

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICA NEEDS THE MARITIME SECURITY ACT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago our world was entrenched in a brutal world war that transformed many facets of the global arena. We would not have won World War II if it were not for the strength of the U.S. merchant marine. If our Nation is to continue being a world leader, we must strengthen our merchant marine fleet. Once the largest in the world, the 5,000-ship fleet has been diminished to a mere 375 ships. We as a nation cannot afford to lose anymore ground to the countries who are taking over the worlds oceans.

Many people ask where a threat is coming from that justifies the cost of strengthening the U.S. merchant marine. I would answer that question with a question. Think back to the night of November 9, 1989, just 6 years ago, when we all rejoiced to see the Berlin Wall being breached and the many Berliners who were dancing at the Brandenburg Gate.

On that night when we celebrated the lifting of the Iron Curtain in Europe and the downfall of the former Soviet Empire, who could have imagined that only 14 months later more than 1 million troops would be poised for battle in the Persian Gulf? Who could have imagined that the United States and its allies would shortly have to begin the largest logistical movement of troops and material since World War II?

My point is simply this: The world remains an extraordinarily dangerous and unpredictable place. There is room for legitimate argument about what the specific priorities in the defense budget should be. But there can be little doubt that we are rapidly reaching the point where America's defense maritime capabilities will be in real jeopardy. This is a risk our country cannot afford to take and we should do anything in our power to see to it that America never repeats the mistakes of the past, the mistakes that produced a hollow military as recently as the late 1970's.

A strong U.S. flag ship fleet will also lead to many economic benefits for our Nation. The creation of over 100,000 at sea and ashore would bring in over \$4.5 billion in household earnings. With major seaports on three coasts, there is no reason why there should not be hundreds of ships being built. At the present time there are only two ships being built in U.S. ports. This production level puts the United States behind Brazil, Croatia, and even Romania in shipbuilding. We cannot afford to lose the technological shipbuilding capabilities that we have at our disposal in America.

If something is not done today to strengthen our merchant marine fleet, the size of the fleet could drop to 100 ships. We are already 16th in the world in fleet size and we simply cannot drop any further. No world power has ever

survived without a merchant fleet and we cannot afford to lose more ground in the global competition.

That is why Congress is now taking steps to fortify our Nation's merchant marine. House Resolution 1350—the Maritime Security Act—which I wholeheartedly support and have sponsored, will stabilize our national security fleet. This bill proposes that \$2 million be set aside each year for 10 years in order to increase the amount of merchant vessels in the U.S. fleet. This same bill passed the House last year, but stalled in the Senate. This year, however, Senator TRENT LOTT has spearheaded the drive to get this bill through the Senate and he believes that this year will be different.

Aside from creating hundreds of thousands of jobs and enhancing our economic base in the maritime industry, the Maritime Security Act will ensure security overseas for all American citizens who depend on the merchant marines. During the Persian Gulf war over 20 percent of goods, ammunition, and supplies were transported on foreign subsidized flag ships. Some of these ships refused to enter into enemy waters to deliver vital goods to our soldiers. This fact is frightening. If we do not strengthen our merchant marine fleet, we will be putting our men and women in the Armed Forces in tremendous danger.

The United States must have a strong fleet of American ships with American trained crews to supply our troops in the event of an emergency or war. During World War II, our own merchant fleet with its American crews sacrificed their lives to provide their comrades in foreign lands with needed supplies. We need to have that security in today's world also, for there are thousands of men and women in the Armed Forces overseas who must not be neglected.

The United States has many global interests that must be preserved. In order to maintain these interests and further America's lead in the global sphere, we must have access to foreign markets through the oceans. The Maritime Security Act will be the first step toward accomplishing that goal by strengthening America's merchant marine fleet. I urge support for this vital legislation.

THE PRESIDENT'S BALANCED BUDGET PLAN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 21, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE PRESIDENT'S BALANCED BUDGET PLAN

In a nationally televised speech President Clinton recently joined congressional leaders in calling for an historic reduction in the federal budget deficit and for a reduction in

the size of government. He stepped from the sidelines on the budget debate and laid out a ten-year route to a balanced budget which dramatically scales back much of what government does. He wants to balance the budget by the year 2005 while still investing in education and training, taking serious steps toward health care reform while protecting its beneficiaries, and targeting modest tax cuts to working families. He calls for real cuts in most areas of government spending other than Social Security.

DIFFERENCES

Although the President and congressional leadership agree on the broad outlines of balancing the budget, many differences remain. President Clinton would balance the budget over ten years; their plan says seven. He would cut taxes only for the middle class; the House leadership would also cut taxes for upper-income taxpayers. And their tax cuts would be much more costly—\$350 billion versus the \$96 billion the President proposes. The President eliminates \$25 billion in corporate subsidies; they would not. He trims spending for the poor while they cut it sharply. He squeezes Medicare and Medicaid; they cut back these programs much more. Both he and the congressional leadership reach a balanced budget by making fairly optimistic economic projections, such as assuming that interest rates will fall sharply.

The President increases spending on education, training, and medical and scientific research, areas the congressional leadership would cut. On health care the President offers a plan far less ambitious than his original health care reform proposal of a year ago. But he does propose to save \$124 billion from Medicare and \$55 billion from Medicaid; the congressional leadership's cutbacks would be more than twice as much. He reaches the Medicare savings by reducing growth in health care costs, not by asking beneficiaries to pay more.

NEW STRATEGY

The President has clearly chosen the path of conciliation as a better way for him than continued confrontation with the congressional leadership. He dropped his stand-pat budget which he submitted to Congress in February and joins the chorus to eliminate the deficit. The President has received sharp criticism from some members of his own party as well as some indications of openness from the congressional leadership. He is positioning himself as an independent, centrist leader. He has rightly rejected the strategy of just counterpunching against congressional budget proposals and has indicated that he believes a President's responsibilities rise above politics to leadership.

GROWING CONSENSUS

There isn't any doubt that Congress and the President are now very serious about bringing the budget into balance. That means the question is not whether to balance the budget but when and how. This is good news. The federal budget has been in the red every year but one, 1969, since the Eisenhower Administration. Public opinion polls which show 80% of the American people favoring a balanced budget have had a strong impact. But quite apart from politics, the economic arguments for a balanced budget are also

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

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

very strong. Consistently large budget deficits endanger the country's economic future and cheat future generations of Americans. Balancing the budget will increase national savings and that means greater national investment in physical, human, and technological capital. That in turn will increase productivity and boost incomes for Americans.

