

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL GUIDES OUTSTANDING STUDENT TO HONORS IN MATH, UNIVERSITY STUDIES WHILE STILL IN JUNIOR HIGH

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, I personally commended an exceptional 13-year-old boy who has brought honor to himself, his family, and the D.C. public schools through his outstanding academic accomplishments. Gilbert Wang was the third highest scorer in the District in the recent MathCounts competition, and has also triumphed in the citywide Geography Bee, as well as excelling in all his other subjects.

Gilbert Wang is an eighth grader at Thomas Jefferson Junior High School. He completed his first algebra class in the fifth grade (making a special trip to Jefferson for the course) with a perfect score of 100 percent. In the sixth grade, he traveled to Jefferson to study geometry, which he also completed with a 100 percent score. Continuing his advanced coursework in mathematics, Gilbert took trigonometry with ninth-graders while he was in the seventh grade. He recently completed a pre-calculus course at George Washington University with a grade of "A". Next year Gilbert will attend School Without Walls, an innovative public high school where students pursue advanced placement curricula, and attend many special courses off-campus and universities. Gilbert will probably graduate from high school in the tenth grade.

The D.C. public schools recognized Gilbert's talents early on, and offered him the opportunity to excel that he has so wonderfully used. Jefferson principal Vera White has been one of Gilbert's strongest supporters. The D.C. public schools have nurtured Gilbert's talents, while also keeping in mind that although he may be a prodigy, Gilbert is nevertheless a 13-year-old boy with special needs. While Jefferson has assisted Gilbert in obtaining scholarships for his advanced university coursework, the school, and Gilbert's parents, have helped him maintain an environment where he can learn and socialize with his peers as well. This outstanding child has thrived in the D.C. public school system. The schools have provided him with opportunities to make the most of his extraordinary abilities, and with innovative education options have offered him a chance to explore and grow outside of the traditional educational structure, but within the public school system.

Gilbert Wang is truly exceptional, and he has been exceptionally well served by the D.C. public school system. I offered by most heartfelt congratulations and support to Gilbert and his parents, and to Jefferson Junior High School, and its principal and teachers.

HONORING OUR VETERANS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine and a history buff recently conducted extensive research into various military heroes and notables, mainly involving service in the Pacific Theatre during World War II. I would like to share his findings with my colleagues and recognize these individuals for their accomplishments.

DEAR SONNY: You have the advantage of me in that you have had the luxury of world travel in order to honor and see to the memory and remains-recovery of U.S. veterans. I have been nowhere but to the public library. It is one of the few free hobbies that can be indulged by retired typewriter mechanics with young families. It is interesting what you can find in a public library, even one as small as the Kemper-Newton Regional Library here in Union.

You have done a splendid job of bringing to a climax the honoring of U.S. veterans, both dead and alive at this fiftieth anniversary of the climax of the second world war. The purpose of this letter is to plead for you to bring some publicity on some forgotten people, perhaps some of the earliest victims of that war.

The first one to mention has had some degree of recognition, since he was the first victim of the Japanese, dating all the way back to 1923. His name was Col. Earl Hancock "Pete" Ellis, who was sent into the Pacific to see what was happening out there, in the year 1923, and the best evidence has it that he was poisoned by the Japanese. If your high-paid liars up there in Washington will re-write the Enola Gay story, I am sure they won't mind thinking up a nice cover-up story to keep from offending the Japanese about Col. Ellis, but it would be to your credit to have him remembered as likely to be the first victim of the Pacific theater.

Another veteran who paid a very high price for doing his best job was a Navy carrier pilot named Winfield Scott Cunningham. I am sure that everyone in Washington has Commander Cunningham neatly swept under the rug, but his service is a matter of record. He was in command of Wake Island at the time of the Japanese capture of it. He was placed in a Japanese prison in Shanghai, China, the same one in which the Jimmy Doolittle Tokyo raid survivors were detained in. He had to be telling a true story, because the B-25 crewmen exchanged messages with him before they were released. Both Cunningham's book, and the Tokyo Raid story, back each other up. When Commander Cunningham was released from prison and repatriated, he discovered to his surprise, that the Marine Corps legend, as portrayed by William Bendix and others in the movie "Wake Island," and gently nudged on its way by Capt. Devereaux and other Marine officers had in effect, become "fact" and he was never able to get his story heard or believed during his lifetime. By the time he was seriously trying to do that, Gen. Devereaux was in command of the Marines, and Cunningham was completely left out of the

Wake Island story. Even after his death, his wife was not able to get him properly recognized and believed about it. You can easily read up on him by referencing Winfield Scott Cunningham in the Library of Congress, and by taking a walk down to the National Archives and Records Service and looking at his pay stubs for December, 1941. Surely the Marines did not steal his pay records out of the files. Sonny, he would have had to be in command of the island, because of the military law that only an aviator can command where there are air forces, and there was a Marine squadron of Grumman Wildcats on the island. Capt. Devereaux could not possibly have been command of the island, because he was a "ground pounder" officer and was not entitled to do it. In the movie they had the island commander conveniently lie down and die, so the Marines could do their thing, but in real life, Commander Cunningham spent the war in a Japanese prison. It would be to your credit to have this veteran properly remembered, and an apology extended to his descendants, for the post-war denials of his story. A posthumous medal might even be in order.

The next veteran I would have you to honor at this perfect time in history is perhaps the one who contributed the most personal valor of the war, outside of the contribution of being maimed or killed in action. I am referring to Gen. Claire Lee Chennault. He entered the war against Japan as commander of the Chinese Air Force under Madame Chiang Kai-shek's direction, and was credited with 37 victories against the Japanese in the air, even before the U.S. began involvement as the American Volunteer Group in China. Under Chennault's leadership, more was done with greater success, with the least people and equipment, for the longest time, than in any air war in history, and sadly, with the least amount of credit. After fighting an almost single-handed war, for eight years, Chennault was finally convinced that he had more enemies in Washington than in Tokyo, and retired. His story is well-documented in several books, and you can read every word of it. I think it a blight on the record of the U.S. military, that after being first to take command against the Japs, he was not even invited to the final surrender ceremony. Gen. MacArthur verified the size of the oversight, forever, by looking around the battleship Missouri, and saying: "Where's Chennault?"

The last two veterans I would have you recognize and honor, if the government will admit that any honor be due, were perhaps the second and third casualties of the Pacific war, namely Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan, who "disappeared" on their famous "around the world flight." Sonny, I have read every book I can get my hands on, to date, and hoping to find more about the last flight of these two people. In light of the tons of evidence, and entire lifetimes spent by researchers on the subject, there seems to be little doubt that these two people were working in some sort of espionage role for the U.S. government when they disappeared on that mission. The Amelia Earhart story, in my opinion, sets a world record for the most duplicity, the most lies, many of them in the highest places, the most "fishy" identities of people, the most people claiming to do one thing and then doing another, from her husband George Putnam to the President

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

of the United States, that it honestly, as stated by Admiral Nimitz, "staggered the imagination."

Thank you and sincerely,

BOB VAN DEVENDER.

ARTHUR LEVITT'S GRADUATION
SPEECH

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this is the time of year when each of us spends a great deal of time addressing high school graduation classes. We offer our wisdom and experience to these young graduates who are entering a new phase in their lives.

Students graduating from Pojoaque High School in my home county of Santa Fe had the unique opportunity to hear from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Arthur Levitt. Chairman Levitt offered a magnificent commencement address that deserves to be shared with more than just the 101 member graduating class.

I urge my colleagues to review Chairman Levitt's speech and share it with young people all across this great country.

REMARKS BY ARTHUR LEVITT, CHAIRMAN, U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION—POJOAQUE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION, POJOAQUE PUEBLO, NM

I am really proud to be here—almost as proud as the families and friends of the seniors who are graduating today. Congratulations to each of you. You've worked hard to reach this day—enjoy it.

I don't think I ever wanted to speak at a graduation any more than this one. I've seen you through the eyes of my friend, John Rivera Dirks and his four classmates, Antonio Gonzalez, George Gonzalez, Ronald Noybal and Melissa Martinez, who honored me by your invitation. And I like what I see—(101) men and women who have worked hard—played and prayed together—respected their families, their community and their country, and are now going to take the risks of jobs or college in a world of uncertainty, challenge and opportunity.

I guess I'm here partly as a Vecino who has a home about 13 miles south of here. And I'm here partly because John invited me, and because I so admire the values of his family and their devotion to one another and to their community.

But there's one other reason I'm here today, and that is because I identify with this community. I grew up in a neighborhood called Crown Heights, which is in Brooklyn, New York. And my mother, like John's, was a school teacher. And believe it or not, Pojoaque and the Crown Heights I remember have a lot in common. Both are very closely-knit communities, where everyone knows everyone else. Both are home to many members of the same family, so that your butcher or baker or even your high school teacher might also be your uncle or aunt.

And, most important, Crown Heights and Pojoaque are both equally part of America, a nation that offers its citizens more opportunities than any nation in the world—no matter whether you are a man or a woman, whether you are Hispanic, Native America or Jewish, whether you live in New Mexico or New York.

That's not to say things come easy in this country. I've had all kinds of jobs—I worked for a newspaper, served in the Air Force,

raised a family, worked on a ranch and in offices. From time to time, I also encountered prejudice and overcame it.

I never went to graduate school or even took an economic course. I nearly flunked out of grammar school and had lots of doubts about my choice of jobs. I must confess to you that in each of the five jobs I've held, including the present one—without exception I started out by being terrified that I was not up to it.

Many of you have shared such uncertainties. You certainly know that careers and relationships have bumps and curves. But if one quality more than any other predicts success that quality is perseverance. And if there is one characteristic which will make success meaningful rather than just a cheap or hollow attainment, that characteristic is integrity.

I don't have to tell you about the problems of our society that may impede or distract you—crime, injustice, drugs, prejudice, and many more. You've gotten this far by overcoming them. You'll need to stay tough—to fight for what you want and believe in and resist the easy, fast, or thoughtless paths.

You'll also need to be smart and willing to take risks. The best in our society have failed, made mistakes, or had bad breaks but they didn't turn back, blame others, or remain indecisive.

Don't believe the myth that opportunity strikes only once in a lifetime. You will be exposed to opportunities much more than that—maybe once a day if you'll be receptive. What a good education—either formal or by experience—will do is equip you to recognize opportunities.

Most of you know what it means to work hard. And you've received a good education here at Pojoaque. So you already have a solid foundation on which to build your lives.

But more than half of you will take a step further and go to college; if you can do it, that's really the best foundation of all—especially in the 1990s.

You may have friends or relatives who did fine without college—in fact, the Prime Minister of England, John Major, never finished college. But in most cases, those people belong to a generation that came before you; your generation, and those that come after you, will find the most opportunities by going to college. So please do that if you can—either now or later.

But no matter what you do next, don't settle for whatever life give you—instead—reach for the stars. You are undoubtedly better than you think you are. You are probably smarter. Try to make your fate rather than just going with the flow.

Sure it's easy for me to tell you what to do and what it's all about. I know that it's tough to be 17 and, believe it or not, I was once there. If I can leave this wonderful class with anything today, it's to preserve your spirit, nurture the values that brought your families to rejoice with you as you graduate, and don't accept the path of least resistance.

Take chances. Go out on a limb, for your job or your dream. Laugh at yourself.

Let someone in. Comfort a friend. Give, and give in. Observe miracles—make them happen. Forgive an enemy. Take time for people—make time for yourself.

Write a song. Challenge someone in power. Say no. Climb a mountain. Change your mind. Fail, feel, love, But above all—grow. Don't ever look back and say what might have been. Enjoy life, and share you joys with others.

Compassion, integrity and a sense of humor will make it easier. The belief and pride I see in the eyes of your parents and friends should get you off to a great start. And know that I join the others in this room

rooting and praying for the Pojaque High School Class of '95. And now, after so many years of listening to adults talk, it's time for you to make some noise, too. This is your day. Congratulations, and good luck. Buena Suerte.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL
AMERICANS: THE CLARA BARTON
HIGH SCHOOL BILL OF
RIGHTS TEAM

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the 36 students and their teachers from Clara Barton High School whose efforts represent a Point-of-Light for all Americans. Brooklyn and the 11th Congressional District are particularly proud of the team from Clara Barton High School who won the New York State Championship and finished fourth among the 50 States in the "We the People . . . the Citizens and the Constitution" competition.

The team of students and their teachers at Clara Barton High School competed against some of the best, brightest, and wealthiest students from New York State to secure the State championship. They further persevered in the national "We the People" competition—a debate-style mock congressional hearing which judges students' knowledge and critical understanding of the Bill of Rights. In preparation for the competition, students undertook an intensive study of the Bill of Rights. At the competition, students were required to take a position on current constitutional issues and to defend their position elaborately.

Located in the heart of the Crown Heights neighborhood, it is evident that the students from Clara Barton are quite capable of overcoming many feats amid an environment too often characterized by doubt, negative peer pressure, and modest economic means. They fought against a problem-ridden education system and achieved excellence for themselves and their community.

