice game, raise the prospect of tax shelter activities, and try to hide \$120 billion in lost revenues by pushing it outside the budget window.

Other provisions in the bill pursue worthwhile goals. For instance, the bill correctly identifies the "marriage penalty" as a problem for many American families. Yet the solution it proposes would require these families to plow through a complex set of instructions and calculations, only, at the end, to qualify for a maximum of \$145 in relief.

The centerpiece of the plan is the proposal to provide tax relief to beleaguered American families through a child credit. But characteristically, the bill goes too far. The bill's sponsors make the case that middle class families making thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year are hard-pressed and deserve relief. But that argument cannot be made with the same force to apply to families making \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. Yet they will enjoy the full benefit of this child tax credit.

The point here is not that upper income Americans should be punished for their success. The point is that the problem with this entire bill, and the reason we should defeat it, is that we simply can't afford it.

Mr. Chairman, the national debt of the United States is fast approaching five trillion dollars. We continue to add two hundred billion dollars a year to that total.

This Congress has talked a strong game on deficit reduction. We have talked about amending the constitution. We have talked about making the hard choices. Today, though, we are not making hard choices. We are making easy choices.

We have before us a bill that provides specific tax cuts. \$630 billion worth, over the next ten years, of very specific tax cuts. Every American knows about the \$500 child credit. Every business knows about the AMT relief. Every investor knows about the capital gains exclusion. We have been specific in making the easy choices.

But when it comes to spending cuts, we have not been specific. We have passed a package of rescissions. \$12 billion dollars. We have passed a welfare reform bill that would, if enacted, cut spending by \$62 billion over five years. We have in this package today Medicare savings and reforms of the pension plans for federal employees, Members of the House, and our staff, that will save, combined, \$21 billion over five years.

The total spending cuts—specific, identified spending cuts—included in this package will save \$87 billion over five years. Add in the \$12 billion saved in the rescission, and you have \$99 billion. That amount is slightly more than half the \$189 billion cost of the tax cuts.

Where is the rest of it? It comes in the form of a promise. The sponsors of the bill promise

they will save the rest of the money by lowering the caps on discretionary spending. They have issued an "illustrative list" of spending cuts.

But we have no specific cuts. We can tell the American people what taxes we are cutting, and how much of their money we are giving back. We know how much federal revenue we will give up in the process. But when the American people say, "Thank you very much for the tax cut. But I thought the government was deep in debt. How can you afford to cut taxes?" this bill answers "Don't worry, we'll tell you later."

Mr. Chairman, that is not good enough. To balance the federal budget will require \$1.2 trillion in savings over the next seven years. This bill takes a giant step backwards in achieving that goal. It would add \$630 billion in red ink over the next decade.

Let's make this clear—we need deficit reduction now—first. If, after we have cut spending and reduced the deficit to the point where it no longer acts as a drag on the economy, then we can talk about further spending cuts to provide tax relief. But the spending cuts have to be specific, not just promises. That's the reason I will vote no on this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH G. NEAS

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I want to submit for the RECORD a column prepared by the chairperson of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights [LCCR], Dr. Dorothy Height. This column speaks to the endless contributions that this organization's executive director, Ralph G. Neas, has made over the years. Ralph is completing his 14-year tenure at the helm of the LCCR and I wanted to take this time to share this article which reflects upon his contributions to equal opportunity for all Americans.

THE NEAS YEARS AT THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Last summer, Ralph G. Neas announced that he would be leaving as Executive Director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights [LCCR]¹ in the Spring of 1995. Much too soon that time has come. As Ralph completes his fourteen-year tenure at the helm of the Nation's oldest, largest, and most broadly-based coalition, it is an appropriate moment to reflect upon his extraordinary contributions to the cause of equal opportunity for all Americans and some of the reasons why he has earned his reputation as an effective leader, strategist, advocate, and coalition builder.

THE BIPARTISAN LEGISLATIVE SUCCESSES

Ralph Neas took over as Executive Director of the Leadership Conference, the legislative arm of the civil rights movement, on March 31, 1981, after eight years as a chief legislative assistant to Republican Senators Edward W. Brooke and Dave Durenberger. Ronald Reagan had just been sworn in as president. Senators Strom Thurmond and Orrin Hatch had just replaced Senators Edward Kennedy and Birch Bayh as chairs of

the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution, respectively. The previous year, Senator Hatch had successfully filibustered to death the Leadership Conference's top legislative priority, the Fair Housing Act of 1980. Many feared that a similar fate awaited the Conference's top priority in the 97th Congress, the legislation to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which was to be introduced in early April of 1981.

No small wonder then that many friends of Ralph, who just two years earlier had been totally paralyzed, on a respirator, and near death in a Minneapolis hospital room, told him that this was not their idea of a brilliant career move. But Ralph believed that his professional training in the Senate, where he had been the senior staffer on civil rights issues, and his bout with Guillain-Barre Syndrome, which had profoundly influenced his life, had prepared him for such a professional challenge.

The situation in the Spring of 1981 demanded bipartisanship, creativity, pragmatism, and leadership. Ralph and his LCCR colleagues showed an abundance of these qualities during the arduous eighteen month campaign to enact the 1982 Voting Rights Act Extension. Many people argued that the time for federal control over local voting processes had ended. But LCCR advocates demonstrated a continuing need and their efforts helped pass the extension by votes of 389 to 24 in the House of Representatives and 85 to 8 in the Senate, leaving President Reagan with no choice but to sign the historic measure into law. That law not only extended the Voting Rights Act for 25 years, but also extended the Act's bilingual assistance provisions and overturned a 1980 Supreme Court decision by reinstating the results standard in the Voting Rights Act.

The remarkable victory against great odds set the tone for the next fourteen years for LCCR. Indeed, the 1982 Voting Rights Act Extension campaign embodied several of Ralph's principal legislative theorems. Theorem number one is to always put together the strongest possible bipartisan bill that can be enacted into law. During the twelve years of the Reagan-Bush presidencies, that usually meant having at least two-thirds majorities in both Houses. Theorem number two is that any successful national legislative campaign must effectively integrate grassroots, Washington lobbying, and media strategies. If one component is absent, the legislative campaign is likely to fail. And third, it is essential that the coalition always remains cohesive and united, never allowing adversaries to successfully use the tactics of divide and conquer. If these basic principles are understood, then one can comprehend the success of the 1982 Voting Rights Act Extension and the legislative victories that followed.

And there were many other LCCR legislative successes. No one could have predicted that more than two dozen LCCR legislative priorities would be enacted into law during Ralph's years at LCCR. In addition to the 1982 Voting Rights Act Extension, Ralph coordinated many of these legislative achievements for the Leadership Conference, including the:

Civil Rights Act of 1991—Overturned eight Supreme Court decisions which had made it much more difficult for victims of discrimination to get into court and to prove discrimination (the first time Congress has ever overturned more than one Supreme Court decision at one time). It also codified the "disparate impact" standard. And it provided for the first time monetary damages for women,

¹ On May 3rd, at its Annual Dinner to be held at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill, the Leadership Conference will be celebrating its 45th Anniversary and presenting its Hubert H. Humphrey Civil Rights Award to Ralph G. Neas.

persons with disabilities, and certain religious minorities who are victims of intentional job discrimination.

Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)—Perhaps the most significant and dramatic improvement in civil rights law in two decades. Provided civil rights protections in employment, transportation, communications, and public accommodations for the 49 million Americans with disabilities.

Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988—Provided for the first time an effective enforcement mechanism. Also prohibited discrimination against persons with disabilities and discrimination against families with children.

Japanese-American Redress Bill (1988)—Apologized to Japanese-Americans interned in prison camps in the United States during World War II and authorized \$20,000 to each of those who are alive.

Civil Rights Restoration Act—Congress overrode a presidential veto and overturned the 1984 Supreme Court Grove City decision. The Civil Rights Restoration Act restored the broad coverage of the four major civil rights laws that prohibit the federal funding of discrimination against minorities, women, persons with disabilities, and older Americans.

The final passage votes on all these laws averaged 85% of both the House and the Senate. In recognition of that extraordinary bipartisan success, Senator Edward Kennedy has called Ralph "the 101st Senator on Civil Rights."

Ralph also managed the successful campaigns to preserve the Executive Order on Affirmative Action in 1985–1986 and to defeat the Supreme Court nomination of Robert Bork. The Bork campaign was perhaps the most forceful statement of the determination of the coalition that the civil rights gains of three decades would not be rolled back.