Many Americans believe that balancing the budget is not just an economic issue but almost a moral issue—that the government's inability to balance the budget means the country has lost a moral sense of fiscal responsibility. They see the huge deficits as shifting the burden to the next generation. Others look at deficits as shifting the burden to the next generation. Others look at deficits in more practical terms. They see no great harm with a deficit in any one year, but believe the continuing deficits undermine the economic underpinnings of the country. So a growing consensus has come to the view that deficit spending must end.

The details of balancing the budget still remain. In the current political climate neither Social Security nor defense spending can be cut and taxes cannot be raised. That puts enormous pressure on a rather small part of the government's total budget composed of Medicare, Medicaid, and other social welfare programs. Rather than gutting important programs such as health care for older Americans, our emphasis needs to be on reforms to make government work better and cost less.

ASSESSMENT

I think the President's new position on the budget is much better than his old one. He now wants to continue the deficit reduction that he started in the first two years of his administration, but he wants to do it more gently than others have proposed. Cutting the deficit too hard too fast could lead to a lot of pain which could undermine political support for a balanced budget. The President believes that a more gradual approach increases the chances of getting to a balanced budget.

I believe that both the congressional leadership and the President are wrong in providing for tax cuts now. The President's tax cut is much smaller and more targeted than the congressional leadership's. By the stretchout in years and the smaller tax cut he gets to his goal of a balanced budget without cutting as much from important programs like Medicare. But I believe any tax cut at this time is a bad idea. It does not make sense to me to borrow more money to provide a tax cut now. It is better to cut the spending, get the budget into balance, and then give ourselves a tax cut. We simply make the problem much more difficult if we add to the deficit we want to reduce.

Although I disagree with some of its specifics, I think the President has put forth a sensible plan for budgetary discipline. I am pleased to see that both parties are now on the same course. At the same time, no one should think the battle has been won. Much of the budget debate from this point on will be seen more as a skirmish over details, but some major decisions still lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. ENOCH H. WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with pleasure to pay tribute to an extraordinary

public servant from Brooklyn, NY—Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Williams. General Williams retired as Commander of the New York Army National Guard on May 31, 1995, after over 30 years of active military service.

Major General Williams earned his commission in 1950 after serving as an enlisted member during World War II. Rising from the rank of second lieutenant to colonel, he served in many positions, among them—artillery officer, transportation officer, liaison to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and Commander of Selective Service, and Headquarters Detachment. General Williams was appointed Commander of the New York Army National Guard in 1990. His military education includes Field Artillery School, the Air Defense School Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial War College. Military decorations General Williams has earned include the Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal, and both the Bronze and Silver Selective Service System Meritorious Service Medals.

General Williams received a B.S. in business management from Long Island University. He also attended New York University and the New School for Social Research.

In his civilian occupation, General Williams is serving his fifth term as a New York City councilman, representing the 41st Councilmanic District. The 41st district covers the multiethnic Brooklyn communities of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights. General Williams also gives freely of his time to serve in many governmental positions. He is a member of the American Institute of Housing Consultants, Community Service Society, and the New York Urban League. He is currently civilian director of the New York City Selective Service System. General Williams' dedicated service to the U.S. military merits special recognition. I take great pleasure and pride in entering these words of commendation into the RECORD.

IN TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. CHARLES DOMINY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the service of Lt. Gen. Charles E. Dominy to the U.S. Army and to our Nation as he prepares to retire.

General Dominy's career in the Army has spanned 33 years, including his service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy. During these three decades he has served our Nation in a number of important capacities. In his final assignment prior to retirement, General Dominy serves as chief of the Army legislative liaison and as director of the U.S. Army staff, a position from which he has had to confront the numerous issues and developments surrounding the Armed Forces in the 1990's. His work has received widespread praise and commendation.

As chief of the Army's Office of Legislative Liaison, he worked with Members of Congress and their staffs on the numerous issues affecting our Nation's military. Before his tenure in Washington, General Dominy was a platoon leader as well as a leader and trainer for Army troops.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Lt. Gen. Charles Dominy for all of his dedicated service and hard work, and I am honored to join with his family, friends, and colleagues in recognizing his accomplishments and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

EDSAT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I will be reintroducing legislation designed to facilitate the development of an integrated, nationwide telecommunications system dedicated to education. This bill would guarantee the acquisition of a satellite system to be used solely for communications among State and local instructional resource providers.

Certainly every student in America deserves equal access to quality education. Unfortunately, not every small rural or poor inner-city school can afford to hire specialized instructors to provide the education for children the way that schools in larger and wealthier communities can.

One way to bridge this gap is through the use of satellite technology for distance learning. With the efficient use of an integrated, satellite-based communications system linked by cable and telephone lines, distance learning can provide children access to vast educational resources, regardless of wealth or geographic location.

I have long been interested in helping to strengthen and improve the utilization of telecommunications in the U.S. economy and educational institutions. The need for a satellite dedicated solely to education programming has been apparent since the issue was raised at the 1989 education summit. Since that time, the nonprofit National Education Telecommunications Organization [NETO], along with its wholly owned subsidiary, the Education Satellite Corporation [EDSAT], has been working to improve the availability of educational programming for schools, universities, and libraries across the country.

The EDSAT Institute found that while the education sector is expanding and investing heavily in telecommunications systems, they are often not able to commit to expensive long-term contracts with satellite providers. This puts them at a competitive disadvantage with other buyers of satellite time. In addition, as occasional users, the education sector is forced to pay high and variable prices for undependable services.

Finally, the current system is set up so that educational programs are often spread out among 12 to 15 satellites. Every time the user wants to switch to a different program, they have to adjust their satellite dish. NETO's goal is to create the infrastructure necessary to establish an integrated telecommunications system at affordable costs to the education sector.

Dedicating a satellite for education and collocating programming that is now scattered across numerous satellites will allow schools to receive far more educational programming—without constantly reorienting their satellite dishes. Collocation will also enhance the

marketing of programming, reduce technical problems, and stabilize the pricing of satellite time.

Federal backing of such a system will not only heighten the educational opportunities for our children, but it will also benefit State and local educational agencies by ultimately reducing their expenses for satellite services and equipment. Further, while distance learning can never replace classroom teachers, it does provide educators with an additional tool with which to teach.

This is just the first step and certainly not the only answer to solving the problems that schools face in using satellites. However, I believe that it is an important step for the Federal Government to take to help encourage the use of technology in the education sector. Improving the accessibility and quality of education will help our children and our national economy as a whole to become stronger and more competitive in the global marketplace.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ESTABLISH DISTANCE
LEARNING THROUGH SATELLITE
TECHNOLOGY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, America's distance education programs are in jeopardy. Escalating costs and a decline in the availability of satellite capacity are putting distance learning programs across the country at risk.