The names of the victorious students are: Carl Abbot, Afaf Abdur Rahman, Maatra Akbar, Jasmine Ali, LaToya Andrews, Lourdes Baez, Alesha Bovell, Faithlyn Brown, Eva Gordon, Kevin Grant, Quincy Grigsby, Chevonne Hall, Kevin Johnson, Zulema Jones, Charmaine King, Marsha Lewis, Rosevelie Marquez, Dwayne Mason, Antoinette McKenzie, Dameon Ming, Cynthia Morales, David Morisset, Sheila Morisset, Cecil Orji, Felix Pacheco, Gary Pagan, Sherita Perry, Carline Petit, Travis Sampson, Karen Sanchez, Crystal Sheard, Kestia St. Juste, Stacy Taitt, Kaydean West, Arnise Williams, and Vaughn Wilson.

The tireless efforts of many adults also contributed to the victory of the Clara Barton students. Their coaches were Mr. Leo Casey and Ms. Randi Weingarten. Also, for the past 5 years Mrs. Florence Smith served as a special liaison to the Clara Barton team from the office of Congressman MAJOR OWENS. The MLK Commission chaired by Mrs. Lorrelle Henry provided moral, spiritual, and financial support for the team. Many additional friends including Judge Thomas R. Jones adopted the team and became cosponsors.

With the war on our children's future being waged by the Republicans in Washington and

in Albany, NY; and with the advanced technical skills that will be needed in the workplace in the year 2000, it is becoming clear that minority and working class children face a very troubling future. To fight these destructive forces we must make new efforts to teach our children how important a good education is to their future. We must do more to reward our children when they exhibit academic excellence. The exceptional performance of the Clara Barton champions in a nationwide competition once again proves that the Bell Curve theory of racial inferiority is a big lie.

The team at Clara Barton High School represents a magnificent Point-of-Light and serves as an inspiring success story for all young people and all of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I missed several rollcall votes in order to attend my son's graduation ceremony in Buffalo. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcalls 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, and 377, and "no" on rollcalls 378 and 379.

TRIBUTE TO MARINE LANCE CPL. JUSTIN LEWIS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, some are called heroes because they can sing a song or put a leather ball through an iron hoop. But every now and then, real heroes come along. People who sacrifice everything in the name of liberty and protecting the American way. People who don't stop to think about being a hero, but who understand that if they don't do their job, lives will be lost.

One of those heroes is from the fourth District of Michigan, and his name is Marine Lance Cpl. Justin Lewis.

Justin, who graduated from Midland Dow High School, was one of the 61 member 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit that rescued pilot Scott O'Grady in Bosnia. After the dramatic rescue, Justin told his mother, Linda, that "we didn't have time to be scared, we just did it."

When Justin's chopper lifted off the rescue sight, a surface-to-air missile missed the aircraft by about a foot. Bullets flew by and it was a narrow escape. But Justin Lewis and the rest of that unit went in, did their job, and made the rescue. They were not expecting to become heroes, but I can't think of many people who deserve the title more.

What Scott O'Grady went through in the name of our country is heroic, to say the least. His courage and ability to adapt is an inspiration to every American. His commitment and the actions of the members of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, including Justin Lewis, truly define the meaning of heroes.

TRIBUTE TO M. EDWARD KELLY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding civic leader of Illinois' 14th Congressional District, M. Edward Kelly, on his forthcoming retirement.

Ed Kelly has served since December of 1976 as the executive vice president of the Elgin Area Chamber of Commerce. The list of accomplishments during his long career are many, and there are many States across this Nation that are better for his service there. Born and raised in Parkersburg, WV, he graduated from Marietta College in Marietta, OH and entered the field of organization management in 1955. He began his professional career with the Benton Harbor-Saint Joseph's Chamber of Commerce in Michigan, and managed chambers in Oshkosh, WI and Springfield, MO before settling in Elgin, IL.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kelly has been a valued member of the Elgin community for years, and his list of civic and professional activities is a long one. A former director of the YMCA corporate board, Miss Illinois Scholarship Pageant and Elgin Sesquicentennial Committee, he is also a past president of the Rotary Club of Elgin. To this day he serves as a member of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives, as an ex-officio member of the Center City Development Corporation and as a trustee of the Northwest Suburban Mass Transit District.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment to this Nation's businesses and to the Elgin community. I wish my friend the best in his retirement. His experience and dedication have served the people of Elgin well.

HIGH RISK DRIVERS ACT OF 1995

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a matter of great importance to our Nation and especially to our youth.

Many of us read every day about the tragedy that accompanies driving while intoxicated [DWI], speeding, foregoing seatbelts, and other risky behavior on the part of our Nation's young drivers. During the 103d Congress, I introduced legislation with the purpose of reducing these senseless tragedies. Today, I proudly reintroduced this important legislation, the High Risk Drivers Act of 1995, and hope my colleagues will join in this worthy effort by becoming a cosponsor.

The High Risk Drivers Act of 1995 sets up an incentive grant program to encourage States to implement programs designed to improve the traffic safety performance of high risk drivers. To qualify for incentive grants, States would have to establish a provisional licensing system which mandates that a minor may not obtain a full license until the young driver has held a provisional license for more than a year with a perfect driving record.

In addition, States would have to take a number of the following steps to qualify for a grant, including establishing a .02 blood alcohol content [BAC] maximum for minors; mandating seat belt use for all passengers in a motor vehicle; a use-and-lose provision which would cost any young driver his or her license for 6 months if convicted of purchasing or possessing alcohol; a youth-oriented traffic safety enforcement, education, and training program for State officials and young persons; a mandatory minimum penalty of \$500 for selling alcohol to a minor; development of a procedure to ensure that traffic records, both instate and out-of-State, are available to the appropriate government officials; and a prohibition on open containers of alcohol in the passenger compartment of any vehicle on a public highway, except for chartered buses.

In addition, a supplemental grant program would be available to States which took steps such as providing information to parents on the effect of traffic convictions on insurance rates and providing stricter penalties for speeding for drivers under the age of 21.

As we all know, underage drinking and driving is an all-too-frequent deadly combination which we read about seemingly every day in our local newspapers. We must work together to help solve this problem, and the High Risk Drivers Act of 1995 will be an important step in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge each and every one of my colleagues here in the House to join as a cosponsor of the High Risk Drivers Act of 1995, and help to ensure passage of this important and needed legislation.

POETIC TRIBUTE TO THE YOUNG VICTIMS OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a poem in the mail from a constituent I represent, Ms. Paula McCoy-Pinderhughes of Somerset, NJ. This poem was inspired by the tragic Oklahoma City bombing, and is dedicated to the children who lost their lives on that fateful day.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the worst aspect of this senseless tragedy is the long-term impact it will have on our Nation's young. Ms. Pinderhughes' poem is touching and poignant, and I commend it to my colleagues' attention.

OUR CHILDREN

Our children are beyond the colors of the rainbow

They shine as bright as the evening star
Have you really stopped to think of what they give to us

Each time they stare into our eyes from near or far.

Our children turn to us in times of sadness
When their tiny world begins to fall apart
All that's required is a hug to give security

A little kiss upon the head straight from the heart.

Our children want the answers to all life's questions

You explain that time reveals all hidden things

How far is space? When did time start? How did I get here?

Why don't I know? Where can I learn?
What does it mean?

Our children don't understand the constant fighting
When the grownups take up arms in foreign lands
Their eyes and ears look to hear peaceful solutions
Their tiny souls wish them to lend a helping hand.

Our children sometimes need our conversation
To help discuss, sort out confusion, simply explain
Somewhere to turn, just to be heard, express opinions
Never silent, looked down upon, new knowledge gained.

Our children come enwrapped in many colors
The most precious gifts that God will ever give
Teach them respect, pride in their culture, always love them
Ensure their world will be a better place to live.

Our children are the leaders of their tomorrow
Share your wisdom, understanding, make them strong
Learn to accept one another for their differences
Dismiss all others who will tell them that they're wrong.

—Paula McCoy-Pinderhughes.

HONORING KAREN D. CALL

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Ms. Karen D. Call who was one of 10 teachers nationwide to win the Reader's Digest American Heroes in Education Awards.

Ms. Call has devoted her life to the noble profession of teaching. Her commitment to making a difference in other people's lives inspired her to develop a unique program that affects both young and adults.

Seventeen years ago, she started teaching a supplemental, 30-minute extra reading class for at-risk children in the second grade. Understanding that more was needed for the children in Safford, a low-income, rural community where English was many times not spoken, she found a way to expand the program. It was transformed into a district wide-effort that reaches children from pre-school through high school.

The uniqueness of the program lies in the inclusion of parents and children in the learning process. Classes now range from at-home learning for pre-school children to adult literacy to English-as-a-second language.

By including parents in the process, attendance in her evening classes has grown from a few parents to over almost 70. By making her workshops a family affair, she has secured the success of her program.

At a time when our children's education has become a national priority, true heroes as Karen Call serve as a source of inspiration and hope for others whose selfless devotion to the honorable profession of teaching remains unrecognized. For in the teachers like Karen Call lies the future of our youth and our nation. I send my sincerest congratulations to Ms.

Call for this deserved recognition and applaud her commitment and dedication.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, June 13, 1995, and Wednesday morning, June 14, 1995, I was granted a leave of absence due to illness in my family. I therefore missed the following rollcall votes: On Tuesday, rollcall No. 370—had I been present, I would have voted "yea;" rollcall No. 369—had I been present, I would have voted "yea;" rollcall No. 368—had I been present, I would have voted "yea;" rollcall No. 367—had I been present, I would have voted "yea." On Wednesday, rollcall No. 373—had I been present, I would have voted "nay;" rollcall No. 372—had I been present, I would have voted "yea;" and rollcall No. 371—had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTH GLENS FALLS CENTRAL SCHOOL VOLUNTEER/MENTOR PROGRAM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise today and pay tribute to a program which provides a tremendous service to the students and community of South Glens Falls. The Volunteer/Mentor Program is completing its second year of service helping elementary and middle school children with their self-esteem, allowing them to meet their academic and personal potential.

Young people comprise America's greatest asset. In that respect, a program like this one is invaluable and representative of that uniquely American concept of volunteerism. In this day and age especially, our children are subject to an alarming range of negative influences. Therefore, it is critical that we call upon the entire community to assist our young people in overcoming problems with their self-esteem by countering the impact of damaging social ills. That is why the service of the 60 volunteers in this program is so critical.

Allow me to recount some of the efforts of these mentors. They meet with the students in small, or even one-to-one settings for at least 45 minutes per week. This relationship between mentor and child lasts for a minimum of one school year, whereby affected children receive the degree of attention they need to ensure they reach their maximum potential. These volunteers and the children often establish such strong bonds that many mentors have extended their service for a second year.

This type of devotion exemplifies those qualities which makes Americans, and America, great. I have always felt that there are three distinct reasons for this greatness, American pride, patriotism and volunteerism. The American people have been noted for this voluntary service, be it in the fire departments, civic and community organizations, or extra-curricular programs at our schools.

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America is the longest continuing democracy in the world and a model for emerging countries. In that same mold, people like those who comprise the Volunteer/Mentor Program in the South Glens Falls Central School District are models for all of us here.

I have always been one to judge people based on what they return to their community. By that measure, these volunteers are truly great Americans. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that you, and all fellow Members, join me in paying tribute to this program that works to protect our future.

IN SUPPORT OF THE DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before this distinguished body to express my strong support for the Day of the African Child and the efforts of UNICEF to help the children of Africa.

The Day of the African Child was founded to commemorate the lives of the children who were massacred in Soweto, South Africa, on June 16, 1976. They joined together to rally against the sinister scourge of apartheid, and the Day of the African Child is a chance for us to unite against another blight; impoverishment. It is also an opportunity to bring public attention to a forgotten realm; a place where 30 million children are malnourished and many have lost their homes and families. These children's lives are irrevocably scarred by the mental wounds of the violence that ravages their homelands. However, it is also a time to reflect upon the many positive programs that have come to fruition. Many African nations have achieved real progress in attaining the needs of their children. Unfortunately, we are constantly reminded of the threat to the fragile lives of children by the civil strife that was most recently, and most graphically, illustrated in the carnage of Rwanda. That is why the theme of this years Day of the African Child is "Children in Armed Conflict."

Now in it's 5th year, the Day of the African Child utilizes the backdrop of the struggle and sacrifice of those heroic children in Soweto, to provide a forum for understanding and recognizing the many challenges that African children face today. It is a day to transcend the man-made boundaries that keep us apart, and to recommit and focus our efforts to the protection and development of our most precious resource. We must work together to stop the violence, illness, and instability that continue to plague the children of Africa.