Other LCCR legislative priorities enacted into law over the past fourteen years include the Family & Medical Leave Act, the Motor Voter Bill, the South African Sanctions Legislation, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, the Voting Rights Language Assistance Act of 1982, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1994 (including Chapter One reform), the Martin Luther King Holiday Act, three disability measures which overturned Supreme Court decisions, the Age Discrimination in Employment Claims Assistance Act, the Gender Equity in Education Act, the Voting Accessibility for Disabled and Senior Citizens Act, the 1989 Minimum Wage Increase, the Hate Crimes Statistics Act, and key provisions of the Economic Equity Act.

Without question, the past decade and a half has been, legislatively, a bipartisan reaffirmation of civil rights laws and a bipartisan repudiation of the right-wing legal philosophy. Indeed, the right wing did not enact one major item on its regressive civil rights agenda during that time. The LCCR victories are even more remarkable when one considers that during this time two branches of government were hostile to civil rights.

While the civil rights coalition and its congressional allies achieved considerable success, there was a serious downside to the Reagan-Bush years. We had to refight the civil rights battles that had been won during the 1960's and the 1970's. While these battles were won once again, Congress, the civil rights community, and the Nation had to devote an inordinate amount of time, energy and resources in waging these rearguard actions. Consequently, while the legal achievements of the past 30 years were preserved and in a number of instances, strengthened, the Nation by and large was unable to address the unfinished agenda of the civil

rights movement—the quest for social and economic justice.

For years, Ralph and his LCCR colleagues have been advocating that economic justice must be the civil rights coalition's top priority. Our legislative efforts should focus primarily in such issues as health care; affordable housing economic security, especially for women and children; child care; Head Start and other early educational opportunities; employment opportunity, including job creation and job training; and economic empowerment issues. Regrettably, just as this economic opportunity agenda seemed to be moving to the front of the legislative line, once again we may have to devote our energies to resisting efforts to dismantle the legislative achievement of the past several decades.

While the battles will be hard fought, I remain confident that LCCR and its allies will once again defeat the efforts of the right wing, whether the issue be affirmative action or the economic security net for millions of Americans. Indeed, the same type of bipartisanship, creativity, and pragmatism that characterized our efforts in the 1980's and early 1990's will lead us to victory in the last half of the 1990's.

THE EXPLOSIVE INSTITUTIONAL GROWTH OF THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

While the legislative successes are critically important, it is also important to point out the institutional successes as well. The fourteen years Ralph has spent managing LCCR have been characterized by explosive growth. The budget of the Leadership Conference has grown seven-fold since 1981. And the Leadership Conference, always the nation's largest coalition, has added more than 50 new national organizations, during this time. Some of the new members are the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the Association of Junior Leagues, the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund, the American Association of University Women, the Mexican American legal Defense and Education Fund, the Service Employees International Union, the Congress of National Black Churches, the American Nurses Association, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Families USA, the National PTA, People For The American Way, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, Citizen Action, and the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium. There are now 180 national organizations, with memberships totaling more than 50 million Americans, who belong to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Such institutional growth has meant also the expansion of LCCR priorities. In addition to minority, gender, religious, and age issues, the Leadership Conference has forged a consensus on disability and gay and lesbian civil rights issues. The exceptional growth of the coalition, while generating new challenges, has made the Leadership Conference stronger and even more effective.

Throughout the years, Ralph has masterfully maintained unity among the diverse elements of the LCCR coalition. And through his work in LCCR, on Capitol Hill, with the Executive Branch, and with the business community, Ralph has earned respect for his ability to build bridges between disparate communities of interest and across the spectrum of political ideologies.

Ralph has also managed the Leadership Conference Education Fund (LCEF), an independent organization that supports educational activities relevant to civil rights. Along with Karen McGill Arrington, LCEF's Deputy Director, he has supervised projects such as an award winning public service advertising campaign promoting tolerance and diversity; a children's anti-discrimination

campaign; and the publication of books and reports on emerging civil rights issues.

RALPH'S NEW CAREER

To say the least, things have not slowed down during Ralph's final months as LCCR's Executive Director. He was a key strategist in the successful effort to defeat the Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment. Presently, he is coordinating the campaign to save affirmative action. In addition, Ralph is lecturing one day per week on the legislative process at the University of Chicago Law School.

In May, Ralph will embark on a new phase of his professional life. He will join the Washington law firm of Fox, Bennett, and Turner, where he will be Of Counsel. At the law firm, he will set up an affiliate, The Neas Group, which will provide strategic counseling to business and non-profit institutions. In addition, Ralph will be a Visiting Professor on a part-time basis at the Georgetown University Law Center where he will teach courses on the legislative process.

Among the boards on which he will continue to serve are the Guillain-Barre Syndrome Foundation International, the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund, and the Children's Charities Foundation.

On behalf of everyone in the Leadership Conference, I want to express our deepest gratitude to Ralph and wish him well in all his new endeavors. We will miss the personal qualities that made Ralph so effective in his job—his cheerfulness and optimism even when facing great challenges, his patience in working with people to resolve differences within the coalition, and the respect he accorded to everyone's point of view. But we know that there will be many opportunities to work with him as we confront the challenges ahead of us. There is no question in my mind that Ralph will continue to be one of the drum majors for justice.

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN F.
WINDMUELLER, PH.D.

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to pay tribute to our dear friend, Steven Windmueller, who is retiring after a decade of distinguished service to the Jewish Community Relations Committee of the Jewish Federation Council of Los Angeles.

Steven's career reflects a lifelong commitment to the enhancement of Jewish education and community relations. Since 1969, he has actively initiated, supervised, and directed a host of programs to further these goals. In recognition of this dedication, Steven was recently honored by the Jewish Communal Professionals Association of Southern California, as well as by Operation Unity, a project dedicated to improving intergroup relations in Los Angeles.

In addition to his full-time employment with JCRC and his service to a host of community service endeavors, Steven utilizes his doctorate in international relations as an adjunct faculty member for the Hebrew Union College's

Irwin Daniel School of Jewish Communal Service. He also serves as a guest lecturer for the University of Judaism's Department of Continuing Education. Widely published in both professional journals and the press, Steven has authored over 20 articles on community relations issues and Jewish public policy concerns. In addition, he appears frequently as a speaker and consultant for local and national media, as well as for community and civic groups.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of his deep devotion, and in recognition of his lifelong achievements, we ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Steven Windmueller. He is truly a credit to the field of Jewish education and community relations, and he has our sincerest admiration and congratulations.

IN HONOR OF JULIA ROBINSON,
MS, FNP, RN 1995 KERN COUNTY
REGISTERED NURSE OF THE
YEAR

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise Ms. Julia Robinson, who on May 4 will be honored by her peers as the 1995 Kern County Registered Nurse of the Year.

In the person of Julia Robinson we do not have to look far to find an every day hero and role model for our children. While it may not be obvious when you look at Ms. Robinson's profession, a nurse, to see why she is a role model. There are many nurses. Nor is it obvious by her career, teaching. There are many teachers. To understand why Ms. Robinson is an every day hero and a role model, you must look at the totality of her work.

Ms. Robinson has risen to do good things throughout her career. She is both teacher and student—a teacher of nurses to be as an Associate Professor of Nursing at California State University, Bakersfield for over 10 years and as a doctoral student at the University of San Diego.

As an associate professor Ms. Robinson is the team leader and coordinator of the medical/surgical course of the nurses junior year and teaches course in advanced health assessment for graduate students. And for her efforts, her students honored Ms. Robinson in 1993 during the pinning ceremony. Julia Robinson also does not back away from great challenges and has recently taken on what some in the teaching world would consider the unenviable task of preparing the department for the reaccreditation process slated to begin in the fall of 1995.

Ms. Robinson has remained active in the day-to-day world of nursing by acting as a volunteer nurse practitioner for the Salvation Army and as a volunteer in the Student Health Center at the university. The list of Julia's accomplishments, degrees and honors stretches over years and I expect that given her past record of achievement and commitment to her profession they will continue long into the future. We offer congratulations to Julia Robinson on this honor that is very well deserved.

STATEMENT OF LIHEAP

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, as I was delayed in travel from Buffalo to Washington, I missed a chance to vote today in favor of a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1158, Fiscal Year 1995 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions.