The distance education industry in the United States provides a much needed service to health facilities and schools in hard-to-reach areas. More than 90 American colleges provide education and instruction to school districts, colleges, and libraries, nationally and internationally. If we do not address the shortage in satellite capacity and the increased costs, these programs will be curtailed.

The legislation that I am introducing today would create an adequate satellite system dedicated to education. My bill would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a loan guarantee program under which a nonprofit, public corporation could borrow funds to buy or lease satellites dedicated to instructional programming. Distance learning programs, which are now scattered across numerous satellites, could be collocated into one satellite. This will facilitate access to educational programming, reduce technical problems, and stabilize costs.

A satellite dedicated to education is an obvious way to improve educational opportunities for all Americans. An education satellite would afford students a high quality of education regardless of where they live or how much money they make.

An education satellite will enable students in rural America to take advanced placement chemistry, even though their school district does not have an advanced chemistry teacher. An education satellite will ensure that hearing-impaired students will have access to instructors that are certified in sign language. An education satellite will excite young minds and bring the finest instructors to our inner cities, where they are most needed.

I have long supported the establishment of an education satellite through my involvement

with the Education Satellite Corp. [EDSAT], a subsidiary of the nonprofit National Education Telecommunications Organization [NETO]. This organization has been working to enhance educational opportunities for our Nation's students through distance learning technology.

Other countries have education satellites. Japan and Great Britain recognize the important role that television plays in education. Japan relies heavily on in-school use of television to education children, and the British require all stations, commercial and noncommercial, to carry educational and informative programming for children.

An education satellite is in the Nation's best interest. A satellite-based infrastructure dedicated to education will bring equity to our educational system. While distance learning will never replace classroom teachers, it does provide educators with an additional tool with which to teach. An education satellite will afford all Americans the opportunity they deserve to achieve their fullest potential.

PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY
AND BEAUTY: KEEP THE BAN ON
OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, for more than 14 years, Californians have enjoyed protection from the dangers of offshore oil drilling. It is imperative that the moratorium on offshore oil drilling be extended permanently.

This is an issue on which all Californians agree:

First, local, State, and Federal elected officials support the ban: I have been contacted by Governor Wilson, our representatives in the State legislature, and our local city councils in support of extending the ban.

Second, business and environmentalist leaders support the ban: at a recent press conference in San Diego, business, environmental, and tourism officials came together to indicate their support for the permanent extension of the ban on offshore oil drilling.

Third, the voters of San Diego agree: in 1986, more than 75 percent of San Diegans voted in favor of a ban on offshore oil drilling within 100 miles of our coast.

Our key concern is the devastation that oil drilling would cause to San Diego's \$3.6 billion-a-year tourism industry! Quite frankly, the small amount of oil that some people guess is available in our kelp beds is simply not worth the damage to our economy that offshore oil drilling would cause.

We all know—no matter how careful we are—accidents happen. We cannot—we will not—accept the risk of offshore oil drilling so that a few large oil companies can add to their wealth. We will not allow the economic and environmental damage caused in Santa Barbara, Prince William Sound, or the Gulf of Mexico to be repeated anywhere on California's coast.

We urge this Congress to act now and protect California's economy and beauty—extend the ban on offshore oil drilling permanently.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CENTRAL
VALLEY PROJECT REFORM ACT
OF 1995

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today, we are fulfilling another important part of our Contract With America; to bring Government to the people, to respond to their concerns on a bipartisan basis, to make Government more efficient. I have been contacted by members of the public from all sides of the political spectrum to address the issues of CVPIA implementation. There is general agreement that we must break new ground to improve our water management in California. Members on both sides of the aisle are here today to support new ways to approach these problems.

In 1992, Congress passed the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, which substantially altered the way water is managed in California. Among its major provisions, the CVPIA provided for 800,000 acre-feet of water from the CVP to be primarily dedicated to fish and wildlife. It also established the CVP restoration fund and assessed charges against both water and power interests into the fund.

We have spoken with a number of our constituents in California, including irrigation districts, municipalities, environmental organizations and power customers who have expressed concerns about the way certain provisions of the VCPIA are being implemented or interpreted. They would like to see these issues addressed.

It has become increasingly apparent that there are some provisions of the CVPIA that need modification. At the same time, there is recognition by all the parties that now is not the time for radical changes in the act, but rather, for well thought out improvements which ensure that the basic principles of the act are achieved in a manner which meets the real needs of the parties concerned. This bill provides reasonable and badly needed reforms. It also clarifies and builds on the Bay-Delta accord. It will ensure that there is no double-counting of the 800,000 acre-feet of water devoted to environmental programs under the original CVPIA.

Finally, we are returning common sense to the CVPIA in the area of water pricing. It was the stated intent of the CVPIA to create greater incentives for the conservation of water. Implementation of the act discouraged some good water practices. For instance, there are areas served by the Central Valley Project where there is significant overdraft of the aquifers. We need to provide opportunities for the recharge of underground aquifers. Tiered pricing was designed to charge higher prices as more water is used. In a year such as this, when we have significant amounts of water in California, it is foolish to have a policy that discourages a water district from recharging its aquifer.

The reforms we propose today are balanced. They address common sense issues which must be changed. It is a bipartisan bill which will improve California's ability to manage its water.

QUALITY MAMMOGRAPHY FOR
OUR VETERANS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 882, which requires the Department of Veterans Affairs, consulting with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to put in place standards that will ensure quality mammography for our veterans who receive their health care in Veterans Department facilities.

As a principal sponsor of the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992, I have been gratified to observe the impact of this legislation. The Department of Health and Human Services, through the Food and Drug Administration, moved quickly to establish and put in place a credible process for accrediting mammography facilities. As of today, more than 90 percent of the mammography facilities in the country have been certified as meeting the standards of the American College of Radiology. With its expert advisory committee, including input from mammography facilities themselves, the FDA continues to work toward development of additional standards as defined in the statute, which will be in place for future inspections and certification of facilities.

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in American women. The potential success of treating this frightening and devastating illness is in large measure contingent on accurate early diagnosis. Since mammography is a critical and effective method for detecting breast cancer early, it is crucial that this service be available, safe, and accurate. The Mammography Quality Standards Act is intended to achieve this result, and early indications are that it is a whopping success.

The exemption of Veterans Affairs facilities from the requirements of the MQSA should not mean that women who seek mammograms in Veterans Department facilities must fear receiving lower quality service. H.R. 882 seeks to ensure that these facilities are in line with those of the rest of the country, so that our women veterans can be assured of the safest and highest quality mammography.

WALLACE GAILOR, SARATOGA
COUNTY'S SANTA CLAUS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. SOLOMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has brought joy to the lives of countless children and adults alike in Saratoga County, NY. Wallace Gailor has portrayed a real-life Santa Claus since 1940, over 50 years no. Clearly, he personifies the sense of giving and caring exemplified by the mythical Santa Claus we all adore.