Rwanda is a recent example of the traumatizing and tragic effect armed conflict on children, the innocent victims. In the strife that has spread across Africa in the last decade, an estimated 2 million children have been killed. Children have borne witness to unspeakable acts of brutality. As the attention of the world community has been focused on other parts of the world in the last 10 years, the situation has not improved. The impact of the crises are just as severe as the famines and armed conflicts of the 1980's. More ominously, the reaction of the world to these tragedies has been dangerously slow, and donor

fatigue is a prevailing ailment that taints relief efforts.

However, the Day of the African Child is also a day to recognize and acknowledge the gains that African countries have had in helping the plight of their children. The situation is, indeed, grave, but contrary to popular misconception, African nations have taken considerable steps in improving the lives of their children. We must wholeheartedly direct more resources toward education initiatives and community rebuilding. We do have the capability, resources, and the conditions that are favorable to succeed in creating a better life for our children. We can fight disease, illiteracy, and malnutrition with simple, low-cost solutions. It is estimated that a child in Africa can be educated for about \$20 a day. With the goal of universal primary school access, the U.N. Children's Fund [UNICEF] has set the years between 1995 and 2000 as the target period to increase primary school enrollment and retention rate. This achievable goal of basic education is also geared to correct the tremendous disparity in the enrollment of female children.

In addition, the United Nations has successfully carried out Days of Tranquility during which children are immunized against the six major childhood killers. Warring parties have also been convinced to let convoys carrying desperately needed food and medicine to the innocent women and children trapped in war-torn areas.

For some the Day of the African Child will be a day to rejoice and enumerate the notable progress that has been achieved to ease the suffering of our planet's most precious citizens. For others, however, it will be a day to reflect, and to remind us, of the existing adversity and suffering that challenges all of us to preserve in our efforts.

I urge all my colleagues to recognize this important day which not only acknowledges the struggles of the African youth, but of children everywhere, as they will someday inherit the mantle of freedom and liberty that we hold so dear.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL REGARDING D.C. CHILD CUSTODY CASE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would allow Hilary Morgan, now known as Ellen Morgan and her mother Dr. Elizabeth Morgan to return safely to the United States.

In August of 1987, Dr. Morgan was jailed for civil contempt after she hid Hilary and refused to give up for a 2 week court-ordered unsupervised visitation with her father. Hilary's case, as many throughout the world are aware, involves alleged child abuse by the father. It portrays perhaps the most painful aspect of our own judicial system; a child's welfare and child custody proceedings.

Dr. Morgan spent over 2-years in the District of Columbia jail, until my colleague from Virginia, the Honorable FRANK WOLF offered legislation limiting to 12 months the time an individual could be incarcerated for civil contempt

in child custody cases in the District of Columbia. The bill, approved by this body, in essence freed Dr. Morgan from the D.C. jail. Upon her release she left the country and joined her daughter who was living with relatives in New Zealand. Elizabeth and Ellen remain in New Zealand, to this day.

Pending court orders pertaining to both the mother and the child place unacceptable obstacles in the path of their safe return. This bill seeks to remove those obstacles.

Ellen has indicated personally to me that she would like to return safely to the United States, which is her home.

Ellen will be 13 years old in August and has lived over half her life in New Zealand, away from her family and her home. Dr. Morgan a renowned plastic surgeon, due to local restrictions, has been unable to practice medicine. The Morgan family has suffered greatly, and Ellen wants to come home. We should not force this child, who has suffered so much in her young life to remain in exile if the situation can be remedied.

We should not and can not allow the judicial systems antiquated order to continue to punish this child or to force her to grow up away from her family or her country. The legislation I introduce today will remedy the situation and allow Ellen to come back to the United States and pursue her dreams.

Unfortunately, judicial proceedings and media coverage tended to focus on disputes between two well-known parents. The court order, now over 7 years old, does not address the current circumstances or the welfare of a young teenage child.

Under the provisions of this bill, the current orders relating to the penalties to the mother and visitation by the father, would no longer be operable. However, no bar would be placed on any court from revisiting this issue at any time and weighing the markedly changed circumstances since the original court decree.

Intervention in this issue is not unprecedented, but in my judgment merited for the child's own welfare and desire to return to her native country.

FDA'S CAUTION IS KILLING PEOPLE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial from the June 4, 1995, Los Angeles Times written by James P. Driscoll.

Mr. Driscoll, an AIDS activist, is currently vice president of Direct Action for Treatment in San Francisco. He has been working with my constituent, Alzheimer's activist George Rehnquist, to pressure the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to approve tacrine, the first drug for treating Alzheimer's disease.

One of the most wasteful, bureaucratic agencies in the Federal Government today is the FDA. They have delayed approval for medicines for sometimes up to years to the detriment of the health of American citizens.

Mr. Driscoll's perspective on drug research, "FDA's Caution is Killing People," brings awareness to the needless deaths caused by

FDA's senseless delay of approval on vital medicines. I agree that Congress should no longer tolerate this practice.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 4, 1995]

FDA'S "CAUTION" IS KILLING PEOPLE

(By James P. Driscoll)

During the 1950s, drug approval in the United States was a relatively quick and simple process. Then came thalidomide. European regulators had approved this tranquilizer without realizing that it could affect a fetus, and several hundred birth defects resulted worldwide. Capitalizing on the tragedy, liberals in Congress expanded the Food and Drug Administration's powers and altered its priorities.

After amendments in 1962, a peculiar system of drug approval emerged. With each passing year, that system grew more dilatory, more unbalanced and more costly to patients.

FDA's top priority became—and remains—prevention of new thalidomides.

Much of our gross national product is spent on prevention: national defense, vaccination, policing, flood control, sanitation, auto safety, cholesterol tests, anti-terrorist measures and burglar alarms.

Our prevention needs are boundless, but resources are limited and must be allocated wisely. Too much allocated to a minor prevention need will leave major needs neglected. Ideally, the greatest good for the greatest number should determine priorities. In reality, narrow self-interest often prevails. Thus, defense contractors build new weapons the country doesn't need. Farmers get subsidies to grow surplus crops. And FDA churns out burdensome regulations that delay drug approval and actually harm patients.

To better understand FDA's narrow priority, we need to see it in light of the kinds of problems that beset drug regulators. The least common problems are the thalidomides, drugs approved before their safety hazards are known. Even with the pre-1962 FDA, this kind of problem never was a threat comparable to food poisoning or plane crashes. But since Congress blamed FDA for mistaken approvals, the agency made preventing new thalidomides its top priority. Through scare tactics and deception, FDA sold the public on this priority.

Congress and the public are beginning to realize that they have been unwitting parties to a deal made in hell. To prevent a minor threat to public health, FDA created a major health tragedy: needless deaths and suffering caused by delaying useful medicines.

Rational priorities would seek a balance that minimizes the total deaths caused by both mistaken approvals and delays. Rationality and balance are hard. Delay is easy and deals made in hell are tempting.

A recent FDA delay resulted in 3,500 deaths—those kidney cancer patients who, by the FDA's own figures, would have been saved if the drug Interleukin 2 had been approved here as quickly as it was in Europe. These kidney cancer deaths exceed the number of babies deformed by thalidomide. And Interleukin 2 is only the tip of the iceberg. Delays in approving heart drugs, cancer drugs, AIDS drugs and life-saving devices have contributed to tens of thousands of deaths.

Congress has tolerated FDA delay because its dangers are difficult to prove. Individual patients usually don't know about the unapproved drug or device that could save their lives. Patients who suffer the worst loss from FDA delay cannot protest from their graves. Fearing retaliation, drug companies avoid blaming FDA for delays.

Few people grasp the complexities of drug development. Few politicians bother to

evaluate carefully either FDA's priorities or the human cost of regulatory delays. Consequently, we've lacked effective congressional oversight on FDA. Without oversight, rational policy perishes, deceit flourishes and demagoguery can triumph.

Enter David A. Kessler, FDA's answer to J. Edgar Hoover. Kessler's FDA boldly sets its own priorities. It does not shrink from half-truths or scare tactics. It pursues retaliation and selective enforcement without remorse. It has made drug safety and efficacy testing a worse bargain than the Pentagon's \$600 toilet seats. Fortunately, recent House and Senate hearings indicate that FDA abuses are finally arousing congressional watchdogs.

Congress should no longer tolerate the FDA's perversion of its mission. To prevent a few mistaken approvals, FDA sacrifices countless patients to approval delay, slows the pace of medical progress and drives health-care costs through the roof and jobs out of the country. It's time for Congress to put patients above bureaucrats and hold the FDA strictly accountable for the human cost of regulatory delays.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the exemplary efforts of the employees of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service [DRMS] based at the Federal Center in Battle Creek, MI.

In the last several years DRMS has vastly improved the efficiency of its operations, which involve the reuse and sale of military surplus goods. In the 1994 fiscal year, DRMS increased its revenues by 85 percent and its profits by 116 percent while cutting its costs by 4 percent. These improvements have continued into the 1995 fiscal year. In fact, the Michigan legislature recognized and commended the achievements of DRMS in a resolution passed on May 31, 1995.

This week, a provision of H.R. 1530 proposed the total privatization of DRMS, ignoring the progress it has made. This provision also ignored the ongoing selective privatization program at DRMS and the opinion of DRMS and the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA] that total privatization is not feasible. Fortunately, with the help of many fine people connected with DRMS, we were able to remove this provision.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank some of those who took leading roles in the effort to amend H.R. 1530. I like to thank the leaders of DRMS and DLA, navy Captain Hempson [DRMS] and Admiral Straw [DLA]. I also want to express my appreciation for the support of Dan McGinty, DLA's Congressional Liaison.

I want to thank the employees of DRMS both for the excellent work they have done and their efforts to change H.R. 1530. In particular, I would like to recognize the efforts of Gary Redditt and Angie Disher, the union representatives at DRMS.

Once more, let me say once more to DRMS and its employees, job well done.

PHYSICIST, DR. EARL F. SKELTON,
HONORED

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Earl F. Skelton, of Washington, DC, a physicist at the Naval Research Laboratory was awarded an NRL-Edison Chapter Sigma Xi Award in Pure Science at a ceremony on June 8, 1995.

Dr. Earl F. Skelton of the Condensed Matter and Radiation Science Division is the author of one of two winning papers in pure science, "Direct Observation of Microscopic Inhomogeneities With Energy-Dispersive Diffraction of Synchrotron Product X-rays." In this paper, also winner of the 1995 NRL Alan Berman Annual Research Publication Award, Dr. Skelton develops fundamental high-pressure research on various superconducting materials using a synchrotron beamline and significantly improves the x-ray diffraction detection limit.

This is the first example of directly detecting structural variations over a spatial scale of 10 micrometers. The existence of such structural inhomogeneities brings into question whether exotic experimental results obtained from high-temperature superconducting material actually reflect their intrinsic properties.

Dr. Skelton, a research physicist with a Ph.D in physics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has published over 200 research papers in technical journals and won several scientific publication awards. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and a professor in the School of Engineering and Applied Science at George Washington University.

Each year at the NRL-Edison Chapter of Sigma Xi presents awards to outstanding NRL scientists judged to have made distinguished contributions to pure and applied science during their research NRL. These awards are in keeping with the objective of the chapter to encourage investigation in pure and applied science and to promote the spirit of scientific research at the Naval Research Laboratory.

I know that each Member of this body joins me in congratulating Dr. Skelton on his truly outstanding achievement.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY ACT OF 1995

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, every schoolday in our country approximately 418,000 schoolbuses carry 24 million schoolchildren to and from school and school-sponsored activities covering 4.5 billion miles. Schoolbus safety is an issue that certainly deserves the attention of the American people and the Congress. Between 1988 and 1993 approximately 400 people were killed, and 67,900 people were injured, as a result of schoolbus accidents. In my State of Ohio, there were 475 people—426 of them students—injured in schoolbus accidents in the 1992-93 school year.

Without question the schoolbus is the safest mode of transportation on America's roads today. My goal is to improve on existing tech-

nologies to maximize safety. Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to do just that. The School Bus Safety Act does a number of things that will ensure the safe travel of our most valuable resources: our children.

My bill directs the U.S. Department of Transportation to set national proficiency standards for schoolbus drivers. It also directs the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to develop guidelines on the safe transportation in schoolbuses of children under the age of 5. Currently, today's buses are designed to transport and provide maximum safety for children above the age of 6. It would apply the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations [FMCSR] to interstate schoolbus operations. Presently, schoolbuses owned and operated by school districts, regardless of the type of operation involved, are not covered by FMCSR because the school districts are exempt governmental entities. My bill mandates a national criminal history background check system to enable local education agencies, or contractors, to check the criminal background of any person they are considering for employment as bus drivers. In addition, the bill calls for the establishment of construction, design, and securement standards for wheelchairs used in schoolbuses. Finally, my bill directs the DOT study the usage of seat belts on schoolbuses, the extent to which public transit vehicles are engaged in schoolbus operations, and the contracting out of schoolbus operations.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the U.S. House of Representatives Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I have long championed Federal measures to promote transportation safety. My bill jets forth a reasonable plan for improving schoolbus safety and safeguarding the lives of schoolchildren. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

REMEMBERING OUR VETERANS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Thomas J. Boulet, sent me a poem "Remembering" which honors the service of the men and women who have served their country in the Armed Forces. I think this poem gives all of us an opportunity to reflect on their sacrifice and valor.