This motion would have instructed our colleagues who are discussing House and Senate differences to among other things—but most importantly to me—would have accepted the Senate restoration of \$1.3 billion to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or LIHEAP.

Mr. Speaker, I have come before this body on several occasions to point out the seriousness of the elimination of funding for this program.

To those who live in areas like Buffalo, NY, it can be a matter of life or death. LIHEAP provides fuel assistance to disabled, working poor, and low-income senior citizens who can't meet their own total energy needs.

LIHEAP recipients have an average income of \$8,257 per year; without some assistance their heat could be cut off. For these people, LIHEAP is a vital program which is certainly not pork or luxurious Federal spending.

Mr. Speaker, I would have risen in support for the motion to instruct conferees. I appreciate this opportunity to clearly state my position.

DEMOCRATS STILL OFFER AMERICA THE BEST DEAL

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Members of this House certainly have the right to change their parties. But when such soul changing operations occur in ways that humiliate fellow Members, the swindled parties have a right to express their bitterness. Some Democrats can still hear the riotous mocking laughter in the Republican cloakroom as a former Democrat from Georgia announced that he was now ready to expose himself as a Republican. The problem for some of us is that this crossing of the bridge into the enemy camps was staged to achieve maximum humiliation for Democrats. The turncoat chose to first play the role of Pied Piper playing the tune of welfare reform compromise to gullible, juvenile Democrats. He led the children of the Donkey through their own manure of illusions. He even had some political babies believing that his decoy legislation might pass.

The lesson of this latest fiasco should be perfectly clear: Democrats should stop wasting their energies laboring to construct compromises with the Republicans: Instead, Democrats must jettison their sluggishness and take a bold new set of alternatives to the masses of the caring majority that refused to vote in the last election. We must denounce the deals and loudly state exactly what Democrats intend to do for this Nation. Democrats must work to create jobs not only for welfare

recipients but also stimulate job development for the unemployed and the underemployed. Democrats must fight for reform that eliminates taxes on personal wages of less than \$50,000. Democrats must sponsor all necessary increases in the education and job training budget while we decrease wasteful spending on the CIA, Seawolf submarines and F22's for Defense. Democrats must insist that prosperous Germany and rich Japan pay the full cost for overseas bases. Democrats must do whatever is necessary to rebuild the Nation's physical infrastructure and provide greater economic security for citizens at all income levels. Instead of stepping in the manure of Trojan horse deals; instead of being confused by covenants and ad hoc compromises; Democrats should acknowledge and celebrate the solid rock foundations of Roosevelt's New Deal. On these foundations—full-employment, Federal deposit insurance, a national conservation program, fair labor standards, social security, et cetera—Democrats must resolve to keep building a magnificent tower of sharing that spreads light over all Americans.

MANURE OF THE TROJAN HORSE

The Trojan plot
They now reveal
A low down dirty deal
Majorities have
Power appeal
Democratic cowards
Are an easy steal
Loyalty the turncoats
Never feel
The Trojan plot
They now reveal
The real deal
Camouflaged
An Aldridge Ames fox
In the Gephardt henhouse
Solidarity forever
Licking the rear
Of the sly rude right
Cunning Caucus Clan
Benevolently bowing
To the Benedict Arnolds
Til all reason
Sinks way out of sight
Brief unity was real
We rallied round the deal
Liberals waded thru manure and dirt
Even while it smelled and hurt
We voted for the deal
But the Judas hug
Proved poisonous and unreal
Prostitution was the thing
A slimy partisan sting
Compromise
Is on the rise
From the halls of the White House
To the shores of the DNC
Adulteration duplication
Invitation is the
Grand fascination
Our nation needs to feel
Which is the clear and pure
Just and honest real deal
The lesson should be learned
No more should we be burned
On this plagiarized chapter
Set tight the sad seal
Democrats to compromise
Never again must kneel
Destiny demands
That we construct
Own own dam daring deal
The Trojan plot
We all now know
In a separate direction
With dedicated speed
Democrats must go.

TRIBUTE TO ART EDGERTON

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an honor bestowed on a well-known Northwest Ohioan and friend, Mr. Art Edgerton. Along with four others, Art will be inducted this year into the National Association of Black Journalists Region VI Hall of Fame.

Art began his broadcast career in 1958, and since then has worked regularly in local media. He currently serves as the director of public and corporate relations with a large Northwest Ohio radio station. Committed to promoting African-Americans and disabled people in journalism, Art is the current president of the Northwest Ohio Black Media Association. In this capacity, he has been outspoken in articulating the need for fairness in the field of journalism for both African Americans and people with disabilities.

Among Art's many gifts is an exceptional musical talent. He studied at The Julliard School and the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music, and is a gifted pianist, organist, and percussionist. His talents are recognized far beyond Northwest Ohio, where he enjoys a loyal and enthusiastic following.

Art Edgerton has been a quiet, commanding presence in Northwest Ohio for decades. His counsel is appreciated by many. He brings a unique perspective and uncompromising dedication to everything he does. Long recognized for his work, Art's previous citations include: Handicapped American of the Year 1967, Ohio Governors Super Hall of Fame 1970, Winner of the Baldwin Talent Search 1981, Distinguished Service Award from the Toledo Ophthalmologists and Optometrists 1990, and State Media Award from the State of Ohio Optometric Association 1990. The Northwest Ohio Black Media Association has established a scholarship in his honor.

We in Northwest Ohio are very proud that Art Edgerton has been named to the National Association of Black Journalists Region VI Hall of Fame, for we believe that none deserves the accolade more than Art. As we congratulate him on this achievement we also offer a heartfelt thank you for his efforts, always conducted with courage, grace, and integrity. We are proud of him and for him.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI ISAIAH ZELDIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BELENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to pay tribute to Rabbi Isaiah Zeldin, a good friend and one of the most respected and influential leaders in the Jewish community of Los Angeles, on the occasion of his 50th year in the rabbinate and his 75th birthday. In 1964 Rabbi Zeldin founded Stephen S. Wise Temple, which has since become the largest Jew-

ish congregation in the West and the second-largest in the world. This alone justifies his exalted status.

But Rabbi Zeldin is not one to rest on his laurels. Through its programs, lectures and full-time day and high school, Stephen S. Wise Temple has made an immeasurable contribution to Jewish life in southern California. Hardly a day goes by when there is not a stimulating event of some kind taking place at the temple. Rabbi Zeldin would not have it any other way.

In 1953, New York's loss became California's gain; Rabbi Zeldin left his native New York City, where he was assistant dean of Hebrew Union College, and headed west; 1 year later he became founding dean of the Los Angeles branch Hebrew Union College. From 1958-63 Rabbi Zeldin was spiritual leader of Temple Emanuel in Beverly Hills.

Despite his rabbinical duties, Rabbi Zeldin somehow finds the time to get actively involved with other cases and organizations. For example, he is past president of the American Zionist Council and the San Fernando Valley Synagogue Council and sits on the board of the UCLA Medical Ethics Committee. In addition, Rabbi Zeldin writes frequently for newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Rabbi Isaiah Zeldin, a man whose friendship, guidance, and intellect has touched the lives of so many. We wish him well on his birthday.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAM WAR

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, April 30, 1995, marked the 20th anniversary of the end of United States involvement in Vietnam and one of the darkest chapters in American history. The Vietnam war created deep divisions in the American public. Even today, the war remains a controversial issue.

Controversies aside, 58,200 brave Americans gave their lives in the fight for democracy. Vietnam veterans should be proud of their service to our country.

For many years Vietnam veterans did not receive the gratitude that they rightfully deserve. Regardless of the war's politics, these soldiers stood firm and fought for freedom, something the people of Vietnam have never experienced.

As a Member of Congress, I am privileged to serve with two heroes of the Vietnam war. Congressman RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, who is the only naval ace of the war and Congressman SAM JOHNSON, who was held in captivity for 6 years and 10 months. Our Nation owes both these individuals a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Vietnam veterans should walk with their heads high and know that their Nation is proud of them. In recent weeks former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has questioned the United States involvement in Vietnam. Mr. McNamara's comments should not diminish the fortitude and valor displayed by the men and women who served in Vietnam.

The lessons of the Vietnam war did not fall on deaf ears. In Operation Desert Storm we allowed generals, not politicians in Washington to run the war. The result was one of the most successful military operations in history.