What better way, Mr. Speaker, to spread the spirit of Christmas than to voluntarily entertain one's neighbors for such a prolonged period of time. Much has changed in this country since 1940. However, thanks to Wallace Gailor, the depiction of Santa Claus around the communities of Saratoga County has remained a con-

stant. His faithful service has bridged the gap by retaining those values which are critical for a healthy sense of community. By teaching such traditional American values as voluntarism, selflessness, and generosity, Wallace Gailor exemplifies the things that have made this country great. In the process, Wallace has become not only a great public servant, but a model for the young people of Saratoga County, a critical service in this day and age.

Mr. Speaker, I have always judged people based on how much they return to their community. By that measure, Wallace Gailor is a truly great American. I ask that you and all Members join me now in paying tribute to this real-life Santa Claus. We would all do well to emulate his spirit of community service and giving.

TRIBUTE TO SANFORD
RUBENSTEIN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Sanford A. Rubenstein is the majority leader of the Rockland County legislature. He has served five terms as a country legislator representing the town of Ramapo.

As a practicing lawyer he has been described by Joana Molloy of the New York Post as one of New York's "High Powered Personal Injury Attorneys." Rubenstein, for over 20 years has represented and presently represents victims of the city's most terrible tragedies which have been the subject of headlines in all of New York's daily newspapers. He has appeared on numerous television news and talks shows including "The Phil Donahue Show," "CNN World News," "Sally Jesse Raphael," "Montel Williams," "Good Day New York," and "The McCort Report". He hosts a weekly Manhattan cable television show called "Lawyers Corner". He also has been interviewed by foreign journalists from Melbourne, Australia and by the BBC in England.

He is a member of the board of directors of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association and the board of governors of the Association of Trial Lawyers of the City of New York. He is a trustee of the New York State Democratic Committee.

Rubenstein has been recognized by President Clinton for his work for democracy in Haiti and peace in the Middle East. He is presently working with President Aristide of Haiti on the economic revitalization of that country's badly battered economy.

A TRIBUTE TO JOE KENNEDY

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joe Kennedy, who on July 3, will retire from the National Park Service and his position over the last 8½ years as Superintendent of the New River Gorge National River in West Virginia.

It is sad, but true, that many in this body these days take price in denigrating Federal

employees, especially those in uniform. I will not be a party to those antics, and committed public servants like Joe Kennedy illustrate the degree of professionalism that swells the ranks of many agencies such as the National Park Service.

Since January 1987, Joe has served with distinction and dedication as the Superintendent of the New River Gorge National River. He arrived at a time when very little in the way of basic infrastructure was in place at the park unit. I am pleased to report that under Joe's leadership, a great deal has been accomplished including the construction of a state-of-the-art visitor center at Canyon Rim, a park headquarters complex at Glen Jean, a boardwalk at Sandstone Falls that is a naturalist's delight, modern river access facilities at Cunard and Fayette Station, the restoration of historic Thurmond, and the establishment of an extensive trail system. During Joe's tenure, he also supervised a very active land acquisition program, and park operations and services improved vastly. These are just a few of his accomplishments.

Throughout this period, Joe Kennedy never shirked from the call of duty, often going above and beyond what was required of him. After moving the park headquarters to Glen Jean, Joe received a phone call from an elderly lady in the community who wanted him to go over to her home and remove a snake that was in the basement. The Superintendent did not hesitate to do so. Moreover, Joe has had the distinction of serving as the Superintendent of not just one, but three, units of the National Park System at the same time. A little more than 1 year after arriving at West Virginia, through my efforts, Congress passed legislation to establish the Gauley River National Recreation Area and the Bluestone National Scenic River on tributaries of the New River. Joe has served as the Superintendent of all three park units, making him the "River King" of the National Park Service.

Joe Kennedy now retires after serving the public as an employee of the National Park Service for 34 years. Starting his career at Kings Mountain National Military Park in South Carolina during July 1961, he then served briefly at Fort Pulaski National Monument in Georgia before being transferred to the Nation's Capital in July 1964 where he worked at the Department of the Interior until October 1968. After that, he headed south again and served at the Everglades National Park until October 1971 when he headed that age old call of "go West young man." Between October 1971 and August 1979, Joe worked at the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and then, as Superintendent of Dinosaur National Monument until moving to West Virginia in 1987.

I have been extremely proud to have had the honor to know and work with Joe Kennedy. We have gone through a lot of dedication ceremonies together, ran a goodly number of whitewater rapids on both the New and Gauley together—during which he never fell out of the raft, hiked a trail or two, and had some great discussions. To say the least, I am dismayed that he is retiring. His humor, patience, fortitude, and vision will be sorely missed.

In conclusion, it is my understanding that Joe and his wife Jayne will move back to their native State of North Carolina. He will bring with him a wealth of memories from his years

with the National Park Service, and he will bring with him our friendship and respect.

On behalf of myself and Jim Zoia of my staff, we wish Joe and Jayne Kennedy the very best.

HEALTH CARE ANTIFRAUD AND
ABUSE INITIATIVE OF 1995

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 1912, the Health Care Fraud Prevention and Paperwork Reduction Act. This bill establishes an effective national program to control fraud, waste, and abuse in our health care system.

When Willie Sutton was asked why he robbed banks, he responded: "Because that's where the money is." Today's criminals continue to be attracted to where the money is—in health care. State officials in Florida report that drug traffickers are changing professions because the money is bigger in health care fraud and the risk is less.

Fraudulent activities involve both Government programs and private payers. Federal outlays for Medicare along totaled \$162.5 billion in fiscal year 1994, and are expected to exceed \$177 billion in 1995 and \$198 billion in 1996. GAO estimates that fraud and abuse in the health care industry accounts for an estimated 10 percent of our yearly private and public expenditures. In 1994, this would have approached \$94 billion. That amounts to approximately \$258 million a day or \$11 million every single hour.

The bill would establish an all-payer health care fraud and abuse program, coordinated by the Office of the Inspector General [OIG] of the Department of Health and Human Services. In fiscal year 1994, the OIG generated savings, fines, restitutions, penalties, and receivables of over \$8 billion. This represents \$80 in savings for every Federal dollar invested in their office, or \$6.4 million in savings per OIG employee.

H.R. 1912 would extend Medicare and Medicaid's proven enforcement remedies of civil monetary penalties and criminal penalties to private payers. The policies are proven and represent 25 years of experience in fighting fraud and abuse under Medicare. The bill is an improved version of the antifraud measures included in last year's health reform legislation.