REMEMBERING

(By Thomas J. Boulet, September 10, 1980)

Yes, the poppies still blow in Flanders Field
But over here, who still cares—?
People have forgotten Wars I and II
That made Veterans of men so true.
For God and Country—they did their duties
Against high odds—they went forward:
Striving, fighting men—now forgotten
They gave their all, let them rest—Their
battles done.

Today, we here, must say a Prayer
To remember the "Peace of the Dead"
Hoping that our Prayers are not in vain
That while this World lasts—no war again.
The "Torch" that was cast to us living
Must be "Held up high"—or die;
"Tis our time now to push and strive
For Peace; then we can hold that torch up
high.

We must not forget what war can do,
A shattered family—of men so true;
Helping the helpless that did come back,
To work on in life with a joyous knack.

LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE A
LAND TRANSFER BY THE CLINT
AND FABENS INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL DISTRICTS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce that I am introducing legislation to remove from existing Federal law an obstacle which prevents two school districts from making important decisions regarding land which they were granted by the Federal Government 38 years ago. Through minor changes in existing legislation, this Congress can give the Fabens and Clint independent school districts the power to determine how to make the most effective use of land they have been capably utilizing for almost four decades.

Since 1957, Clint and Fabens independent school districts in Texas have used federally bestowed land to enhance their agricultural and vocational curriculum. Placing an educational farm on land which the Federal Government had previously ignored for 23 years, the Clint school district has been able to add another dimension to their educational programming, and teach valuable skills to their students.

Over the years, however, getting students to the educational farm has grown increasingly problematic. Located 2 miles beyond the outermost boundaries of the Clint independent school district, school officials and teachers must daily confront the difficulties and dangers of getting students safely from Clint schools to a farm which now lies in another district. Students and teachers must hope that a considerable trip through busy streets will not tragically alter the progress these students are making. It would make sense, some argue, for Clint to sell the land and use the proceeds to enhance its other vocational and technological programs. Unfortunately, such a sensible course of action is not allowed by current law.

As existing law is written, the ability of the school districts to make decisions in regard to that land have been bracketed by a reversionary clause in the law. This clause states that any attempt to dispose of the land would result in making the land property of the Federal Government once again. Clinton and Fabens are, therefore, confined by a 38-year-old strait-jacket. They can either keep the land no matter how greatly local circumstances change, or they can surrender it to the Government and leave their students with even fewer vocational resources than they currently possess.

At a time when we are all appreciating the complexities and virtues of a Federal system that gives localities important decisionmaking powers, I am confident that most of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle understand the importance of letting school districts decide how to best utilize property that has been under their supervision for close to 40 years.

Therefore, today I am introducing legislation which would waive the reversionary right stipulated in Public Law 85-42, and untie the

hands of Fabens and Clint. Passage of this legislation would signal that this Congress is capable of recognizing instances when we can help our schools and students by intelligently scaling back the reach of the Federal Government.

Before the 85th Congress granted these districts the right to use this land, the Federal Government said for 23 years that it would soon build something on the land. After those two decades of inactivity, Clint, Fabens, and the Congress finally realized that the people of the community could make better use of the land than the Federal Government had. I urge my colleagues not to return to those years of inactivity and require the land to disappear into the labyrinthian maze of Federal bureaucracy.

Waiving the reversionary right is a simple and straightforward way to help the young people in my district in Texas. The language in the proposed legislation is narrowly tailored to ensure that any proceeds which come from any sale of land go to improving the education of students in two school districts. Moreover, by passing this bill, Congress can demonstrate that empowering localities is not a blind leap of faith, but a definite process which requires the Members of this body to be sensitive to local realities and local solutions. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

THE CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN:
OUR COMMUNITY AT ITS BEST

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, year after year, the WHAS Crusade for Children shows us what a community working together can achieve. The crusade did it again this past weekend.

Rick Larkins, the chief of the Highview Fire Department, summed up the crusade when he said, "We're like a collection point for the goodness of everyone in Jefferson County."

The Crusade for Children has collected that goodness for 42 years. I know of no other cause which, year in and year out, brings together so many volunteers, working long hours, to truly make a community statement that we will stand behind children and families with special needs.

The volunteer fire departments of my community have made the crusade their cause. In doing so, they have given all of us a concrete example that a real community is people helping people.

My thanks and commendations go to the men and women of WHAS, the volunteer firefighters, the churches, the veterans' groups, and so many individuals who give their time and energy to this annual endeavor to help children.

I'm proud to represent in the U.S. Congress a community which really cares about people, and the Crusade for Children is one of the best statements of our caring.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
BELVIDERE AMBULANCE CORPS
INC.

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Belvidere Ambulance Corps Inc. on the 50th anniversary of its dedicated service to the people of Belvidere, NJ. I am certain you realize how difficult it is to find people who are willing to invest their time and energy to become an emergency medical technician, answer calls at all hours of the day and night, and keep up with the continuing education required for this skill. Yet the men and women of the Belvidere Ambulance Corps have accepted this challenge and perform their arduous duties gladly. They truly care about the fellow members of their community.

The history of the Belvidere Ambulance Corps is one that began with a sad, unfortunate, and avoidable tragedy. On June 28, 1945, Belvidere merchant Matthew Hains was pushing his stalled car when he became pinned between the door and a utility pole and was seriously injured. A local doctor rushed to the scene and immediately called for an ambulance, but it took more than an hour for one to arrive from out of town. Mr. Hains made it 15 miles to the Easton [Pennsylvania] Hospital but died 2 days later. Belvidere had lost one of its most valued young citizens for lack of an ambulance.

The citizens of Belvidere responded swiftly. On July 2, 1945—only 4 days after the accident—the mayor appointed an ambulance fund committee and an ambulance was shortly in service. Over the years, the ambulance service has grown considerably, gaining its own building in 1946, a crash truck and boat in 1963, a jaws-of-life tool in 1976, Med-Evac helicopter flights in 1983 and 911 emergency calling in 1994.

Since that fateful day in 1945, the Belvidere Ambulance Corps has answered roughly 27,000 calls, an average of 11 a week, put in more than 115,000 person hours, an average of 45 hours a week, and put nearly 700,000 miles on its vehicles—the equivalent of crossing the United States 224 times. These figures do not include time spent on education, drills, or equipment maintenance.

The ambulance corps will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a parade on Saturday. More than 1,000 participants and spectators are expected to participate and show ambulance workers their support. I wish them continued success in their next 50 years.

RECOGNITION OF MAYOR ROBERT
PHINNEY AND POPULACE OF
SOUTH GLENS FALLS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, every day when I'm home I have the privilege of driving through one of the most appealing communities on my way to and from my house in Glens Falls and main district office in Saratoga.

One important community between those two cities is the Village of South Glens Falls, which will celebrate its centennial this year. It's a village with an interesting heritage and, at the same time, all the resources needed for an equally exciting future. I'd like to say a few words this morning about South Glens Falls.

Like the city across the river, South Glens Falls takes its name, and has built its life, around the falls in a bend of the Hudson River. There, also, is the site of the famous cave mentioned in James Fenimore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."

And like many other communities in the area, the birth of South Glens Falls was intimately tied to the lumber and paper-making industries. Its official beginning as a distinct entity was on August 8, 1895. Voters petitioned the formation of the village to find a source of wholesome water for its inhabitants. Funding was approved by a local bond vote in early 1896, and the village began building a water system fed by a series of springs, pumps, standpipes, and distribution piping.

A new sewer system was constructed during the twenties and thirties, but more stringent regulations in the seventies and eighties led to major reconstruction projects.

The village is justifiably proud of its success in cleaning up the Hudson River for future generations to enjoy. Adding to the quality of life was the inclusion of a walk/bike trail along the river and refurbishing the old brick treatment plant into a museum, which will be dedicated this summer.

The village is also known for its excellent school system, and other amenities that enhance living, but it has never lost its small-town character. Mr. Speaker, the character of America was forged in exactly such small towns and villages, where such virtues as thrift, hard work, and care for one's neighbors abound.

All summer long those small-town virtues and 100 years of existence will be celebrated in South Glens Falls. The highlight will be the week of August 7 to 13, featuring a parade and museum dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in saluting Mayor Robert Phinney, other village officials, and the entire populace of South Glens Falls, with all our best wishes toward a second century of growth and prosperity.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MR. W.C. HELVESTON

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to pay special tribute to a man who has for years been a dedicated and faithful public servant in Mobile County, AL. This gentleman is only the second person to have served as administrator of Alabama's second largest county in more than 70 years, and is owed an enormous debt of gratitude by the people of that area. Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason that I, on behalf of the citizens of Mobile County, recognize Mr. W.C. Helveston.

Mr. Helveston was educated in the Mobile County public school system. He then went on to attend the University of Alabama and Spring Hill College, graduating with a degree

in business administration. Mr. Helveston worked for a period of time with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad before becoming an administrative assistant with the Mobile City Commission in 1961. It was 10 years later that W.C. Helveston made his entrance into local government as the administrator of Mobile County.

During his tenure in this office, Mobile County has flourished beyond expectation, and Mr. Helveston has made a very important contribution to this growth. He has seen the county's general fund budget go from \$4 million in the early seventies to more than \$104 million today. He has overseen a highway construction program that is one of the largest and best in our State. In addition, through untiring efforts with the U.S. marshal service, Mr. Helveston secured \$1 million in Federal funds for the construction of the Metro Jail.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on for hours listing W.C. Helveston's various accomplishments and contributions to Mobile County. However, it is his undying commitment to make county government professional and responsive to the people that has been his greatest gift to the people of this county.

Mr. Helveston's commitment to Mobile County has always reached far beyond his position as administrator. At a time when many find it difficult to make time to give something back to the community, W.C. Helveston has been an outstanding exception. One of his most notable areas of community involvement has been with the Mobile County Mental Health Association, where he served on the executive board. The gentleman is a civil servant in the truest sense.

Oftentimes, many in this great Nation are eager to point the finger of blame or find fault with our leaders. Rarely do we take the opportunity to recognize the dedicated and faithful public service of many of our officials. It is for this reason that I take such great pleasure in honoring one such outstanding individual, W.C. Helveston, for all he has given to the citizens of Mobile County, AL.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ERWIN HOWARD BRAFF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Erwin Howard Braff, who passed away on May 21, 1995. He was 71 years of age.

Dr. Braff was director of communicable diseases in San Francisco when the AIDS epidemic reached the Nation's consciousness. In fact, Dr. Braff supervised the individual who first alerted the gay community to the public health threat of AIDS. Erwin Braff served the department of health for 29 years until his retirement in 1984, as director of communicable diseases. Later, Dr. Braff played a leading role in passage of an anti-HIV/AIDS discrimination ordinance in Tiburon.

Erwin Braff served in the Army Air Corps during World War II, attended the University of California, Los Angeles, and began medical school at the University of California, San Francisco. After finishing medical school, he received a master's degree in public health

from Johns Hopkins University and worked for the department of health in Tacoma, WA.

Erwin Braff was an active volunteer on the American Civil Liberties Union's San Francisco Hotline; a member of the California Democratic Central Committee; a member of the Health Council of Marin; Marin AIDS Advisory Commission; American Jewish Committee; and Marin Interfaith Council; board member of the Jewish Community Relations Council and treasurer of the Marin AIDS Political Action Committee. He was twice nominated for the Human Rights Commission's Martin Luther King Award.

Mr. Speaker, Marin County, and this Nation owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Dr. Erwin Howard Braff over the years. He was a friend and will be missed by all of us who knew him. I extend my condolences to his wife, Janet and his two sons Mitch and David.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO
BARBARA AND NICK CARTER

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate a very special couple who will celebrate a milestone wedding anniversary on June 26, 1995.

In these turbulent times, it is so wonderful to recognize Barbara and Nick Carter, a couple who have honored their vows to each other for 50 years.

Their romance began at Blair High School in Silver Spring, MD. He was a football star; she was a cheerleader. After Nick served in the Army Air Force during World War II, where he was a prisoner of war, Nick and Barbara wed on June 26, 1945.

In 1969, they left many family and friends in Maryland and moved to Elkins, WV, where Nick managed the Davis & Elkins College Bookstore. In 1975, Nick became city clerk, a position he held until his retirement in 1988. Barbara also worked at Davis & Elkins College, in the admissions office, for 18 years. They are now retired and enjoying their hobbies. They are avid bridge players. Nick enjoys golfing while Barbara enjoys gardening and tole painting.