As America moves forward into the 21st century, we must never forget the tragedy of the Vietnam war. We must never forget the service of 58,200 soldiers that did not return. And we must never forget the brave men and women who answered their country's call.

Vietnam veterans understand words like duty, honor, and country. As members of the finest fighting force in the world, these individuals have proved themselves in the service of our Nation. At the 20th anniversary of the war's end, I commend our Vietnam veterans. In closing, God bless you and welcome home.

HONORING THE OBSERVANCE OF LAW DAY

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 1, members of the legal profession from throughout eastern Connecticut will join their colleagues in national observance of Law Day. Law Day is a special day for Americans to celebrate our liberties and to rededicate ourselves to the ideals of equality and justice under law. This year's Law Day theme is "E Pluribus Unum", which serves as a reminder that the United States of America has forged one nation which guarantees equal protection and due process of law to its citizens, who represent all the different cultures, ethnic, racial, and religious groups of the world. This year's theme celebrates the law as the strongest bond in our richly diverse society.

Among the Law Day observances in eastern Connecticut on Monday, May 1, was the award ceremony for winners of the Law Day grade school poster contest and the Law Day high school essay contest. I applaud all the young people who took part in these creative competitions, and I especially want to congratulate the essay contest winner, Christina Alevras, and the poster winners, Mrs. Easter's Kindergarten Class, for their thoughtful efforts and their worthy achievements, in which they and their families should take great pride. I commend the legal community for its efforts to reach out to youth in thoughtful and positive ways that promote respect for law and democracy.

HOBART ROWEN

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to note the passing of Hobart Rowen, who died on April 13, at the age of 76.

Hobart Rowen, as much as anybody, invented the craft of business journalism and economic reporting. He was, as Secretary of the Treasury Rubin noted, pre-eminent in his field. Hobart Rowen was more than a pioneer. He was a master in the field he helped create,

which is the field of reporting on business as legitimate news, and the field of interpreting economic events as a matter of genuine public information. Rowen understood that economics is an academic field, but he also understood that economic events have enormous public importance, and need to be reported as issues of basic public concern.

Hobart Rowen started as a copy boy at the Journal of Commerce, but soon became a reporter assigned to commodities. With the outbreak of World War II he was sent to Washington to cover defense expansion and how business responded to war mobilization. He served two years with the War Production Board, and in 1944 went to Newsweek magazine. Ben Bradlee, the fabled editor of the Washington Post, was also at Newsweek, and eventually, as editor of the newspaper, brought Rowen in to become financial editor.

At the Post, Rowan supervised the paper's Sunday business section and expanded the daily business coverage, bringing that page into the real world of reporting and making its impact important to the community and to the nation's understanding of economics, economic policy and business regulation. At Newsweek, Rowen had done a widely admired column on business trends and economic issues, and he continued that work at the Post. Rowen understood the basic economic changes that were taking place, and how those would play out. He understood—and was the first to report—the forces that led to the closing of the gold window, which was the end of the Bretton Woods monetary arrangement, and that the dollar would be devalued. He understood—and was the first to report—the bungled economic policies that led to wage and price controls. And he understood the futility of palliatives like those controls, that basic economic issues must be addressed with realistic policies. This was not happening, and so he lamented how unrealistic policies were leading the nation toward “slow but steady self-strangulation.”

And how right he was. Mr. Rowen foresaw the events that so discomfit us today: the slow fall in real income, the slow poisoning of the dollar resulting from a seemingly intractable trade deficit, the folly and virtual insanity of the Reagan era fiscal policy, and much else. Hobart Rowen was, in the words of Ben Bradlee, “the first economics reporter of his generation who could go to a press conference about economics and know more than the guy who gave it.” Hobart Rowen, largely the inventor of his craft, certainly did know his beat; he was a sure analyst, a fine craftsman and a first-rate reporter. His achievements earned a long list of awards, probably more than any other reporter in his field.

I am an admirer of Hobart Rowen's work, and an admirer of him as a decent, honorable, thoughtful human being. He made immense contributions to the country, through the diligent and thoughtful exercise of a craft that truly was his own. I applaud his life and salute his achievements. His voice will be sorely missed.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 14, 1995]

HOBART ROWEN

“Good writing on economic subjects need not be dull,” Hobart Rowen once wrote shortly after he joined the staff of this newspaper, and he spent the next three decades daily illustrating the truth of that declaration. He represented a major development in the history of The Post, and of American

journalism generally, for he was among the first reporters capable of explaining modern economics to lay readers and illuminating for them the intellectual concepts that were driving public policy.

In a time when daily financial reporting tended heavily toward the ups and downs of the stock market, Mr. Rowen wrote about the world and the international forces that were affecting jobs and incomes here. That was doubly unusual because, in the 1960s, international economics was widely regarded in this country even among professional economists as a marginal subject. The United States dominated the world economy and, the conventional wisdom held, the rest was a minor specialty. That was true enough for the first 20 years or so after World War II, but then that domination began to erode and, as the country discovered in the inflationary 1970s, policy suddenly became much more complex.

As a reporter, Mr. Rowen scored many coups. In the spring of 1967, for example, he earned the memorable hostility of the Johnson administration by quoting the warnings of a “high government official”—later identified as the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—that the costs of the Vietnam War were going to rise far higher than the president's current estimates. As Mr. Rowen knew, and as later events showed, those warnings were more than adequately justified.

But his real contribution lay less in even the best of the good stories and columns, taken one by one, than in the way he redefined the job of reporting the news of economics and finance. He stood at the junction of economic theory and Washington politics, and with sophistication an energy devoted himself to the job of explaining to readers what was going on. He found that job absorbing, and he kept working at it until his death yesterday at the age of 76.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO PARTICIPATE IN FOLK DANCING FOR SELF-EXPRESSION AND ENTERTAINMENT, AND IN PARTICULAR, THOSE OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY SQUARE DANCE CLUB OF FARMINGTON, CT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Central Valley Square Dance Club of Farmington, CT, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary celebration. The club's appreciation of square dancing, both historically and practically, are worthy of distinction.

The Central Valley Squares sponsor dances twice a month from September until June and encourage all dancers, young and old, to participate in a truly noteworthy cultural experience. This wholesome activity transcends age, race, and cultural lines and is deeply rooted in the American experience.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Central Valley Squares on this accomplishment and join the people of Connecticut in looking forward to their continued success. I am pleased to provide a recent article from the Bristol, CT, Press that describes the Squares activities in greater detail.

[From the Bristol (CT) Press, Apr. 25, 1995]

DANCERS TO CELEBRATE 25 YEARS

Central Valley Squares is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Twenty-five years ago three struggling clubs: Bristol Rhythm Squares, Southington Valley Stompers and Farmington Valley Squares, joined to form the present Central Valley Squares.

The club boasts 110 members with 13 of them as charter members. Club festivities and a special anniversary dance are planned for May 6 at New Horizons Village, Farmington. Internationally known caller, Jim Lee from Ontario, Canada, will call for this special event.

The officers and board members consist of Dan and Shirley Lodovico of Bristol as president; Dick and Lucy Tedesco of Bristol as vice president; Fran and Goldie St. Pierre of Farmington, program coordinators; Al and Beverly Dakers of Farmington, secretary; Ken and Andrea DeMello of Southington, news and corresponding secretary; and Bob and Libby Sujecki of Bristol, treasurer.

Bill and Jessie Saxton of Farmington, ways and means; Tony and Florence D'Angelo of New Britain special events; Hank and John Fitzgerald of Bristol, refreshments; Marcel and Noella Roberge of New Britain, class coordinators; and Joanne and Earl LaVallee of Bristol, travel.

Alan and Anne Bartleet of Bristol, publicity; Arleen Wilson of Bristol, historian; Norman and Pat Landry of Plainville, CASDAC; and John and Mary Napier of New Britain, advertisements.

The plus level dance club dances every first and third Saturday of the month at New Horizons Village, Farmington. New dancers classes begin every September with graduation in May.

Dances are \$3.50 per person and are smoke-free and alcohol free. Callers and cuers are nationally and internationally known.

A CENTURY OF CARING, MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH—CASCADES BAPTIST CHURCH 1895–1995

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, Cascades Baptist Church will be celebrating its centennial with special services and an open house during the afternoon. The church, originally called Memorial Baptist, was founded in 1895 as a mission work of First Baptist Church in Jackson. The church changed its name in 1959 when it moved to its present location at Bowen and High Streets. Now, one hundred years after its founding, Cascades Baptist is taking a look back over one hundred years of service within the community.