Equally important as preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in the health care system is the deletion of waste. Forms, other paperwork, and burdensome administrative requirements increase the patient costs and frustrate the provider.

The bill would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the health care system by establishing standards and requirements for electronic transmission of certain health information. H.R. 1912 would reduce the administrative cost of the current system and make health insurance documents easier for patients and providers to understand. A uniform health claims card would be distributed to each beneficiary of a health plan, and all medical records and reporting would be transmitted using a uniform electronic format.

Hearing after hearing has outlined the heavy fraud, waste, and abuse in health care, yet little is done to remedy the problem. Ample evidence exists to show that this activity is costing us millions of wasted dollars each day. We must not wait to enact tougher penalties and enforcement procedures for health care fraud nor should we wait to simplify the administrative processes associated with our health care system. The wasted dollars are far too valuable. This bill should be passed this year.

The following is a summary of the bill:

ANTI-FRAUD AND ABUSE INITIATIVE OF 1995

TITLE: FRAUD AND ABUSE

Subtitle A: Amendments to anti-fraud and abuse provisions applicable to Medicare, Medicaid, and State health care programs

I. Amendments to anti-kickback statutory provisions

A. An intermediate civil monetary penalty of up to \$50,000 would be established for anti-kickback violations

B. The current criminal fine would be increased to no more than \$50,000

II. Amendments to exceptions to anti-kickback statutory provisions

A. Current exception for discounts would be modified to prevent providers from giving discounts in the form of a cash payment

B. Current exception for bona fide employment relationships would be modified to require that any remuneration be consistent with fair market value, and not be determined in a manner that takes into account the volume or value of any referral

C. Current exception for waiver of coinsurance would be modified to allow for such arrangements if—

(1) A waiver or reduction of coinsurance is made pursuant to a public schedule of discounts which the person is obligated as a matter of law to apply; or

(a) The person determines in good faith that the individual is indigent, or

(b) The person fails to collect coinsurance or deductible amounts after making reasonable efforts, and

D. An exception would be provided for certain arrangements where providers are paid wholly on a capitated basis

III. Amendments to civil monetary penalty statutory provisions

A. A civil monetary penalty would be established for the following improper conduct:

(1) Offering inducements to individuals to receive from a particular provider an item or service

(2) Engaging in a practice which has the effect of limiting or discouraging the utilization of health care services

(3) Substantially fails to cooperate with a quality assurance program or a utilization review activity

(4) Substantially fails to provide or authorize medically necessary items or services that are required to be provided under the health plan, if the failure has adversely affected (or had a substantial likelihood of adversely affecting) the individuals

B. Civil monetary penalties would be increased to no more than \$10,000 for each false or improper item or service

C. The assessment would be increased to three times the amount claimed and interest shall accrue on the penalties and assessments after a final decision

D. If within one year the Attorney General does not initiate a criminal or civil action the Secretary could initiate a civil monetary penalty proceeding

IV. Private Right of Action

A. Any person that suffers harm as a result of any activity of an individual or entity which makes the individual or entity subject

to a civil monetary penalty may bring a civil action

V. Amendments to exclusionary provisions in fraud and abuse program

A. The Secretary would have the additional authority to exclude individuals and entities based on felony convictions relating to fraud, theft, embezzlement, breach of fiduciary responsibility or other financial misconduct in connection with the delivery of a health care item or service

B. The Secretary's current discretionary exclusion authority would be extended to permit the Secretary to exclude individuals who retain an ownership or control interest in a sanctioned entity

C. Minimum period of exclusion for certain violations already specified in statute would be established

VI. Amendments to quality of care sanctions

A. Practitioners or persons who violate quality of care obligations as determined by the Peer Review Organization would be subject to a civil monetary penalty of not more than \$10,000

B. The additional requirement that the practitioner be shown to be "unwilling or unable" to meet PRO quality of care obligations before the Secretary may exclude the individual from participating in Medicare would be deleted.

VII. Revision of criminal penalties

A. For providers who violate specified fraud and abuse provisions, penalties would include fines, treble damages, and imprisonment

VIII. Amendments to criminal and civil laws

A. A criminal violation for health care fraud would be created for the following crimes

(1) Whoever knowingly executes a scheme to defraud any health plan or person, in connection with the delivery of or payment for health care items or services

(2) Penalties would include a fine and a prison term of not more than 5 years

B. Forfeitures for violations of fraud statutes

(1) If the court determines that a Federal health care offense is of a type that poses serious threat to a person's health, or has significant detrimental impact on the health care system, the court could order the person to forfeit property used in or derived from proceeds from the offense and is of value proportionate to the offense

Subtitle B: Establishment of all-payer health care fraud and abuse control program

I. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Inspector General of HHS) and the Attorney General would establish and coordinate an all-payer national health care fraud and abuse control program

II. The Attorney General and Inspector General would be authorized to conduct investigations, audits, evaluations and inspections relating to the delivery of and payment for health care and to have access to all records available to health plans relating to the program

III. Coordination with law enforcement agencies and third party insurers

A. The Secretary and the Attorney General would be required to consult with, and arrange for the sharing of resource data with State law enforcement agencies, State Medicaid fraud control units, State agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care providers, health plans, and public and private third party insurers

IV. General provisions regarding all-payer fraud and abuse program

A. All health plans, providers, and others would be required to cooperate with the national fraud control program and to provide

such information as is necessary for the investigation of fraud and abuse

(1) Procedures would be established to assure the confidentiality of the information required by the national fraud and abuse program and the privacy of individuals receiving health care services

B. Health plans and providers would be required to disclose information that the Secretary deems appropriate, including information relating to the ownership, control and management of a health care entity

IV. Establishment of fraud and abuse account

A. Civil money penalties, fines, forfeitures and damages assessed in criminal, civil or administrative health care cases, along with any gifts and bequests would be deposited in an "All Payer Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control account"

B. The assets in the Account would be used, in addition to such appropriated amounts, to meet the operating costs of the national health care fraud control program

Subtitle C: Application of fraud and abuse authorities under the Social Security Act to other payers

I. Application of civil monetary statutory penalties to all payers

A. The provisions under the Medicare and Medicaid programs which provide for civil monetary penalties for specified fraud and abuse violations (as amended by this Act) would apply to similar violations with respect to all payers

B. The following activity would be prohibited and subject to a civil monetary penalty not to exceed \$10,000:

(1) Expelling or refusing to re-enroll an individual in violation of federal standards for health plans or State law

(2) Engaging in any practice that would reasonably be expected to have the effect of denying or discouraging enrollment in a health plan on the basis of a medical condition

(3) Engaging in any practice to induce enrollment in a health plan through representations which the person knows or should know are false

Subtitle D: Advisory opinions on kickbacks and self-referral

I. Issuance of Advisory Opinions

A. The Secretary would require an individual requesting an advisory opinion to pay a fee equal to the costs incurred by the Secretary to issue the opinion.