They are also devoted to their children and grandchildren. They raised four children: Denise Carter O'Gorman of San Diego, CA; Melanie Carter-Maguire of Catharpin, VA; Lauren Cater Campbell of Brattleboro, VT; and Ernest (Tad) Carter III of New York City. They are the proud grandparents of Andrew, Alison, Katherine, Ian, and Colin. Their family and friends, many of whom live in my district, will gather on June 24 to wish them well.

I would like to add my best wishes to this special couple for the years to come and to commend them for their inspiring life together.

CONGRESS SHOULD SUPPORT
"SAFE COPS" PROGRAM

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I had the pleasure of speaking at a Capitol Hill press conference to endorse a new police protection program called Safe Cops. I would like to take this opportunity to urge all my colleagues to support this excellent initiative.

The program is being sponsored by Eques Publishing Corp. of Freehold, NJ—publishers of Wanted magazine. Eques Publishing will offer a \$10,000 reward to any person providing information that leads to the arrest and conviction of anyone who discharges a firearm at a law enforcement officer anywhere in the United States. Wanted is a new monthly publication that profiles America's most dangerous fugitives.

The "Safe Cops" program has the strong endorsement of the National Police Defense Foundation [NPDF], the Law Enforcement Alliance of America [LEAA], and the Guardian Angels. I would like to thank Shannon Williams of Eques Publishing, Joseph Ochpinti of the NPDF, Jim Fotis and Steve Chand of the LEAA, and Curtis Sliwa of the Guardian Angels for their strong support of this program and America's law enforcement officers. I would also like to thank my colleagues SUSAN MOLINARI, SCOTT MCINNIS, and ROBERT DORNAN for attending the press conference and expressing their support for the program.

As a former sheriff, I have seen first hand the sacrifices America's law enforcement officers have made in the fight against crime. Every day of the year some 600,000 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers put their lives on the line to protect our communities and homes. Tragically, some 150 law enforcement officers are killed in the line of duty every year. Thousands more are injured. It is a tough, dangerous and all too often, thankless job.

Eques Publishing should be commended for their commitment to protecting our Nation's law enforcement officers. Their new reward program deserves the support of every Member of Congress and every American. I am proud to support the "Safe Cops" program.

HONORING PORSHIA MARIE
ZABALA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Porshia Marie Zabala, a 13-year-old student from West Covina, CA.

Like most young adults, Marie enjoys playing sports, roller skating, and being among friends. Marie is uniquely blessed with an extraordinary talent to write poetry. Her poetry is inspired by a childhood filled with mixed messages of love and divorce, happiness and loneliness, and life and death. Her mother, Irene Zabala, and her grandparents are the pillars of support that motivate her creative

spirit. Her letter to me conveyed the bond of love and devotion she has for her family.

Part of her family included her godfather, Nino Arthur. Porshia spent many hours by his bedside before he died of AIDS in 1991. His death was hard on her and inspired the following poem:

(By Porshia Marie Zabala)

Sometimes I want to cry.
Sometimes I want to scream.
And sometimes I'm just not me.
All my troubles seemed so-so-far away.
Now they're all here to stay.
Just so suddenly
I'm not the girl I used to be.
Now there's a shadow hanging over me.
There's no way I could get you to stay.
God just wanted to take you away.
I never knew what to say, when you were dying.
Sick in bed.

And when I helped brighten your life, your smile helped brighten mine, in many different ways.

But, now that you're gone, those three words I had to say never really came out the right way.

So now I'll just say, I Love You, in that very special way.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Porshia for nomination as Poet of the Year for 1995 by the International Society of Poets. I wish Porshia continued success with her poetry and future endeavors.

FIFTH ANNUAL DAY OF THE
AFRICAN CHILD

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Fifth Annual Day of the African Child. Nineteen years ago today, a terrible tragedy ensued in Soweto, South Africa. June 16, 1976 marks the beginning of a 5 day riot during which South African police massacred almost 200 protestors, many of them children. The Day of the African Child is dedicated to their memory. By commemorating this day, we are also promoting cross-cultural awareness and celebrating Africa's progress in meeting the needs of its children.

Unfortunately, there are still many impediments to further progress. Violence still ravages the lives of many African children. In the past decade, 2 million African children died as a result of armed conflict, 4 to 5 million were rendered physically disabled, and over 17 million were driven out of their homes. In addition, some 200,000 children under the age of 15 were forced into service in various African armies.

Let us use this day, and all those after, to focus on the desperate situation of children in Africa. Let us all contribute to a better world for our children, where they can expect to live a life free of violence, and receive the benefits of education, good health care, and safe shelter.

Although there is quite a distance to go, there have been some remarkable achievements in the last 35 years. In fact, U.S. development aid to Africa has been instrumental in helping millions of children live healthier and safer lives. For example, the death rate of children under 5 has been cut in half since 1960. The average life expectancy in Africa has

risen to 54 years, an increase of 13 years since 1960. African governments provided safe water and adequate sanitation to an additional 120 million people during the 1980's, and now over 80 percent of the children living in urban areas have access to safe water. In addition, about 69 percent of African girls are now enrolled in primary school, up from 44 percent in the 1970's.

But this is still not enough. We must get behind this momentum of change we helped create and not stop until we have accomplished what we originally set out to do: to make this a safer world for our children. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in commemorating today as the Day of the African Child. But, I also urge them to take one step further. Children are the world's most priceless resources, and we should honor them every day of the year.

TRIBUTE TO THE LITTLE HAITI
HOUSING ASSOCIATION

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize and honor a group of people who truly believe in creating a better Miami for all of its residents.

Mr. Speaker, the group of people I am referring to is the Little Haiti Housing Association, Inc. and Citibank, F.S.B., Florida. Together, they have forged a formidable, lasting partnership in the Little Haiti community. Recently, this partnership has received the Social Compact's 1995 Outstanding Community Investment Award. This award is bestowed upon a handful of unsung heroes and organizations who invest their creative efforts and talents in at-risk communities around the country.

In 1993, the Little Haiti Housing Association and Citibank launched the Affordable Home Ownership/Education Program. This program has enabled 21 very low-income families in Little Haiti to become proud home owners. This program has also equipped 62 additional families with the wherewithal to purchase their own homes.

By leveraging public money with private funds and support, the Affordable Home Ownership Education Program purchases abandoned or foreclosed properties, renovates them and later sells them to program participants. Participants of the program are asked to commit to a 6 month individualized Home Ownership Training Program. During these 6 months, participants attend personalized counseling sessions, workshops, and class. The training program specifically addresses issues which will prepare Little Haiti residents for all the responsibilities and concerns that accompany home ownership.

The role this program plays in this community is particularly important when one understands what it means to live in Little Haiti. Almost one out of every two people in Little Haiti lives in poverty; and the average income for a family of five is less than \$14,000 per year. Further, 70 percent of family income, on average, is devoted to paying rent. And finally, nearly three-quarters of all available housing is available only on a rental basis. The residents of Little Haiti are hard working Americans. It is

easy to see how discouraging it would be to complete an 8 hour or more workday and come home to a house that you do not even own. Home ownership will be an integral component in jump-starting this very proud community.

Because of the Affordable Housing Ownership/Education Program, the benefits currently accruing to this community are threefold: the conversion of abandoned dwellings into family housing beautifies the community, and increases stability and pride of the residents. The new home owners are role models. Their self-determination and belief in the betterment of their community is something we should all strive to emulate.

In an area which is beset by poverty and other problems, the Little Haiti Housing Association, Inc. and Citibank of Florida have addressed a critical need within this community. These organizations as well as the individual participants of the program have demonstrated their commitment to delivering stability and a sense of community back to Little Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, the Affordable Home Ownership/Education Program in Little Haiti is clearly an example of what public-private partnerships are capable of achieving. To my colleagues, I believe that the Affordable Home Ownership/Education Program is an ideal way to recreate cohesive, strong communities, and may be an effective way to turning around communities within your own districts. Because of the partnership between the Little Haiti Housing Association, Inc. and Citibank of Florida, communities across the Nation are given a benchmark, a model—if you will—of what this country can do for those in need; and furthermore, what those in need are willing to do for themselves.

I would like to join the Social Compact in honoring this group of truly inspiring Floridians. I congratulate the Little Haiti Housing Authority and Citibank, F.S.B., Florida for creating an opportunity for residents of Little Haiti to own homes and build a stronger community. I also commend this program to my colleagues who are interested in promoting home ownership within their own communities.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES SMITH OF METHUEN, MA FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE METHUEN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding educator, Mr. James Smith.

For over 30 years, Mr. Smith was a member of the Methuen, MA public schools family. He dedicated his life to teaching, coaching, and guiding young students at the Tenney Middle School.

Mr. Smith began his distinguished career in 1958 as a teacher in Plymouth, NH. Seven years later he moved to Methuen and began his long tenure in the Methuen public school system. Throughout his career, he has assisted countless numbers of students. Each of his students has been a recipient of his sincere kindness, care, and responsible guid-

ance. His supervision and instruction have been significant factors in shaping young students and preparing them for the future.

In his role as principal, teacher, coach, and sometimes parent, Mr. Smith has provided emotional as well as educational support. He has made many invaluable contributions to the Methuen community. Unfortunately, our society often takes its teachers for granted. But, when we consider the positive effects a teacher can have on the lives of children we begin to appreciate the value of the profession.

Mr. Smith's commitment is a lesson about teaching through example. He dedicated himself to improving his community and he succeeded. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. I know many parents, students, and colleagues are grateful to James Smith for his contributions. I extend my congratulations and best wishes to him on his retirement. I know that the Tenney Middle School will continue to benefit from Mr. Smith's involvement and contributions.

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD, JUNE 16, 1995

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in commemoration of the fifth annual Day of the African Child. It was 19 years ago on this date that a massacre of schoolchildren took place in the town of Soweto, South Africa. Starting in 1991, the Day of the African Child has served as an annual awareness day, alerting the entire world of the continued progress and the daily plight of children throughout the African continent.

This year's campaign is particularly special because we explore the challenges and celebrate the progress encountered by children in armed conflict. It is chilling to realize that according to a recent study commissioned by UNICEF 75 percent of children interviewed in Rwanda had witnessed mass killings in multiple areas. Equally shocking is the reality that boys as young as 11 years old are being recruited to serve in the armed forces of Africa's war-torn countries.

The Day of the African Child is not just a time to recognize hardship but also an opportunity to dispel fallacy. It is important to realize that the continent of Africa is not a land of conflict-laden countries destined for decay and destruction. It is a place of potential growth and change, hope and progress.

Just in the last 35 years, the infant mortality rate has been cut in half and the average life expectancy in Africa has jumped 13 years to the age of 54. Over 80 percent of children living in urban areas have access to safe drinking water and African governments have provided safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to an additional 120 million people during the 1980's alone. In the area of education, over two-thirds of school age girls are enrolled in primary school. That's 25 percent more than in the 1970's.

While these advances are impressive they also vividly illuminate the daunting reality; African children have yet to even approach the basic humanitarian standards enjoyed by their

counterparts in industrial nations. It is for this reason that we observe the Day of the African Child. And it is for this very reason that today and every June 16 we must remember not forget, recognize not sidestep, and reinvigorate not doom the plight and the promise of the children of Africa.

SEGALOFF LEADS U.S. ROWING TEAM TO GOLD

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the U.S. Rowing Team for its tremendous performance at the 1995 Pan American Games in Mar del Plata, Argentina. In 21 events, the national team won 18 medals, including 10 gold.

The men's four and eight boats were led to gold medal victories by coxswain Steven Segaloff, of New Haven, CT. I would especially like to congratulate Steven. He and his family have been friends of mine for many years and I have watched Steven develop from an exceptional local athlete to a world-class competitor.

At an early age, Steven devoted countless hours to practicing and preparing for rowing competitions. His career as a coxswain began at the Yale boathouse on the Housatonic River in Derby, where he filled in for regular varsity coxes when they missed practice. Steven continued his career as a coxswain for Cornell University's varsity crew team. Like his father, Jim Segaloff, a veteran coxswain of 30 years who still continues to race at the New Haven Rowing Club, Steven developed a drive and passion for rowing.

After graduating from Cornell with a degree in American Studies, Steven prepared for his intended legal career by working for Senator JOSEPH BIDEN as a staff assistant to the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1993. But when U.S. national rowing coach Mike Spracklen asked him to cox for the national team, Steven put his legal and political ambitions on hold to train and compete in the World Cup Regatta in Germany.

Since then, Steven has led our national crew team to numerous victories, including first place finishes at the 1994 World Rowing Championships, the 1994 Henley Royal Regatta in London, the 1994 Goodwill Games, and recently at the Pan American Games in Argentina.

Now, preparing for the 1996 Summer Olympics, Steven hopes to fulfill his dream of winning an Olympic gold medal in Atlanta. His hard work and sacrifice, and that of the national rowing team, have earned the team international recognition and made us proud. I would like to wish the best of luck to Steven and the entire team as they train and compete in preparation for the Olympics. Bring home the gold in 1996!

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the fifth annual Day of the African Child, which commemorates the massacre of south African students in Soweto on this date in 1976.