The roots of the church really go back as far as 1882, when a Sunday School was begun in the Griswold Park School by a member of the First Baptist Church. In May of 1882, it was formally made a mission of First Baptist Church under then Pastor L. Kirtley. It was called the Summitville Mission first, then the Butterfield Mission in memory of Rev. Isaac Butterfield of First Baptist. In 1892, a weekly prayer meeting and Sunday afternoon preaching service began, and in 1895, the cornerstone was laid for the new building on a lot next to the school, right on the northwest corner of Griswold and Third Street. This ceremony was the second of the day for the First

Baptist Members, as that same afternoon, they also laid the cornerstone for another mission work, the East Main Street Baptist Church, now the Loomis Park Baptist Church.

The new church faced an early disaster when their building burned in May of 1897. They made the decision to rebuild, and also to become an independent church the same year. In August of that year, they organized with a membership of 34, and laid the foundation for their new building in October. When finished at the end of that year, the new church had taken the name Memorial Baptist.

The church prospered in the years leading up to World War I. During the war, when the school required more property, the church sold its property to the school and moved their church and parsonage both across the road to their present location, at the southeast corner of Griswold and Third. The building was greatly expanded in 1934 with an addition to the east that increased the seating capacity to 249 in the upstairs auditorium. In 1930, the church had begun regular broadcasts on WIBM (then 1370 kHz) that continued periodically up through 1959.

As the church continued to grow, the facilities became much too small in the 1950's. The church decided to build a new facility to accommodate the needs. Accordingly, in 1954, lots were purchased at the corner of High and Bowen, ground was broken in 1955, and a new building completed in 1959. When the church moved in October 1959, the name was changed to Cascaded Baptist Church. The building was built for a cost of \$165,000, though valued at \$250,000. Volunteer work had greatly helped reduce costs. The mortgage was burned in November 1964.

Later, in 1978 under Paster A.R. Gould, the church underwent a major redecorating on the inside to give it the present warm and attractive interior. Also during Rev. Gould's ministry, the church undertook the ministry of Jackson Baptist Schools, which has grown greatly to a present enrollment of over 375 students. Recently, under present paster, Rev. Berry Jones, the church has added a gym and band facility to their high school. Though valued at nearly a million dollars, the building cost much less due to volunteer labor, and the construction was paid for almost entirely in cash.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute the Cascades Baptist Church as it celebrates a century of caring. This honor is a testament to the past members and those today whose personal interest, strong support, and active participation contributed to this accomplishment. Their future is God's work and I wish them continued success.

HONORING 100 YEARS OF THE
WOODLAWN HEIGHTS TAX-
PAYERS AND COMMUNITY ASSO-
CIATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago, the residents of the North Bronx established a civic organization called the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers and Community Association. Their motto was "To Make This a Better Place in Which to Live." And, for 100 years they have lived this motto.

I have had the privilege to work closely with this association on numerous community and neighborhood projects. They have a history of success in making Woodlawn a better place in which to live. These successes have led to a better Bronx and a better New York City. From securing a neighborhood library to preventing a discriminatory tax assessment, from spearheading beautiful programs to keeping open the local fire station, the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers and Community Association has a record of accomplishment hard to beat.

The people of Woodlawn, of the Bronx, and of New York City have something of which to be very proud.

To the officers past and present and to the members of the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers and Community Association—Thank you for your efforts, your hard work, and your dedication.

COMMENDING LORD BRAINE OF
WHEATLEY FOR CHAMPIONING
THE CASE OF RAOUL
WALLENBERG IN THE BRITISH
HOUSE OF LORDS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as we recall the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory over fascism in the Second World War, we cannot forget the individual heroes of the holocaust. The Congress of the United States, always at the forefront of the battle for liberty and human rights, bestowed honorary American citizenship upon Raoul Wallenberg in recognition of his triumphant battle to save as many as 100,000 innocent lives from certain death at the hands of the Nazis.

There are many others around the world who have also dedicated their lives to pursuing the truth behind Wallenberg's disappearance into the gulag and to teaching the world about his heroic deeds. On this day, I wish to commend The Right Honorable Lord Braine of Wheatley for opening debate in the House of Lords about the lost hero of the Holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg. Throughout his 45 years in Parliament, Lord Braine has championed the case of human rights. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Lord Braine's lifelong efforts, and I offer an excerpt from his opening speech to the parliament on the 50th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance.

TEXT OF PROCEEDINGS FROM THE HOUSE OF
LORDS, JANUARY 17, 1995

Lord Braine of Wheatley. My Lords, the most terrible, heartbreaking story of man's gross inhumanity to man occurred during the lifetime of many of us. It was the murder of the majority of Europe's Jews by the Nazis. These innocent people, young and old, were slaughtered—not because they posed the remotest threat to the power of the Nazis, but simply because of their religion. It was genocide on a massive scale.

The victims were worked to death, tortured, shot and gassed to death and their bodies burnt in huge incinerators. All of that took place in organised mass killings month after month during the Second World War. If there is a more monstrous story of sustained evil in human history, I have not heard of it.

In that ocean of cruelty and hate in wartime Hungary, one great heroic figure stands

out—a brave young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg. Indeed, he became one of the greatest heroes of all time. In the closing months of the Second World War, he responded to the appeals of the world Jewish community and left neutral Sweden to do what he could to save what remained of Hungarian Jewry.

So it was that in July 1994, Wallenberg went to what Simon Wiesenthal has referred to as "the slaughterhouse that was Budapest." By that time some five million European Jews had already been cruelly murdered. The Nazis, aware that they were now losing the war, were obsessed with wiping out those who remained and were within their reach. Four months earlier, they had invaded Hungary with the declared purpose of exterminating that last remaining Jewish community in Europe. Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann was given the task of liquidating the Hungarian Jewish community. It is ironic that the Hungarian Jews, who had survived the longest in Nazi-occupied Europe, were now the quickest to be destroyed. In a two month period, from 15th May to 8th July 1944, 430,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz in sealed cattle trucks.

Raoul Wallenberg became the head of a special department of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, charged with the task of helping the Jews wherever possible. He began by designing a Swedish protective passport to help them to resist both the Germans and Hungarians. Wallenberg had previously learned that both the German and Hungarian bureaucracies had a weakness for symbolism. So he had his passports attractively printed in blue and yellow (Sweden's national colours), displaying Sweden's coat of arms and the appropriate authorisations. I have such a passport, although I have not brought it with me today. It is a work of art. Wallenberg's passports had no validity whatsoever under international law, but they served their purpose, commanding the respect of those they were designed to influence. At first, he had permission to issue only 1,500 passports. But he managed to persuade the Hungarian authorities to let him issue 1,000 more and, by one means or another, managed to get the quota raised again.

Altogether Wallenberg was to save the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jewish men, women and children. At the risk of his own life, he distributed Swedish passports by the thousands, even following the death marches to the Austrian border, physically pulling people off the trains bound for Nazi concentration camps, confronting at every turn the Nazis and the death squads. He also successfully protected refugees in scores of houses that he bought or rented in Budapest, marking them with the neutral flag of Sweden.

As the Soviet armies encircled Budapest in late 1944, Wallenberg fearlessly continued his work. On 13th January 1945, a Russian soldier saw a man standing alone outside a building with a large Swedish flag flying above its main entrance. It was Wallenberg. Speaking in fluent Russian, Wallenberg told an astonished Soviet sergeant that he was the Swedish charge d'affaires for those parts of Hungary liberated by the Red Army. He was invited to visit the Soviet military headquarters at Debrecen, east of Budapest.

On his way out of the capital on 17th January with a Soviet escort, Wallenberg and his chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, stopped at various "Swedish Houses," where he bade farewell to his friends. He cheerfully told one colleague, Dr. Erno Peto, that he was not sure whether he would be the guest of the Soviets or their prisoner, but he thought he

would be back within a week. Alas, he never returned.

According to reliable witnesses, Wallenberg and his driver were arrested and taken to Moscow, where they were thrown into prison. At first, the Soviet authorities maintained that Wallenberg had been taken into custody by the Red Army and that he was under their protection. However, nothing more was heard of him until 1947, when Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, in answer to repeated Swedish inquiries, stated that he was not in the Soviet Union and his whereabouts were unknown to them.