Subtitle E: Preemption of State corporate practice laws

I. Preemption of State Laws Prohibiting Corporate Practice of Medicine

A. No provision of State or local law would apply that prohibits a corporation from practicing medicine.

TITLE II: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION

I. Uniform health claims card

A. Each beneficiary of a health benefit plan, including Medicare, would be issued a uniform health claims card

B. Each card would include a uniform health claims identification number which would be the Social Security number of the beneficiary

C. The card would be in a form similar to that of a credit card and would have information encoded in electronic form

II. Requirement for entitlement verification systems

A. The Secretary would provide for an electronic system for the verification of an individual's enrollment in a health plan, including Medicare and entitlement to benefits

B. The Secretary would establish standards respecting the requirements for certification of entitlement verification systems

(1) The system would be required to be able to coordinate benefit information among health plans and Medicare

(2) The system would also be required to accept inquiries from health care providers and health benefit plans electronically through the use of electronic card readers, touch-tone telephones, or computer modems

(3) Health benefit plans that fail to provide for an electronic verification system would be subject to civil monetary penalties

III. Uniform claims and electronic claims data set

(A) All claims submitted by providers would be transmitted using a uniform electronic format to be developed by the Secretary

(B) The Secretary would develop a single, uniform coding system for procedures and diagnoses

(C) The Secretary would provide for a unique identifier code for each health service provider and health plan

(D) Health service providers and health plans that fail to submit a claim for payment in a form and manner consistent with the standards would be subject to civil monetary penalties

(E) All claims for clinical lab tests would be submitted directly by the person or entity that performed the test.

IV. Electronic medical records and reporting

(A) The Secretary would promulgate standards for hospitals concerning electronic medical records

(B) As a condition of Medicare participation each hospital would be required to maintain hospital clinical data in electronic form in accordance with these standards

(C) State quill pen laws that require medical or health information to be maintained in written form would be pre-empted

V. Uniform hospital cost reporting

(A) Each hospital would be required to report information on costs to the Secretary in a uniform manner consistent with standards established by the Secretary

DELAURO HONORS DOROTHY BROWN OF STRATFORD UPON HER RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 23, 1995, the town of Stratford will pay tribute to Dorothy Irene Brown in honor of her retirement. After 48 years of exemplary service to the residents of Stratford, Dorothy Brown will be retiring from the position of town purchasing agent.

Dorothy Brown began her career with the town of Stratford in 1947. Since then, she has worked tirelessly to provide the highest standard of service to the town's citizens. Indeed, her dedication and attention to detail have become legendary. Among her many achievements are the implementation of numerous cost-saving measures that have greatly benefited the town of Stratford and its residents. Dorothy is an extremely conscientious and dedicated employee and will be sorely missed by her colleagues.

Dorothy has also served with distinction as president of the Stratford Supervisors Union, and chairwoman of the Stratford employees pension fund. Her strong and insightful leadership skills have earned her enormous respect

among her colleagues. For almost half a century she has been the epitome of a public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Dorothy Brown for a lifetime of service to her community. It is people like Dorothy who make local government work for its citizens, by addressing their needs on a personal level. The contributions of these exemplary public servants should not be overlooked. Their hard work and commitment are the cornerstone of strong and effective local government. Individuals such as Dorothy Brown deserve our strong support and admiration.

I extend my warmest congratulations to Dorothy on this well-deserved tribute, and commend her for 48 years of distinguished work. I wish her many years of good health and happiness in her retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MINA AND JORDAN RUSH

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, please join me in saluting Mina and Jordan Rush, who will receive the service award for their vision of the future at the 47th Annual Tribute Dinner of B'nai David-Judea Congregation on June 25, 1995.

Mina Rush has served B'nai David-Judea Congregation in numerous capacities for many years. She has been a member of the board of directors, membership chairman, and co-chairman of the annual banquet.

Mina Rush has always generously and selflessly devoted herself to worthwhile causes. She has served the State of Israel and cooperated with the Israel Defense Forces in her work with the Volunteers for Israel. She also led the recent Kiev emergency relief project that provided enormous quantities of food for a starving community.

Jordan Rush has had a distinguished career in entertainment as a producer, director, and actor. He served in these roles in "The Mirror," which was honored at the Southwest Film Festival. As a humanitarian, he has chaired Volunteers for Israel and Adopt a Soviet Family, a program of the Jewish Federation.

Proud parents of Tzvia, Atara, and Harel, the Rushes have always been concerned with the future of our Jewish youth. Their entire family worships regularly at B'nai David-Judea Congregation. They have participated in numerous Torah study classes and have been active in the Elitzur Sports League, of which Jordan Rush was a founder.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mina and Jordan Rush for receiving the prestigious Service Award of B'nai David-Judea Congregation and in expressing appreciation for their many contributions to our community. I extend to them great thanks and wish them every happiness and success in all future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 390, I inadvertently missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker. I commend to the attention of Members a thoughtful statement concerning the crisis in Bosnia that was delivered on May 29, 1995 at the North Atlantic Assembly by our good friend and colleague, Representative DOUG BEREUTER:

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON
BOSNIA

Thank You, Mr. President. The events which have led this Assembly to undertake today's special debate on Bosnia are both compelling and tragic. At the outset, I know I can speak for the Congress and the American people in one regard and that is to convey our grave concern for the safety of all personnel serving for the UN in Bosnia. On this America's Memorial Day our thoughts and prayers are now especially for those troops who have been detained as hostages or who are under imminent threat by the Bosnian Serbs. We especially convey our condolences to the families and the French government for the French soldiers who were so recently killed in the line of duty.

There is very little consensus on the situation in Bosnia but strong views in America as in your own countries.

The Clinton Administration supports the view that UNPROFOR should remain in Bosnia. Present circumstances may dictate that UNPROFOR will have to leave, but America's view is that every effort must be made to keep the UN there—but I stress under acceptable conditions.

We must all recognize that there has always been a tension and a contradiction between the tough mandates adopted at the UN Security Council in New York and the hard realities on the ground in Bosnia. The current crisis dictates that we have to decide once and for all whether UNPROFOR is a peacekeeping force or a peace making force, i.e., an enforcer. As we tragically learned in Somalia it cannot be both.

We must work together within the UN framework to firm-up the UNPROFOR mandate and eliminate its ambiguities to the extent possible. We must examine the increasingly cumbersome and dangerous relationship between NATO and the UN in Bosnia; it is disastrously slow and obviously, in my personal view, Mr. Akashi is not the right man for his position. Specifically, we must allow military commanders on the ground more decision-making discretion, especially concerning the disposition, safety and well-being of peacekeeping troops. I have confidence in General Rupert Smith and his key multinational officers.