These young students spoke out against apartheid, questioning the system that denied them equality. Who knew that their short lives would inspire their countrymen to alter the course of history in the years to come?

This tragic event was a critical moment in Africa's transition from crisis to hope. The commemoration of this day should remind us that the children of Africa are the true victims of that continent's many tragedies, but also that they will help lead Africa to a brighter future.

Although South Africa is successfully adjusting to its new democracy, other African nations continue to struggle. The horrible suffering in Rwanda has had a devastating impact on its children, with hundreds of thousands dead or homeless as a result of the senseless killing. We must work to prevent a repeat of this catastrophe.

I applaud the many dedicated volunteers and organizations who have worked tirelessly for the children of Africa. I believe Africa—a continent of the world's oldest civilizations and yet home to some of the youngest political states—will work to ensure a brighter future for its children and share the fruits of its hard work with those who nurture that goal today.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA BLADEN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Barbara Bladen, who retired from the San Mateo Times on December 11, 1994, after 39 years as an exemplary critic and writer. Her instinct throughout the years has led to a long and distinguished career in the San Francisco Bay area. In reading her reviews I have always admired her insight and eloquence. She has devoted the past 39 years to opening the door to the world of performing arts to many bay area residents.

Barbara, who is well-versed in the performing arts, had planned to make her career as a participant of the arts rather than as critic of them. She is schooled in tap, ballet, classical and jazz piano, modeling, and acting. She had planned to study acting in New York when she married the late painter-sculptor Ronald Bladen. After their move to San Carlos, she began acting locally with the Hillbarn Theater.

Shortly thereafter, she began her long and distinguished career with the San Mateo Times. She started off as the newspaper's librarian and worked her way up to arts critic, for which she was paid \$7.50 for each review. From there she moved into the women's de-

partment, and began writing a daily "Lively Arts" column. As a daily columnist, Barbara Bladen found her niche reviewing theater, opera, dance, music, and film. Although it was difficult in the beginning, she continued to strive on and overcome all hurdles to become a revered critic.

Known as one to put her interviewees at ease, Barbara was successful in capturing many celebrity interviews. She made use of her theatrical background interviewing Bette Davis, Clark Gable, Judy Garland, Jimmy Stewart, Omar Shariff, Peter O'Toole, Paul Newman, Lauren Bascall, Sophia Lauren, Lucille Ball, Jody Foster, and Kevin Costner to name a few. Not only did she dress and act accordingly for each star—in full skirts and flamboyant jewelry with a southern twang for country stars, in black leather and raw language for rock stars—she knew exactly what to ask and how to ask it. Barbara traveled extensively throughout her career, and reviewed the many different works she saw and heard from all over the world. She has given the bay area community a lifetime of her performing arts expertise.

Her forth-right manner and her charismatic style has been a great contribution to the arts arena in the bay area, and to the entire community. Mr. Speaker, Barbara Bladen's 39 years of dedication and commitment to sharing new works and discovering new talents has enlightened the entire San Francisco Bay area. On this day, when we celebrate her retirement, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Barbara Bladen for her accomplishments and outstanding career.

TRIBUTE TO LESLIE H. "LES" MORGAN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Leslie H. "Les" Morgan on the occasion of his upcoming retirement from the city of Los Angeles after 30 years of outstanding service. In recognition of his dedication to the citizens of Los Angeles, Mr. Morgan will be honored at an appreciation dinner on July 20, 1995. It is a pleasure to share with my colleagues just a few of his many accomplishments.

Born in Arkansas on December 8, 1935, Mr. Morgan spent his formative years in Little Rock. After graduating from Dunbar High School, Les moved to California where he studied real estate and accounting at Compton College. Mr. Morgan completed his studies in real estate at East Los Angeles and Harbor City Colleges. After 19 years of continued education and experience in the field, he became a licensed real estate broker in the states of California and Nevada.

From 1965 to 1985, Mr. Morgan worked for the city of Los Angeles in a number of positions. In 1987, he became a real estate trainee in the general services department and by 1991 was advanced to real estate officer.

Mr. Morgan is an accomplished entrepreneur. He is a hair stylist for Morgan's Hair Styles, insurance broker, notary public, and owner of Morgan's Real Estate. When is not hard at work, Les enjoys Jazz, cooking, and travel.

Les has contributed his talents to the community through his active participation in community organizations such as the Western Association of Community Health Centers and the National Association of Community Health Centers. He served as treasurer of the Watts Health Foundation, as well as chairman of the organization's board of directors from 1972 to 1978. Dedicated to community health, he played an integral role in the negotiations and completion of the \$7 million health center in 1978.

In appreciation of his service and dedication to the community, Les has received several awards and commendations. He is the recipient of certificates of appreciation bestowed by the Crippled Children's Society for his volunteer efforts and by the Volunteer's Auxiliary of the Watts Foundation for his contributions to the community. He was listed in "Men of Achievement," as well as the first edition of "Who's Who Among Black Americans." He has also been recognized for his dedication to public health by both the Los Angeles City Council and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

A devoted father of four sons, Gerry, Claude, Frederick, and Vincent, Les was married to Jewel Hall for 35 years. Jewel passed away in 1991, and he has since married the former Sandra Garrett. After Les retires, he looks forward to spending time with his family.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Mr. Leslie H. Morgan on his many years of dedicated service to the city of Los Angeles. It is a pleasure to join his family, friends, and colleagues in recognizing his distinguished career and congratulating him on his well-deserved retirement.

DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note that this day, the 16th day of June, has been declared the "Day of the African Child" by the Organization of African Unity.

Founded in memory of the uprising and massacre of school children in Soweto, South Africa, it is a day that we pause to remember the plight of children all over Africa, and what we as citizens and legislators can do to create a better environment for them. It is a day that provides us with a forum to celebrate the achievements Africa has attained in meeting the needs of its children, and provides us with the opportunity to renew our commitment to providing greater resources to aid in this struggle.

In light of the recent defeat of the Hastings amendment to the foreign aid reauthorization bill regarding the restoration of the \$802 million level for the Development Fund for Africa, we need to remind ourselves of the impact of this important part of our foreign aid bill that provided funds to help the malnourished, the illiterate and impoverished.

Through foreign aid provided by America and other countries:

The death rate of children under five has been halved since 1960.

African governments provided safe water and adequate sanitation to an additional 120 million people during the 1980's and now over 80 percent of the children living in urban areas have access to safe water and adequate sanitation.

African girls face many obstacles in obtaining an education but now approximately 69 percent of African girls are enrolled in primary school, up from 44 percent in the 1970's.

While there has been progress over the last three decades, there were several setbacks in the 1980's, such as a falling off of school enrollment by 7 percent.

This setback has been largely caused by the increasing civil wars with Africa. Armed conflict continues to afflict sub-Saharan Africa where fighting persists in Sudan, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The potential for renewed outbreaks in Rwanda, Burundi, and Somalia is high, and other countries like Zaire and Nigeria, are at risk. Most of the nations where these wars occur have been victims of our former cold war policy.

The condition that these countries find themselves in today is largely due to our policy of containment of communism in the cold war days. As proper as that may have been during that period, the truth is these countries are suffering today because of the divisions this policy created in their societies.

Children of Africa have suffered due to this policy and this should concern the American people so that we strive harder to right these wrongs.

It is important that this year's Day of the African Child campaign will explore the theme of children in armed conflict. A study commissioned by UNICEF found that 75 percent of the children interviewed in Rwanda had seen mass killings in many areas. Moreover, in several African countries, boys as young as 11 years old have been recruited into military training.

The recent war in Rwanda is only one example of the atrocities committed where children have been the greatest victims. Thousands have been killed in the most brutal way by hacking away arms and limbs. On June 14 of last year, militia members of the majority Hutu tribe abducted up to 40 children of the minority Tutsis from a church complex in the government-held part of the Rwandan capital. The militia headed them off to almost certain death.

Enormous strides have been made in providing basic services for children caught in conflict. I was proud of the pharmaceutical industries in the New Jersey and New York area that responded to my call to help the children of Somalia through providing quality drugs through UNICEF.

On this now fifth annual Day of the African Child, please think of the children in each of the 56 countries of Africa and help in your own personal way to continue this good work.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO ROLLING MEADOWS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1994
HONOREES

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor five very special business leaders in my district who were recognized and honored on May 11, 1995 by the Rolling Meadows Chamber of Commerce for their contributions to the community.

David Hill, Jr., chairman and president of Kimball Hill, Inc., was honored as the 1994 Business Leader of the Year. Having grown to become one of the 50 largest homebuilders in the United States, Kimball Hill Homes collectively delivered over 1,000 homes in 1994 alone. In addition, Mr. Hill has been involved in national housing policy efforts and has testified before Congress on housing finance issues. Moreover, he has been an extremely active participant in a number of local and regional planning, affordable housing, and charitable organizations.

Dr. Arvind Goyal, of Family Doctor, Inc., was honored as the 1994 Community Leader of the Year. Aside from having served residents for 16 years as a family doctor, Dr. Goyal has belonged to a wide range of local, State, and national organizations, such as the American Medical Association and the American Cancer Society. Other activities that have benefited the community include his public presentations and testimonials on health and other issues before a number of community institutions. Finally, Dr. Goyal has actively lobbied State and Federal legislators on such issues as smoking restrictions in business places, prevention of domestic violence, and health care reform.

Helene Curtis Industries, Inc., was honored with the 1994 Business Beautification Award. This respected Fortune 500 company which has been headquartered in Chicago for years completely renovated their building at 3100 Golf Road. The Rolling Meadows Chamber has obviously taken note of the marked improvement in appearance.

McMinn & Troutman was honored as Small Business of the Year. Having moonlighted as my campaign treasurer for the past 25 years, I am pleased to see Billy McMinn recognized for all the dedicated time and effort that he and his partner, Larry Troutman, have put into their business. Aside from their exceptional skills within the office, McMinn and Troutman have been longtime civic volunteers, as each are also active members of the Rolling Meadows Rotary Club, their respective churches, and many other civic institutions within the community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate these five business leaders of Rolling Meadows for their hard work and dedication.

Rolling Meadows and the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois is a better place to live because of them.

THE FLAT TAX AND CRIMINALS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, advocates of sales taxes and value added taxes say that their proposals will eliminate the underground economy and tax avoidance by the criminal element and pretty much make the IRS unnecessary.

Personally, I've been very skeptical of this argument, but the following letter, received by members of the Ways and Means Committee, indicates that the Republican tax revolution may indeed bring a revolution to criminal thinking.

ROBIN, GYPUM, & STEEL, P.C.,
Springfield, VA, June 7, 1995.

Chairman BILL ARCHER,
*Committee on Ways and Means, 1102 Longworth
HOB, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We serve as legal representatives of the United Drug Dealers of America and the Organized Families Mutual Benefit Association. On behalf of our clients, we were pleased and excited to hear your opening statement of June 5, 1995, detailing how the United States of America might abolish the IRS and move to a transaction or sales tax system. As you indicated, this would abolish the problem of the underground economy and the problem of non-compliance with the nation's tax laws.

On behalf of our clients, we heartily endorse this move. Our clients are patriotic Americans who want to contribute to the nation's tax base.

We do have, however, a number of technical questions as to how the sales tax system would work, and we hope you can provide guidance to the entrepreneurs we represent.

1. To reduce the paperwork associated with millions of dollars worth of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, LSD, etc., sales, can we pay the tax just once at the point of entry? If so, can we pay to an authority other than the U.S. Customs Service (whose personnel seem to have an unprofessional "attitude" problem toward our clients)? Or could you abolish the Customs Service, too?

2. Many of our clients build a customer base near centers of education by the use of free samples. Later, much later, the customer pays. Can the cost of free samples be netted against the profits of later sales?

3. Sometimes a client/customer will make an offer that can't be refused, and a refund for a below par product is in order. If our client has already paid the sales tax, whom do they apply to for a refund?

4. In the execution of our business, a contract is frequently let for disposing of a family of problems. Half the payment is made at the time of the contract, half on the completed contract method of accounting. If, however, the contractor is himself/herself indisposed before half the job is completed, can we receive a refund for a business loss?

5. Because of the high rate of disease and disability in our clients' professions, we are very interested in qualifying for Social Security disability payments as soon as possible. Will we be able to qualify after six quarters of employment in the event of hostile fire? If there is no IRS, who will keep track of our Social Security and Medicare payments? Or would you recommend that we advise our clients to switch to State Workmen's Compensation programs?

6. It is reported you might exempt medical expenses from the sales tax. Client customers who use drugs for stress-reducing

purposes—can they be exempt? We have a number of clients who provide dysfunctional sexual counseling services. Will that be an exempt medical expense?

7. Lastly, for our interstate gambling clients, will there be a source tax? For example, if a bettor in Virginia wins at a New York track, will his bookie have to withhold for New York State taxes?

Thank you for your help and guidance on these questions. Like other Americans, we will probably have more as we think through your proposal.