That was a blatant lie. Soviet prisoners of war, chiefly German, who were released in the early 1950s confirmed that Wallenberg had indeed been captured and imprisoned in Moscow, first in the dreaded Lubyanka and then in Lefortovskaya prison. The Swedish Government intensified their inquiries, only to be told by the Soviet authorities that they had nothing to add to what they had said on the subject back in 1947.

Again, during a visit to Moscow in 1956, the Swedish Prime Minister raised the matter with the Soviet leadership. He produced irrefutable evidence that Wallenberg had been imprisoned by the Soviets. The Soviet answer to this was not given until the following year—in the form of a note from the Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow. In that note—to which the Soviet Government have unfailingly referred every time there have been inquiries from the West—it was stated that, as a result of a thorough investigation by the Soviet authorities, it had been discovered that a prisoner named “Walenberg”—with one ‘l’, which is the Lithuanian spelling of the name—had in fact died from a heart attack in 1947 in Lubyanka. It was also asserted that all the documents pertaining to his case had disappeared and that there was only a handwritten report about his death made by the head of the prison hospital service, one A.L. Smoltsov, who had since died. It seems that Smoltsov had informed the Minister for State Security, Abakumov, who himself was later to be executed in the purges of the Security Police, that Wallenberg was dead. Abakumov, of course, was a convenient person to blame for having misled the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the first place. There was lie after lie, deception after deception.

I must tell noble Lords that the Swedish Government have never accepted—and as far as I am aware, no Western government has accepted—the Soviet line that Wallenberg died in 1947. Why should I say that? The answer is that there is abundant evidence that he was alive after that date.

Further evidence did come to light in later years indicating that Wallenberg was alive but imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Indeed the great Russian historian Solzhenitsyn has testified that he met a Swede fitting Wallenberg's description during his own imprisonment.

Is it possible then that Raoul Wallenberg could still be alive? Well, it is not impossible. If he were alive today, he would be just two years older than myself. Spartan conditions have on occasions—many a doctor can testify to this—proved beneficial to a long life. Incredible though it may sound, during his research for the BBC's brilliant “Man Alive” documentary on Wallenberg, John Bierman met a Russian Jew, Leonid Berger, who was allowed to emigrate in 1978 after spending no fewer than 35 years in Soviet jails.

It is my duty to draw your Lordships' attention to rumours being circulated that the family of Raoul Wallenberg now accepts that he is no longer alive. There is no truth in this. Indeed, contact has been made with

United States Congressman Tom Lantos, who was himself rescued from death by Wallenberg and is the only survivor of the Holocaust to be elected to the United States Congress. The Congressman's office contacted Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's half-sister, and she has categorically denied that any member of the Wallenberg family concedes that he is dead. I am happy to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to Congressman Lantos, who has kept Wallenberg's name alive both inside and outside the United States Congress and was also responsible for him being granted honorary American citizenship.

It is now generally accepted that during his stay in Hungary, Wallenberg saved 100,000 lives. We should never, never, never forget this. May I humbly suggest that we should honour this brave man by following the example already provided by our American friends and allies by making him an honorary British citizen? In an almost poetic sense, honorary citizenship is uniquely appropriate to Wallenberg quite simply because he used the privilege of Swedish citizenship to save thousands of innocent lives. Indeed, conferring citizenship—the instrument Wallenberg exercised with so much courage, generosity and imagination—accounts not only for the fact that thousands who were granted Swedish citizenship by him are still alive today and have children and grandchildren, but also for the fact that, following his example, other countries which were neutrals in the war—Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and the Vatican—granted citizenship as a means of saving Jewish lives.

Why then even after all these years should we in Britain honour Wallenberg's name in this way? The answer is that, with no thought for his own safety, in what has been called “the slaughterhouse that was Budapest”, he accomplished the impossible. Sometimes alone, sometimes with others, he thwarted the designs of the most murderous regime the civilised world has ever seen. He bribed the unspeakable Nazis; he charmed them on occasions; he lied to them; he certainly threatened and bullied them; and used every other means he could devise to save the lives of the Budapest Jews. He was a Swedish diplomat. He had some authority. He even entered the deportation trains himself to pull of innocent human beings who would otherwise have gone to a cruel death. He worked incessantly, at great personal risk with utter disregard for his own safety, and through the sheer force of his example inspired hundreds of others to assist him.

At the end, when the Red Army entered Budapest, and what little remained of Nazi rule collapsed into anarchy, Wallenberg worked on tirelessly. He told a Swedish diplomat who urged him to seek cover in the Swedish Legation:

“For me there is no choice . . . I'd never be able to go back to Stockholm without knowing inside myself that I'd done all a man could do to save as many Jews as possible.”

So it is that we remember Wallenberg because he has become more than a hero of our times. He symbolises the central conflict of our age, the determination to remain human, caring and free in the face of unspeakable tyranny. What Wallenberg represented in Budapest was nothing less than the conscience of the civilised world. By abducting and imprisoning him, the Soviet authorities did more than violate the long-standing rules of diplomacy accepted by civilised nations and their governments, they demonstrated contempt for everything his dedication and bravery in Budapest had achieved.

Yet even the Soviet Union of those days did not succeed in suppressing his achieve-

ments. Just as the Nazis could not keep him from his mission, so the Soviets failed to obliterate his legacy.

All mankind owes a great debt to this man, not only for the 100,000 lives he saved, but also for the example he gave us as to how one man with courage to care, even in history's darkest hour, can become a beacon of light and can make a difference.

There are two very good reasons for remembering this courageous man. First, because as the author of Milan Kundera observes, “The struggle of man against power is the struggle of memory against forgetting.” Secondly, to paraphrase Abraham Lincoln, the world may little note nor long remember what we say here, but surely it will always remember what Raoul Wallenberg did to salvage the dignity of the human spirit from what was a hell on earth. It is a great honour to pay tribute to him this afternoon.

THE PASSAIC SEMI-PRO LEAGUE

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing so truly American as the game of baseball. It, like Spring itself, returns each year to capture the imagination of millions as our true national pastime.

We in the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey have indeed been fortunate to have enjoyed a rich baseball tradition for decades, one that has been carried forth by a high level of competition that has come to characterize the Passaic County Semi-Pro League. On Friday, May 5, 1995, that tradition will again be celebrated with the tenth annual salute to Passaic semi-pro baseball at the Athenia Veterans Hall in Clifton, N.J. Hosted by the dinner committee of Ted Lublanecki, Jr., Ben Lublanecki, Jean Lublanecki, and Mike Ivanish, I am sure this celebration will be, as usual, a great success fitting of the honorees' accomplishments.

This year's event is made truly special by the highlighting of the careers of men who brought honor to themselves, their teams, and the Passaic Semi-Pro League. The honored group includes Raymond Tkacz, Donald J. Patlen, Gasper Pellegrino, and Jack Kelsall. For the benefit of you and our colleagues, I would like to note some of the accomplishment of these outstanding gentlemen:

Ray Tkacz is the youngest of the honorees this year. He started his baseball career with Wallington High School. After graduation, he moved onto local semi-pro teams such as the Wallington Hillside, the Wallington Demchaks, and the Garfield Benignos. Not only was Ray a good team player, but he was a great coach, and he volunteered his time helping many teams achieve greatness. Ray coached in both the Wallington Little League and Babe Ruth League, American Legion Post 347, and Clifton Junior and Senior High School. His persistence and dedication led Passaic County High School and Bergen County American Legion Championships. On and off the field, Ray has always demonstrated the qualities of a winner. Already an inductee of the Bergen County Baseball Hall of Fame, Ray currently resides in Wallington where he continues his active interest in the sport.

Donald J. Patlen was a fine all-around player whose career lasted from 1948–1960. He earned two varsity letters for Passaic High School, and graduated from Farleigh Dickinson University in 1955 with a degree in Business Administration and six varsity letters: four in baseball and two in basketball. His career average at FDU was .350, and he was a Second Team All-East selection.

Donald started playing semi-pro baseball in Passaic, playing for the Drazins, the Bisons, the Demuro Comets, and the Uncle Sams, before joining one of the best teams in the North Jersey League, the Haledon Granetell Giants. With Donald's help, the Granetell Giants were able to win both the North Jersey and the Essex County League titles in the same year, and then went on to win the Tournament of Champions.