Many countries represented here today have troops serving honorably in Bosnia. I want to reassure those colleagues here that we in the U.S. Congress, despite criticism you may have heard from time to time from individual Members, both prominent and ob-

scure—despite that criticisms, the Congress and informed Americans remain very appreciative and sensitive to the extremely difficult but very necessary role these UNPROFOR troops have assumed in Bosnia. France and Britain, in particular, have played a central role in this operation and their troops have suffered accordingly.

As our NATO allies, you have our support and solidarity and will continue to have it as your troops try to conduct their difficult mission in Bosnia.

America is fully engaged as your ally in NATO in the advanced contingency planning to withdraw UNPROFOR from Bosnia if this proves necessary. If NATO needs to assist the UN in withdrawing from Bosnia, I would urge that NATO goes in with overwhelming force and that the operation is executed swiftly. We are committed by our President to provide approximately half of the personal for such an operation.

Certainly we must recognize that UNPROFOR cannot stay in Bosnia forever. The force has already been there for three years. It may be that the parties in Bosnia no longer want UNPROFOR to stay or that they will continue to try to manipulate UNPROFOR for their own interests. In November, if UNPROFOR has not already been withdrawn, and if the parties have not agreed on the outline of a peace settlement, we should then consider not renewing the current mandate as it expires. In approaching that decision, however, we also must recognize that the prospect of the withdrawal of UNPROFOR may influence the warring sides in Bosnia to come to a negotiated settlement. Or withdrawing UNPROFOR may only be the prelude to a total bloodbath that will be appalling to the civilized world. Which will it be? There have never been any single or easy solutions to the conflict in Bosnia. There are none in the current crisis either.

The American Government strongly believes that despite the stark conditions in Bosnia we must keep the negotiating track open. The work of the Contract Group should continue. Together as allies we must keep striving to find a negotiated solution to the conflict acceptable to all sides. Hopeless as that seems, we cannot give up, but neither should we delay remedies to the current dangers faced by UNPROFOR and civilians while we seek a negotiated settlement.

In conclusion, I would say that the present turn of events in Bosnia makes it plain that our policies and the means provided to conduct them are not bringing the conflict in Bosnia closer to an end. It seems plain that either we alter our objectives and strategy, or we must escalate UNPROFOR's resources and their use.

Our policymakers, myself included, do understand that the Bosnian ethnic conflict or civil war is probably not an isolated situation. The aftermath of the age of Communism and the end of the Cold War has left Europe and other continents with hundreds of situations of potential ethnic conflict or severe civil strife, many of them with the potential of being as serious as Bosnia. How then do we send the right signal to those elsewhere in Europe, the parts of the former Soviet Union and Africa that the West can and will take measures necessary to ensure that there is not a violent spiralling or ethnically driven violence in or around Europe?

I do not have an answer for this question, but I would like to close with an observation by Robert Tucker, a distinguished American professor of diplomacy, "Interdependence itself is not constitutive of order. . . . Interdependence creates the need for greater order because it is as much a source of conflict as consensus."

Some may therefore submit that the UN and the international community has been

couching its strategy for the Bosnian conflict in a desire to control and limit the violence. While that strategy may have worked to some degree within Bosnia, it does not address the question of avoiding further conflict driven by ethnic hatreds elsewhere. And in the long run, such a strategy concedes the game to the party that is willing to be the worst thug on the block.

Quite understandably a great many people in my country, and in yours as well, believe that it is the parties in the Yugoslavian conflict themselves who ultimately will decide whether to live or die with one another, in other words they have concluded that we cannot force peace in Bosnia among people whose deep hatred sets them to kill each other. In the end, the most the international community may be able to say about Bosnia is that we tried, albeit haltingly, inadequately, and timidly. But humanity demands that the effort be made.

The American delegation supports the resolution.

TRIBUTE TO NAVY LT. COMDR.
TOM DEITZ

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Comdr. Tom Deitz—our resident Navy Seal and special operations warfare specialist here in Congress—for his distinguished service to the U.S. Special Operations Command, the U.S. Navy, and the entire nation as the Special Operations Command legislative liaison for Naval Special Warfare programs. In this capacity, Tom quickly established a solid reputation with both members of Congress and their staff due to his extensive knowledge of all special operations issues. Fresh from his daring and highly decorated exploits in the Persian Gulf during Desert Storm, Tom was able to give us an insider's view to the unique and powerful special operations force which we in Congress have worked so hard to support during defense budget deliberations.

Tom Deitz has played a vital part in building this congressional support by earning our trust and respect. His effective work on Capitol Hill is legendary. Because of Tom's dedication and commitment to excellence, the U.S. Navy Seals, the U.S. Special Operations Command, and the entire Department of Defense will long reap the benefits of his tenure on Capitol Hill. All of my colleagues and I bid Tom, his wife Pam, and their son and future Seal Tyler, a fond farewell. Good luck and Godspeed at your next assignment at Seal Central on Coronado Island, California.

RECOGNITION OF SENIOR CHIEF
GROSS

HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Ship's Serviceman Senior Chief David Gross, as he retires upon completion of over 23 years of faithful service to our Nation.

A native of Moyock, NC, Senior Chief Gross was inducted in the Navy in 1972. After graduating from recruit training at Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL, he served in various managerial billets including Navy exchanges and bachelor enlisted quarters. In addition, he served as a shore patrol officer and as a recruiter. During his most recent shore duty, he served as a logistics management assessment team member at the NAVSURFLANT Readiness Support Group.

Senior Chief Gross accumulated 16 years of sea duty aboard various ships including the U.S.S. *Vulcan* (AR-5), U.S.S. *Conolly* (DD-979), U.S.S. *America* (CV-66), U.S.S. *Coontz* (DDG-40), U.S.S. *Hayler* (DD-997). He was a plank owner aboard U.S.S. *Supply* (AOE-6), the Navy's newest class of fast combat support ships, during his last tour afloat.

His impact on crew morale and readiness has been immeasurable. In addition to providing the finest ship's store, laundry, and barber services to crew members, he maintained tight financial accountability. Senior Chief Gross was also instrumental in providing logistics support to the fleet during his tour as a logistics management team member.

Producing one success story after another, Senior Chief Gross was awarded three Navy Commendation Medals, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Battle "E," five Good Conduct Medals, two Navy Expeditionary Medals, two National Defense Service Medals, Southwest Asia Service Medal with Bronze Star, four Sea Service Deployment Ribbons and Kuwait Liberation Medal. In addition, he attained Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist qualification.