Sincerely,

DEWEY CHEATEM, Esq.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday, I missed several rollcall votes in order to attend my son's graduation ceremony in Buffalo. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on Roll Calls 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, and 377, and "no" on Roll Calls 378 and 379.

SUPPORT EFFORTS FOR A JUST PEACE IN GUATEMALA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge the administration and my colleagues in Congress to support important efforts which are underway to establish a just peace in the friendly Central American Republic of Guatemala. This country has suffered through 34 years of a prolonged terrorist campaign, conducted by elements of the communist URNG, which has provoked violent military responses to its attacks and assassinations. Approximately 100,000 Guatemalans have been killed by both sides during this period. Even a former U.S. Ambassador, Gordon Mein, and a number of United States and other foreign embassy personnel have been assassinated by terrorists groups.

The disappearance of the U.S.S.R., the electoral demise of the Sandinistas and the impoverishment of Castro have left the guerrillas with little financial support other than Norway and a lame cause which has never commanded a popular following in Guatemala. The URNG has agreed to negotiations with the Government following its signing of a Comprehensive Human Rights Accord in 1994. Considerable progress has been made, and Guatemala's respected former Human Rights Ombudsman, Ramiro Leon Carpio, has become the nation's President, with a strong commitment to peace. He has sustained the peace talks and signed six agreements with the URNG since January 1994. These have included agreements on the protection of human rights, the establishment of a historical clarification commission to address past human rights abuses by both sides once the peace has been finalized, as well as agreements to protect Guatemala's Indian people, refugees and other displaced persons who have been victims of this bloody and protracted conflict.

To prove good faith, the Guatemalan Government has implemented its Human Rights Agreement and has agreed to the presence of a United Nations Peace Mission to Guatemala. I know of no other nation which has been so forthcoming about improving its human rights situation absent a peace agreement and in the face of on-going URNG provocation—police assassinated, numerous kidnappings.

As a society, Guatemala still suffers from residual violence and societal problems which prolonged conflict and unequitable wealth distribution have sustained since colonial times. Nevertheless, as a country, I believe that Guatemala has come farther, from a semi-feudal, conflict-torn and institutionally violent land, ruled by the military in the 1970's and 1980's, to a strong sustained effort toward democratic status. Against all expectations, Guatemala has sustained two democratic elections, which included transfers of power between political parties in 1986 and 1990, and elections of a fully empowered, multiparty legislative branch.

The largest remaining and unresolved Guatemalan problem remains the need for a better legal and police system. Impunity or corruption of the legal branch and untrained and susceptible police, has restrained the advancement of complete democratic process in Guatemala. Yet, in spite of the progress which I have only been to sketch out for you here, Guatemala now faces substantial threats including one from the United States.

The source of this extraordinary problem is an American woman who has become the public affairs front for the URNG. Jennifer Harbury, the widow of URNG Commandante Bamaca, has blitzed the United States for the URNG against Guatemala and has pilloried it in the court of media opinion, over the torture and death of her spouse who appears to have been killed in 1992. Now Harbury and a growing chorus of former supporters of the Sandinistas, and the El Salvadorean FMLN, are clamoring for a cut off of United States aid. What makes this implausible situation even worse is the fact that the terrorist URNG controls no territory, has fewer than 500 men under arms, and lives on war taxes extorted from kidnappings and intercepting local farmers and persons on busses going to market. Harbury has so focussed world opinion on past violent measures used by the Guatemalan armed forces in the face of terrorist assault, that the URNG has continued on its violent course today, with apparent impunity.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you will join me in calling for the United States to refrain from the short-sighted actions called for by those seeking to cut off assistance to Guatemala at this pivotal time in its history. They would have us break with the Guatemalan armed forces, thereby aligning ourselves with the terrorist URNG in the peace process. The United States must assist Guatemala in the development of civilian controlled and staffed alternatives to the armed forces for law enforcement, and in the reform of a residually corrupt and discredited legal system. These are small items in the balance of a 34 year struggle, and of the Guatemalan people's wish for democracy and freedom from violence.

The United States can offer Guatemala invaluable and inexpensive assistance and constructive criticism, but the media driven opposition to needed democratization-related aid, and demonization of the country and of its

government are driven by Harbury's effective campaign. The fact speak for themselves and loudly in favor of the peace process and the restraint of Guatemala's government. I hope the special treatment accorded to Harbury can be postponed until the peace accord has been signed, and all of the victims or casualties of this horrible episode can be accounted for.

We must do what can to encourage a just and lasting peace in Guatemala. This will enable that government to complete its remarkable transition to full democracy, implementing needed internal reforms necessary to create a system of justice that will bring criminals to justice.

TRIBUTE TO IRWIN WEINBERG

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this summer Irwin Weinberg of Wilkes-Barre, PA, an internationally known stamp collector and dealer, is celebrating 50 years in philately. At one point in his splendid career he owned the most expensive stamp in the world, the British Guiana one-cent magenta of 1856. He toured the world to exhibit this stamp and later sold it for a record setting sum. Christies in New York regularly asks him to provide stamps for consignment to enhance certain of their auctions. This is a man who has reached the highest level of success in his field.

But it is not his unparalleled success in philately that I as his Congressman and friend would like to celebrate today. It is the philosophy of this man that I commend you, the philosophy of this constituent who with his wife, Jean, lives in Kingston, PA, a town neighboring mine.

In this day when to call oneself a liberal is to be under attack from many sides, when even the term itself is used as an epithet, Irwin Weinberg is proud to call himself a constitutional liberal. Since childhood he has been interested in liberal causes, especially civil rights. I had the honor of taking him as my guest to the White House to meet Nelson Mandela, the great liberator of South Africa, a man whom Irwin counts along with Martin Luther King and Ghandi, as his hero.

As Irwin describes himself, being a constitutional liberal means coupling the defense of human rights as understood by President John Kennedy with the conservative strictures of the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, and the American Constitution. And not just understanding and loving these precepts, but living by the truths and codes of conduct they demand of us.

To deal in stamps is to traffic in history. Each stamp is a distillation of a single, significant moment, a freezing of time to mark it for mankind. Irwin Weinberg has collected stamps since he was 12 years old. When he was 18 he issued his first weekly price list which he still publishes the same way, on an old mimeograph machine. He is a sole practitioner, handling each transaction without the aid of a computer, a copier, a fax machine or even a secretary. In this business he is respected throughout the world. Not unlike the delicate stamps themselves, Irwin Weinberg has maintained the integrity of the moment. It is an honor for me to celebrate him.

TRIBUTE TO RICK DIAZ
CHANTENGCO

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to honor a great friend, veteran, business entrepreneur, and civic leader who passed away on June 2, 1995—Rick Diaz Chantengco.

Rick was a living proof of just how fine a person can be! His life exemplified kindness and inspired emulation. His untimely departure brought emptiness to places which he filled with energy and enthusiasm in the Filipino-American community.

In 1957, Rick enlisted in the submarine force of the U.S. Navy in which he served during the Bay of Pigs Conflict, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Vietnam war. In 1969, he was a Chief Petty Officer when he received an honorable medical discharge.

Rick graduated from San Diego City College with a Bachelors Degree in Business and Real Estate Law in 1969. Armed with his military experience and knowledge in real estate business, he founded Chantengco Realty, serving as president and broker. He also was the board chairman of the Pacific Rim Century, a hotel real estate investment corporation.

Rick used his expertise to help the community in which he lived. He assisted in the purchase of a permanent building for the Union of Pan Asian Communities, the largest social service agency in San Diego County. He was the founder and charter member of the Filipino-American Democratic Club of San Diego County, the first such Filipino club in California. He organized and chaired fund-raising campaigns for numerous candidates for political offices.

We all come across a small number of special people, those who touch our minds, hearts, and souls with their optimism and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Rick was one of those chosen few who won the respect and admiration of his family, friends, and community for his unwavering commitment to hard work, community involvement, and a sincere belief that one person can make a difference. This world needs more people like Rick Diaz Chantengco, who will be sorely missed.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Tess, and his children, J.R., Jacqueline, and Jeanne.

According to Rick's son, J.R. de Jesus Chantengco, he wanted to be remembered in the following way:

As a father, one you can always look up to and rely on. He must lead a very full and God-fearing life. He must set a good example to his wife, his children, and his friends.

As a friend, one who never asks for accolades but through his actions, many people will respect him.

As a business colleague, one who was charged with authority and the highest ethical standards.

As a professional, one who has always strived to be the best and whose business motto is Service is Our Business.

And as a person, one who continually helped others unselfishly, strived for social and political justice, and did them with much enthusiasm.

He wants to be remembered as the man who measures his success by how proud he is

of the success of his children; by the most supportive and loving wife he will always have, and by the many friends' lives he has enriched by his helping hand and his caring smile.

WACHOVIA BANK OF GEORGIA
WINS AWARD

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate the Wachovia Bank of Georgia, N.A., Savannah, for their recent receipt of the Outstanding Community Investment Award. Wachovia Bank of Savannah and the Neighborhood Housing Services of Savannah Inc. [NHS], are one of six partnerships to receive this prestigious award from the Social Compact, an organization which fosters cooperation between financial institutions and American neighborhoods. They are being recognized for their joint efforts in pioneering a model strategy for transforming vacant, abandoned properties into quality single-family homes for first-time homeowners and, in the process, infusing vulnerable neighborhoods with the strength of new stakeholders.

Wachovia Bank of Georgia and NHS of Savannah began their partnership in 1993. Their pioneer program, the NHS Home Auction, represented the first time in the Nation that a city government, in partnership with a neighborhood-based organization and local financial institutions, conducted an affordable housing auction of dilapidated, city-owned properties for sale to first-time home buyers. The 1993 auction resulted in the rehabilitation and sale of 31 homes to lower income buyers, representing an investment of \$1.5 million in the community. The 1994 auction sold 52 homes valued at \$3.8 million.

This achievement represents innovation in urban renewal for both the city of Savannah and the Nation as a whole. Many American cities suffer both socially and economically from problems caused by aging inner-city housing. For years, city leaders and urban planners have searched for ways to turn these houses into assets rather than liabilities. Wachovia Bank and NHS of Savannah have done just that by transforming formerly vacant and dilapidated properties into quality homes which are securing—rather than threatening—the surrounding homes. The new stakeholders and increased investment is infusing fragile Savannah neighborhoods with a new lease on life. For the first time, these neighborhoods are being viewed as neighborhoods of choice, and they are growing as economically diverse and viable areas.

These victories would not have been possible without this partnership approach which maximized the strengths of each partner. By joining forces, the city, NHS, and Wachovia were able to stretch limited public sector resources while maximizing opportunities for private sector involvement. A key challenge to any urban renewal program is financing the very costly process of either replacing or renovating aged housing. The combined rehabilitation and purchase costs significantly exceed neighborhood market values, conventional loan terms, and the mortgage carrying capacity of the lower income borrowers. The part-

ners in this program used creative financing approaches to help assure long-term affordability while providing financial incentives for the new home buyers to remain in the community.

Wachovia provided essential leadership to NHS for establishing the organizational capacity to undertake such a complex and resource-intensive venture. By pioneering mortgage programs for lower income buyers, providing revolving lines of credit essential for property acquisition, and financing the rehabilitation of the properties following purchase, the bank played a key role in this housing program. The city of Savannah and Wachovia should be congratulated for their partnership which not only helps the city itself but can also serve as a national model for urban renewal cooperation between cities and private business. The Outstanding Community Service Award recognizes their many achievements.

I would once again like to congratulate the individuals involved in this program. It is an honor and a privilege to represent them.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR S.
FLEMMING, FORMER SECRETARY
OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
WELFARE

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as well as former Commissioner on Aging, on the occasion of his receiving an award of distinction from the Joint Public Affairs Committee for Older Adults [JPAC], a social action coalition of older adult representatives from over 120 senior centers and community groups throughout metropolitan New York.

Arthur Flemming served as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the late 1950's. His critical role in the adoption of the Medicare Program began in the early 1960's, with his chairmanship of a special commission that offered proposals for a national program to meet the health needs of older Americans.

The 1971 White House Conference on Aging, with Arthur Flemming as its chairman, adopted significant recommendations later adopted into law, including the establishment of the Supplemental Security Income Program [SSI], support to build housing specifically designed for the elderly, and nursing home reform. He served as Commissioner on Aging from 1973 until 1978. Arthur Flemming's commitment to public service included his role as chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

In the 1980's Arthur Flemming again showed his extraordinary leadership as co-chairman of Save Our Social Security [SOS], a coalition of 120 national groups devoted to stave off threatened cuts in Medicare and Social Security. He continues to be a forceful voice in efforts to achieve a program of affordable and accessible health care for all Americans.

Generations to come will remember Arthur S. Flemming as someone who has always spoken out with courage, has translated his values into action. In so doing he has made a

difference in the lives of millions of people across this country. His energy and ideas continue to inspire many to join in the quest for a more just society. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in paying tribute to Arthur S. Flemming.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1530) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak to a number of issues related to the fiscal year 1996 DoD authorization bill.