After graduation in 1955, Donald signed with another Giants club, this one of the National League. He went to spring training in 1956 and played with the likes of Willie McCovey, Orlando Cepeda, and Juan Marichal. Playing in Danville, VA, and St. Cloud, MN, Donald was batting .300 and playing centerfield regularly when he was called upon to serve his country in the U.S. Army. His time in the service did not stop him from playing ball, however, as Donald joined the Fort Knox, KY, and Italy baseball teams for the 1956 and 1957 seasons.

After returning home from the Army, he went to spring training again in 1958, being assigned to Corpus Christi, TX. Unfortunately, he was injured 3 weeks into the season and retired from professional baseball. Donald played for 2 more years with the semipro Clifton Dodgers, then stopped playing all together. Like Ray Tkacz, Donald is also a member of the Bergen County Hall of Fame.

Gasper Pellegrino played from 1947 to 1956. A Navy veteran, Gasper attended East Rutherford High School. After graduating, he tried to follow in the footsteps of the greats of his era: DiMaggio, Gehrig, and Ruth. Tryouts with the New York Giants and the St. Louis Cardinals proved unsuccessful, but Gasper continued his career with the Carlstadt Pros, the Passaic Kenyons, the Garfield Nationals, the Uncle Sams, and the Passaic Demuro Comets, helping the Demuro Comets to become one of the best teams of the day. Gasper is a retired letter carrier and lives in West Paterson, NJ.

Jack "Rabbit" Kelsall was a three-sport star at Garfield High School. A second baseman for the baseball team, Jack was the captain for his senior year, 1948, and was selected to the All-State, All-Bergen, and All-Passaic Valley Conference first teams. He went on to play at Stevens Institute of Technology, earning four varsity letters and again becoming captain during his senior year of 1952. Upon graduation Jack was offered a professional contract by the Detroit Tigers, but opted instead for a career in engineering.

Jack's semipro baseball career began in 1946 with the Garfield Jewells A.C. From 1946 to 1955, Jack played for the Garfield Benignos, the Paterson Chevy Red Sox, Passaic Maple Leafs, Bergen Bengals, and the Garfield Bucs, often played 6 or 7 days a week for many years. While his love of playing ball kept him active as a shortstop in a softball league well into his fifties, Jack is now retired, living in Matawan, NJ, where he coached Little League and Babe Ruth teams for 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, each of these individuals, through their countless and diverse contributions to the game of baseball have enriched the heritage of our great game not just in Passaic County, but wherever it is played throughout the world. I ask that you and my colleagues join me in honoring these gentlemen during the 10th annual salute to Passaic semipro baseball.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GONZALO
BARRIENTOS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker and Members, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and former colleague from the Texas State Legislature, Senator Gonzalo Barrientos of Travis County. He will be honored this week at the Texas State Capitol as Texas Governor for a Day. This is a ceremonial honor bestowed on a Texas Senator every 2 years in recognition for his or her service to the State.

Senator Barrientos represents senatorial District 14, encompassing parts of Travis and Hays Counties, which includes the capital of Austin. He serves as chairman of the committee of the whole senate on legislative and congressional redistricting and a member of the senate committees on education, finance, nominations and natural resources. He was elected as senate president pro tempore for the current legislative session. He also chairs the Austin transportation study policy and advisory committee.

Senator Barrientos has always enjoyed and rightly deserves a reputation as an activist legislator with an impressive record of accomplishments. He is a 20-year veteran of the State legislature, having served in the Texas House of Representatives from 1975 to 1985 before his current tenure in the Texas Senate.

Notable among his accomplishments are legislative initiatives relating to elder abuse and high school dropouts. He has championed various issues during his career, including civil and constitutional rights, consumers and tenants' rights, environmental protection, benefits for State employees, efficiency in State government, education reform, health care, affordable housing, and historic preservation.

Prior to his first election, Gonzalo worked as an organizer for the National Urban League; as a program officer for VISTA/Peace Corps; and as a trainer for the Leadership Institute for Community Development in Washington, DC. His background with community organizations has contributed to his sensitivity toward the disenfranchised and powerless, and reflects his working class upbringing in central Texas.

He greatly values his Mexican-American heritage, and uses his position in the Texas Senate to be an advocate for women, the disabled, and all people of color. His work has benefited Hispanics across the country.

Senator Barrientos is the recipient of many awards, including the Texas Public Employees Association Outstanding Legislator of the Year; the Texas Outstanding Public Servants Award; the Texas Association of Community Development Award of Outstanding Contributor to Community Development, and the Texas

Rehabilitation Association's Legislative Excellence Award.

He is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin. The university continues to be a major force of his work because it is one of his largest constituent organizations. He is proud of his associations with its faculty, students, and the many young people enrolled in public and private schools in the Austin/San Marcos area.

Gonzalo is married to Emma Serrato of Galveston, and they are the parents of five children. He is a devoted husband and father, and is a role model for people across the State.

I am proud to be among Senator Gonzalo Barrientos' many friends. I invite my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in honoring this true Texas hero.

NATIONAL PROPANE SAFETY
WEEK

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that for over 70 years, the propane gas industry has been making significant contributions to American life with remarkable degrees of dependability, efficiency, and above all safety.

To highlight the industry's sincere concern with safety, the National Propane Gas Association sponsors National Propane Safety Week, which is being held this year from May 1–5. The Safety Awareness Week will include safety demonstrations and anti-tampering messages as well as helpful tips on using gas grills, handling cylinders for recreational vehicles, what to do if a homeowner smells gas, and how to handle a pilot light that won't light.

All across the country, manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors regularly help in educating the over 60 million consumers of propane on the sage use of this gas. Consumers use this common fuel to heat their homes, and barns, dry their crops, and fuel their vehicles and machinery. National Propane Safety Week will play an important role in reinforcing the safety education of those who already have access to this pertinent information, as well as in making it available to those who do not.

A home safety audit, called Gas Check, is another initiative strongly recommended by the National Propane Gas Association throughout Safety Week. Celebrating its 10th anniversary this year, Gas Check® stresses consumer education, and after a thorough examination of operation of propane appliances. This kind of attention to the safety needs of consumers should not go unrecognized or unappreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress my support for all of the propane dealers in my district who put safety first, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I would also like to personally commend the National Propane Gas Association and its constituent dealers for their efforts to promote public awareness about propane safety issues through their sponsorship of and participation in National Propane Safety Week.

Dr. E. ALMA FLAGG—ROLE MODEL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to inform my colleagues of a special event that was held this past weekend. It was the recognition of a woman who has touched the lives of generations of residents of the greater Newark, NJ community. This genteel woman is Dr. E. Alma Flagg.

Dr. E. Alma Williams Flagg was born in City Point, VA, to the late Hannibal Greene Williams and Caroline Moody Williams. She and her family, which included a sister and three brothers, later settled in Newark, NJ. The traditional family has always been a source of support and it was no different in Dr. Flagg's family. Her widowed mother provided the love, support, encouragement and inspiration that enabled Dr. Flagg to excel.

Dr. Flagg is a graduate of Newark's East Side High School where she became a member of the National Honor Society, served as class poet and was voted most likely to succeed. She continued her education at Newark State College. She earned her master's degree at Montclair State College and the doctor's degree from Columbia University.

Her full-time teaching career began in Washington, DC but she returned to Newark, NJ in 1943 and taught and served as a school administrator in all wards of the city. Throughout her career she has been a trail blazer. In 1964 she was appointed principal of the integrated Hawkins Street School. She became the first African-American woman to hold that distinction. Her appointment as assistant superintendent in charge of curriculum services in 1967 was also a milestone. In 1985 a new elementary school was dedicated and named for her.

Dr. E. Alma Flagg's life is filled with acts that prove she has made a difference. Although retired, she continues to give of herself. Her days are filled with church, community, and various committee work. Her love for life and its participants is evident in her poetry. She and her late husband, Dr. J. Thomas Flagg, have raised two outstanding children—Dr. Thomas L. Flagg, a professor of psychology at Eastern Michigan University, and Luisa Flagg Foley, a Spanish teacher at Cherry Hill High School.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues would have joined me as I gave my best wishes to an outstanding human being and consummate role model, Dr. E. Alma Flagg.

REGARDING MISCELLANEOUS
TRADE LEGISLATION

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to benefit a small business located in Burlington, North Carolina, which is part of my congressional district. The company is called D&S International, and it actively engages in overseas trade. My bill is

virtually identical to other legislation I have sponsored during the previous two terms at the behest of D&S. In fact, last year's bill, H.R. 1318, was included in the House version of the GATT-implementing language.