First, I want to thank Chairman SPENCE, HEFLEY, DORNAN, BATEMAN, WELDON, and HUNTER for their work with me on issues of particular interest to Guam in the committee. I also appreciate the efforts of the ranking member RONALD DELLUMS for his work with me on my priorities in the committee, and the hard work of the staff of the National Security Committee.

I am pleased that the committee helped to ensure that seven out of eight of my priorities were included either in legislative or report language. As a result of legislative language put in the bill at my request, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas will now be afforded a nomination for the military service academies and Guam will be included in the definition of the United States for the purposes of repairs on Navy homeported ships. I am also pleased that the committee included report language on the Naval Hospital-Guam, the Guam Air National Guard, the Piti Power Plant and the placement of the Navy SEAL facilities.

The only item that the committee did not include was funding for an armory for the Guam National Guard. I understand the constraints under which Chairman HEFLEY was operating, and hope that the message he was trying to send to the Army resonates within the Department. Next year, perhaps the Army will include a request for construction of an armory in Guam in their budget.

The National Guard on Guam is the only guard unit in the United States that does not have an armory, which seriously hampers their ability to complete their mission. Within the last few years, Guam has experienced over a hundred typhoons, tropical storms, and several earthquakes, including one measuring 8.2 on the Richter scale. The Guam National Guard is under more demand for their services than most other Guard units in the States, but, without an armory, they simply cannot adequately respond to these natural disasters.

Many of my colleagues have spoken about priorities in this bill and the need to support the readiness of our troops. The proposed Army Museum, which would require \$15 million for land purchases, has attracted attention

due to budget constraints. I hope that the Army puts as much effort into developing plans to meet the construction needs of armories at National Guard units as they do in pursuing funding for the museum.

Therefore, before the Army begins construction of their museum, I challenge them to present a plan to Congress for how they are going to meet the need to construct National Guard armories. The plan that I am requesting will outline how the Army plans to fit this funding in their budget requests in the tight fiscal environment they face. With the decision in Congress to reject any Member add-ons for armories that are not requested by the Army, it is now time for the Army to rethink their budgets and request funds for armories in next year's budget. I look forward to working with Secretary of the Army Togo West and Assistant Secretary for Installations, Logistics and Environment Robert Michael Walker in the next year on this funding request.

I also want to note my support for an amendment that was proposed by Representative RONALD DELLUMS. This amendment earmarked \$61 million, of the \$10.7 billion provided in the bill for defensewide operation and maintenance activities, for the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment.

The Dellums proposal would ensure that the Office of Economic Adjustment continues to have the tools to assist communities where military bases are being closed. As my constituents in Guam can testify, the functions of the Office of Economic Adjustment are critical to the ability of local communities to reuse bases which are closing. Without assistance, local reuse committees will be left without the ability to convert these facilities quickly into productive use.

I commend Ranking Member DELLUMS for raising this issue and for his leadership to secure funding for reuse at closed bases. I am hopeful that, in the environment of downsizing and budget cuts, Congress will not forget the obstacles and challenges that local communities face in developing reuse plans for closed military facilities. With the leadership of Congressman DELLUMS, I have no doubt that the problems faced by local reuse committees will remain on Congress's agenda.

Again, I want to thank Chairman SPENCE, Ranking Member DELLUMS and each of the subcommittee chairman for their willingness to work with me on issues of particular importance to Guam. I look forward to continuing this close working relationship next year as we follow through on the commitments made in this year's bill.

TRIBUTE TO M. EDWARD KELLY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding civic leader of Illinois' 14th Congressional District, M. Edward Kelly, on his forthcoming retirement.

Ed Kelly has served since December 1976 as the executive vice president of the Elgin Area Chamber of Commerce. The list of accomplishments during his long career are many, and there are many States across this Nation that are better for his service there.

Born and raised in Parkersburg, WV, he graduated from Marietta College in Marietta, OH and entered the field of organization management in 1955. He began his professional career with the Benton Harbor-Saint Joseph's Chamber of Commerce in Michigan, and managed chambers in Oshkosh, WI and Springfield, MO before settling in Elgin, IL.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kelly has been a valued member of the Elgin community for years, and his list of civic and professional activities is a long one. A former director of the YMCA Corporate Board, Miss Illinois Scholarship Pageant, and Elgin Sesquicentennial Committee, he is also a past president of the Rotary Club of Elgin. To this day he serves as a member of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives, as an ex officio member of the Center City Development Corp. and as a trustee of the Northwest Suburban Mass Transit District.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment to this Nation's businesses and to the Elgin community. I wish my friend the best in his retirement. His experience and dedication have served the people of Elgin well.

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. MARKEY, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, in introducing the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1995. The bill authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$186 million for the FCC for 1 year only, fiscal year 1996. That figure is the same as the House authorized last year.

These are exciting times in the world of telecommunications. We are seeing new technologies, and the convergence and blurring of traditionally distinct businesses. We are also seeing new alliances being formed as we begin to build the information superhighway.

The House will soon be considering a major telecommunications reform bill which brings the 60-year-old communications statute up to date to reflect the dramatic changes in telecommunications. The Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance will be holding comprehensive hearings in the near future to consider the reduced role that the FCC will play in a competitive marketplace. That endeavor will be a challenge as well. In the meantime, however, we must authorize appropriations for the FCC so that it can fulfill its obligation as Congress intended.

The bill is substantially the same as legislation ordered reported by the Committee on Energy and Commerce last year and approved by the House. Unfortunately, the other body failed to act so we must again consider these proposals.

The bill includes a number of provisions that should allow the Commission to operate more efficiently, reduce regulatory burdens on industry, save agency resources, and privatize certain of the Commission's responsibilities.

The bill also provides that a substantial portion of the appropriated funds may be raised from application and user fees. It establishes procedures for tighter budget planning so that authorizing committees will have adequate time to review future proposed increases or adjustments to fee schedules.

In addition, this legislation allows the Commission to waive individual licensing requirements for maritime radio services. This provision should relieve boat owners from the burden of unnecessary fees. The bill also provides for more efficient and flexible inspection of ship radio equipment.

Among other things, the legislation clarifies the Commission's authority to reject tariffs and its authority to order refunds resulting from carrier rule violations. It also adjusts the statute of limitations for forfeiture proceedings against common carriers to conform with the Commission's accounting procedures. This provision reflects an agreement worked out between the FCC and the telephone industry. In addition, the bill authorizes the Commission to use outside consultants. This provision would save the FCC permanent staffing resources by allowing it to offer competitive compensation to temporary, outside experts and consultants.

This bill was developed with bipartisan support and reflects a number of proposals supported by the Federal Communications Commission. I urge my colleagues to support it as it proceeds through the legislative process.

TRIBUTE TO CRESCENT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an out-standing company in Fremont, OH. Crescent Manufacturing Co. was founded in 1898 as a disposable blade manufacturer and has operated continuously in Fremont since that time.

The firm makes 1.5 million steel blades a day for use in the medical, industrial, and other specialty fields. In March 1995, the owners of the company were nominated for Entrepreneur of the Year. This honor recognizes the tremendous effort performed by the management and staff of Crescent in bringing their company through a chapter 11 bankruptcy process. Their story reflects the spirit of enterprise that has made our Nation strong.

After taking over the company in 1990, the directors decided the debt which Crescent owed was too big and filed for protection under chapter 11. The very next day after obtaining controlling interest in the stock, changes were made. Costs were cut, customers were brought on-line, employees assisted in productivity enhancements and the company operated successfully through the bankruptcy process. The company exited chapter 11 on June 19, 1991, just thirteen months after filing for its protection.

Loyalty from customers, suppliers, and in particular, employees got Crescent through tough times. In every year since, sales have increased reaching \$10.1 million in 1995. Crescent employs 150 people and has a pay-

roll of \$4.5 million annually. Their success has been Fremont's success.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the staff and management of Crescent Manufacturing Co. and encourage them to continue to uphold what has become the standard of excellence in Ohio.

STATEMENT OF H.R. 1561, THE
AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTER-
ESTS ACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, during the week of June 12, the House of Representatives considered H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act. Although this bill is not perfect, I voted in favor of this legislation because it includes several important provisions which I have historically supported.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

H.R. 1561 included language from the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act which restricts U.S. aid to any country that prohibits or restricts the transport or delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance to other countries. I strongly believe that we should not allow humanitarian assistance to be used as a political weapon while innocent victims are deprived of food, fuel, and medical supplies.

STREAMLINING GOVERNMENT

The consolidation of USAID, ACDA, and USIA into the State Department in H.R. 1561 was one of the most contentious issues during debate. While I support the work of these agencies, I also believe that we must remain committed to streamlining government. Secretary of State Christopher proposed a similar consolidation earlier this year. The Department of Defense is now more efficient and productive due in part to the consolidation.

I supported Representative ACKERMAN'S amendment which would have required the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget to conduct a cost-benefit analysis prior to the implementation of this bill. Regrettably, this failed. Congress has been considering cutbacks and elimination of virtually every Federal agency, and, as such, none should be immune from efforts to reduce Government spending.

COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL AND EGYPT

H.R. 1561 also recognizes the United States' ongoing commitments to Egypt and Israel and maintains critical funding for the Middle East. As our steadfast ally in the Middle East, Israel has served as a leader in the efforts to bring stability to the region. We are sending a strong message of support to this region, but we are also acting in our own national self-interest to support a strong and democratic Israel. This region was once considered to have the potential to initiate a major world war. Today, we are witnessing the development of a lasting peace. To withdraw our moral and practical support at this point in the peace process would preempt what we have accomplished thus far.

THE U.S. ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS

H.R. 1561 also attempts to redefine our Nation role in the United Nations. This is not to

say we should abandon the basic principles of the United Nation, but this bill would make the United Nation more accountable for its programs and practices. By extending current law, H.R. 1561 ensures that the United States maintains a voice in the U.N. budget process by allowing the President to withhold up to 20 percent of appropriated funds for the United Nation if it fails to effect consensus-based decisions. The bill will also give greater authority to the inspector general [IG] of the United Nation. H.R. 1561 withholds 20 percent of the U.N. budget and 50 percent of the peacekeeping budget until the President certifies that the United Nation has increased the powers of the IG, and has given the IG access and sufficient resources to conduct investigations and protect the identity of whistleblowers.

Having witnessed firsthand peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Haiti, I believe we must reevaluate the position of the United States within the United Nations, and define the role in which the United States can best serve not only the interests of the United Nations but also those of the American people.

EAST TIMOR

There are provisions in this bill which I do not support. H.R. 1561 authorizes the resumption of International Military and Education Training [IMET] for Indonesia. The IMET Program was eliminated for Indonesia in 1992 due to flagrant human rights abuses by the military in East Timor. This bill authorizes funding for this program, yet there has been no significant improvement in cases of human rights violations. I had planned to introduce an amendment to H.R. 1561 which would have eliminated the authorization of United States funding for military training in Indonesia. This issue is not about the efficacy of American military training and the value of exposing foreign military personnel to the professional and ethical standard of the American Armed Services. Rather, it is whether we will ignore continuous human rights abuses and use our dollars to pay for this training.

Unfortunately, time constraints prevented me from bringing my amendment to the floor. I believe that American taxpayers should not be asked to pay for this. We should not tolerate human rights abuses by the military in East Timor and I will continue to work in the appropriations process to help the people of East Timor.

BOSNIA

I voted against lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina because I believe it would have a detrimental effect in the absence of a larger, more coherent strategy. Although the intent is to strengthen the Bosnian Moslems' position in the field, I am concerned that if the embargo is lifted, a large scale offensive would be initiated by the Bosnian Serbs against highly populated urban centers. The health and safety of civilians, as well as U.N. peacekeeping forces, would be put in greater risk.

Ending the arms embargo could also force the evacuation of U.N. forces. Both the administration and the House Republican leadership have stated that this would require a commitment of U.S. troops. I believe we need to pursue a more comprehensive strategy to address the situation in Bosnia and reach a negotiated and enduring peace. Implementing only one aspect of an inherently complicated

plan will only result in further suffering of the Bosnian people.

AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICAN

Finally, I hope two issues will be addressed during the appropriations process as well as when the Senate considers its version of the reauthorization. H.R. 1561 cut assistance to Africa and Latin America far below the administration's request. I voted in favor of two

amendments to increase funding for the Development Fund for Africa by \$173 million and to increase assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean by \$9 million. While both amendments failed, an engaged debate brought to light the concerns over drastic cuts to these regions which are certain to be addressed again during the appropriations process.

CONCLUSION

I anticipate many changes to this legislation as it progresses to the conference report. I hope that the conference report represents a continuing commitment by the United States to play a leadership role in the world while recognizing the profound changes in the world and the many demands, both at home and abroad, on our resources.