By way of background, D&S imported four German-made warp knitting machines in the fall of 1988. "Warp knitting machines" are classified under HTS 8447.20.40 and are not dutiable. D&S subsequently sold the machines to a Venezuelan company, which reserved the right to return them to D&S if certain conditions were not met. This, in fact, did occur, and the buyer shipped the machines back to D&S. The Customs "Entry Summary" lists an entry date for this transaction of July 12, 1989, at the port of Charleston.

Here is where the problem arose. The entry documentation classified the machinery as a reentry of goods of U.S. origin. This misclassification was then changed to a second misclassification in which the goods were listed as "knitting machines" under HTS 8447.90.90—dutiable at 4.4 percent.

Upon discovery of the additional duties, D&S contacted its freight forwarder and the U.S. Customs Service. This was done at the customs level by letter and office memorandum. Instead of correcting the classification at this point, however, Customs engaged D&S and the freight forwarder in a series of discussions and exchanges of information.

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1514, such duty protests must be filed within 90 days of liquidation (i.e., the time at which Customs classifies an imported good and gives notice to the importer). While D&S conveyed the necessary information in a timely manner to Customs, the company did not do so by using the technical agency method of documentation, called "Form 19." Since D&S did not use Form 19 within this 90-day period, Customs did not and will not recognize the company protest. The inequity of the situation is therefore manifest: the other correspondence, while accomplishing the same goal as Form 19, is considered worthless for the purposes of protesting a misclassification.

The bottom line is that D&S owes approximately \$28,000 in duty with interest accruing daily, effectively inhibiting the ability of the company to do business. Litigation is not a viable alternative, as it will only add to these costs. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which simply instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to treat the reentry of the four machines from Venezuela as a duty-free occurrence; and to refund any duties and interest which D&S has paid as a result of the misclassification.

In closing, I should note that the Department of Treasury informed the Ways and Means Committee last year of its support for H.R. 1318. I am also inserting in the RECORD a copy of a March 15, 1994, correspondence from the General Counsel's office at Treasury which states that failure " * * * to grant relief would cause the importer—D&S—an injustice." I thank the Speaker.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 15, 1994.

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter expresses the views of the Department of the Treasury on H.R. 1318. "To provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of a certain entry of warp knitting machines as free of certain duties."

The bill would authorize the refund of duties mistakenly imposed.

Although the Department generally opposes the enactment of private relief bills where the importer failed to make a timely claim for refund under applicable Customs regulations, the Department does not object to the enactment of H.R. 1318 because not to grant relief would cause the importer an injustice.

D&S International of North Carolina (D&S) imported four warp knitting machines from Germany duty free and sold them to a Venezuelan company. The Venezuelan company then returned the machines to D&S. Upon reentry, Customs mistakenly classified the machines as a reentry of U.S. goods and applied a rate of duty of 4.4 percent. Although D&S timely protested the duty, Customs ruled that the protest was not properly made. As a result, D&S now owes approximately \$25,000 in duties on goods which should have been re-entered duty free.

The Senate companion legislation to this bill is S. 1009. A similar letter has been transmitted to the Senate Committee on Finance.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the transmittal of this report to your Committee.

Sincerely,

JEAN E. HANSON.

TRIBUTE TO LION ERIC C.
JACOBSON

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eric C. Jacobson of Colchester, Connecticut. Mr. Jacobson is a Lion and currently serving them in the position of District Governor of District 23C. This district represents the eastern third of Connecticut. He will step down on June 30 after a year of dedication and hard work.

Mr. Jacobson has been a Lion for 17 years and embodies their motto, "We Serve." He has been President of the Colchester Lions Club where he was honored with the Melvin Jones fellowship, the highest honor of Lions Club International. He went on to serve the Lions as cabinet secretary-treasurer, zone chairman, district chairman, and most recently as lieutenant governor. As district chairman he oversaw Campaign Sight First, a world-wide effort to prevent the curable causes of blindness. As a result of this dedication, the Lions of eastern Connecticut raised more money for this noble cause than for any other project in the district's history.

In his current position as District Governor, Mr. Jacobson spends countless hours working with Lions all over the district. He is called upon to speak to each individual group and is very involved in their activities and projects. With fifty-seven different clubs in the district he will often dedicate five or six days a week to his fellow Lions and serves as liaison with other Lion Club districts in Connecticut. Mr. Jacobson oversees many district wide projects such as the Low Vision Center in Norwich, which provides equipment to the visually impaired to help them see.

Mr. Jacobson serves Connecticut as an inspiration to many people across eastern Connecticut through his hard work and dedication. Not only does he find time to work with his fellow Lions but also to serve the community in other ways. For instance in Colchester, he served on the Youth Services Board of Directors.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Eric Jacobson, and to wish him and his family the best in the future.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues today to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. In 1915, Armenian religious, political and intellectual leaders were arrested and executed. The campaign of genocide began with this act and resulted in the deaths of over 1.5 million Armenians by 1923.

April 24 is the symbolic day of remembrance for the Armenian community to join together and remember the horrible events of their ancestors. Residents of Armenian heritage in my congressional district believe remembering the past will prevent the world from forgetting.

The Armenian people have maintained their cultural and historical identity with perseverance and pride despite the oppression they endured. That is why I have joined a number of my colleagues in Congress in cosponsoring H. Con. Res. 47 to call on the Republic of Turkey to acknowledge and commemorate the genocide.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the tragedy of the Armenian genocide and in renewing our commitment to human rights. The Congress must stand firm in its resolve to oppose violence and repression against humanity.

TRIBUTE TO COL. CHARLES L. FOX

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Col. Charles L. Fox, Deputy Director, Office of Air Force Legislative Liaison, upon his retirement from the U.S. Air Force and commend him on his distinguished service to the National Security Committee and the U.S. House of Representatives. For the past 3 years, the House has enjoyed the outstanding leadership and commitment to service demonstrated by Colonel Fox. During this period, the Air Force has done an excellent job of providing complete and accurate information for use in Congressional oversight of Air Force programs and has ensured that prompt attention has been given to the many inquiries that Members of the House have made for their constituents.

On behalf of my colleagues, who have had the privilege of working with Colonel Fox, I would like to express our gratitude for his 28 years of honorable service to our country, as he retires from the Air Force.

50TH ANNIVERSARY NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 50th anniversary of the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs, which formally occurred April 11 and will be celebrated May 9 in Albany. Like divisions of veteran's affairs all over the country, the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs provides essential services and support to New York's 1.6 million veterans. In New York's First Congressional District in eastern Long Island, we are especially thankful for these 50 great years of work, as we have the largest concentration of veterans in the Nation.

And to those who have worked in the division of veterans' affairs all of these years, the respect is mutual. For New York's veterans, like all of America's veterans, are the ones who have kept us all safe and secure so that we could enjoy the fruits of our great democracy. They fought our enemies in two world wars, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf and numerous other military conflicts. They are the ones who have been out there every day during peacetime, patrolling the seas and skies, manning potential front lines and preparing to fight again if the need should arise. We owe our vets everything, Mr. Speaker.

And the New York Division of Veterans' Affairs has been in the forefront of efforts to provide these men and women the benefits they need and deserve. I commend and thank them for all of their service.

I would also like to bring to the House's attention the New York division's new director, an old and dear friend of mine, Mr. John L. Behan, who will be sworn in at the anniversary celebration next Tuesday.

John is a Marine Corps veteran who served with distinction in Vietnam. In 1966, my good friend was severely wounded after engaging the enemy while on patrol near Da Nang. For his bravery, he was decorated seven times and received New York State's highest military honor, the Conspicuous Service Cross. John suffered the loss of both legs in the incident and was honorably discharged in 1967.

John's spirit never died, though, and he learned to walk and much, much more with the use of artificial limbs. Always an athlete, John achieved a position on the U.S. Wheelchair Olympic Team a few years later. In 1976 he captained the amputee team and won several medals, including three golds, at the first International Games for the Disabled.

Having conquered the sporting world, in 1978 John entered State politics and was elected to the New York State Assembly, where he served until he was appointed by Governor Pataki as director of the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs in February.

I would like to thank the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs and their new director, John Behan, for their service to our Nation's heroes, of which John is one. They provide an irreplaceable service to our community and we are indebted to them.