A man of Ship's Serviceman Senior Chief Gross' talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure to recognize him before my colleagues and to wish him "Fair Winds and Following Seas," as he concludes a long and distinguished career in the U.S. naval service.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE MATTHEW E. WELSH, FORMER GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, former Governor, Matthew E. Welsh, was nothing less than a noble legend in Indiana and to a considerable extent our entire nation.

He was a giant among Hoosiers. We lost him on May 28, 1995.

He was a man of extraordinary scholarship and civility, quite literally a scholar and a gentleman.

The following tributes were editorials in both the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News:

[From the Indianapolis Star, May 31, 1995]

MATTHEW E. WELSH

As Indiana's 41st governor from 1961 to 1965, Matthew E. Welsh was one of the state's busiest and most productive public servants.

In public life for half a century, as an attorney and Democratic elected official, he was respected by members of both parties.

In his first year as governor, he gave 260 speeches, traveled 27,000 miles by car and

plane, and visited 13 states and 42 Indiana counties.

Major accomplishments of his administration were creation of the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, which investigates complaints of discrimination; formation of the Department of Administration; and improving the general quality of state government by extending the merit system.

As Gov. Evan Bayh said, he led the state at a time of great growth and presided over the building of the state's interstate highway system, construction of flood-control reservoirs, improvement in the mental health system and the first land acquisition plan for public recreation since the 1920s.

Welsh took pride in biting the bullet in proposing Indiana's first sales tax. But much of the public expressed pain and resentment when the 2 percent bite was enacted in 1963.

Forming Indiana Citizens Against Legalized Gambling, working to improve mental health treatment facilities, serving on a task force on property tax control and the Mayor's Intergovernmental Relations Task Force, serving on the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee and heading its task force on poor relief were but a few of his many contributions to city, state and national life.

Always a modest and able leader, a perfect gentleman, gracious, with a sparkling sense of humor, Matt Welsh won many honors, made many friends and had many admirers during a productive public life. His death at 82 takes an honorable, respected and charming public servant from the Indiana scene.

[From the Indianapolis News, May 30, 1995]

MATTHEW E. WELSH

Matthew E. Welsh, Indiana's 41st governor and one of the most decent and able men ever to serve in Indiana politics, passed away over the weekend.

Welsh, a lawyer and former state legislator, first attempted to capture the governor's seat in 1956, losing the Democratic nomination to Ralph Tucker. Many considered that loss a blessing in disguise for Welsh, believing that the election of Republican Harold Handley was inevitable.

Four years later, Welsh got his party's nomination and, with some help from a strong presidential run by John Kennedy, won with a 23,177-vote victory over former Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker.

A moderate Democrat, Welsh was credited with boosting merit employment in state government, creating the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, pushing school consolidation and presiding over construction of the interstate highway commission. He has also been credited with, or blamed for, imposing the state sales tax.

Strongly believing in the necessity for overhauling the state's revenue system, including the imposition of the sales tax, Welsh had to battle a Republican-controlled Indiana General Assembly to get the job done.

The Indiana Constitution prevented him from seeking another consecutive term. In 1972, however, he ran for governor again.

Scars from that sales tax battle, coupled with having weak presidential coattails from Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern and a strong Republican opponent, Otis Bowen, led to Welsh's defeat the second time he sought the governor's office. With Welsh and Bowen running for the office, however, it was a race Hoosier voters could not lose.

"There was no one in government or politics I respected more," said Bowen of his former opponent. "Matt Welsh was a most honorable and dedicated public servant. Indiana is better off for his having been governor."

Losing the 1972 election did not end Welsh's public service or his contributions to Indiana.

He served on numerous boards, commissions and agencies for both the city of Indianapolis and the state. Welsh was particularly instrumental in working for the improvement of mental health facilities and treatment in Indiana. He also joined other political, educational, religious and civic leaders in lobbying against legalized gambling in the state.

Furthermore, he maintained an active involvement in the Democratic Party and served as an advisor to many Hoosier politicians, including former Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh.

"Governor Welsh was a great man," said Gov. Evan Bayh, who also received considerable help and advice from Welsh. "He was greatly loved by all Democrats and admired and respected by Democrats and Republicans alike."

He will be sorely missed by Hoosiers of all political persuasions who benefited from his leadership.

TRIBUTE TO REPUBLIC, MI, IN HONOR OF ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to the Village of Republic in Michigan's Upper Peninsula which is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year.

The pioneers who settled in northern Michigan, and especially in the area later known as Republic, survived boom times and bad times with traditional American fortitude.

From the first recorded purchase of land in the area by William Pratt on March 13, 1851, the town, originally known as Iron City, flourished.

From the beginning, iron mining was an important industry to Republic. In 1856, an iron vein was discovered by explorer Silas Whetstone Smith, for whom the bay and mountain or iron were named. The first and most successful of the iron companies was formed in 1870. On November 3, 1871, Peter Pascal, an agent of the Republic Iron Mining Co., directed clearance of lands for the company. The first permanent settlers arrived in 1872, and mining operations began by 1873. Mining and lumbering industries attracted railroads, and the town flourished.

Like many other towns in Michigan, Republic had a prosperous lumbering industry, especially from the 1870's to the early 1900's. Lumbering was an important source of employment, and it continues to be a thriving industry.

By 1928, the economy slowed down, and Republic residents, along with the rest of the country, found themselves in the midst of the Great Depression. With the advent of the New Deal and the creation of the Works Progress Administration, many improvements were made to the town and surrounding area.

Although Republic was for many years a mining community, the closing of the mine in 1980 presented an enormous challenge to local residents. Fires in the area also took a toll, but the village rebuilt. Today, Republic is a viable, dynamic, and friendly community.

As part of its celebration of its 125th anniversary, Republic residents, the Republic Area Historical Society, and the Ethnic Days Committee have planned several events, including a Mid-Summer Festival in Munson Park, a Quasiquicentennial Home Tour, and construction of a Heritage Quilt.

I know my colleagues join me in honoring the residents of the Village of Republic as they celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Republic.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LINDSAY
NELSON

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make all of my colleagues in this body aware that one of America's most famous voices in sports television and radio recently passed away. Mr. Lindsey Nelson was a long-time announcer for numerous sporting teams and events at both the collegiate and professional level. I am proud to say that Mr. Nelson was a native of the Seventh Congressional District of Tennessee, hailing from Columbia in Maury County. One of my good friends, Don Hinkle, is the editor of the Daily Herald in Columbia, and he recently wrote a fitting editorial in memory of Mr. Nelson and his illustrious career. I would like to bring Mr. Hinkles' work to the attention of my colleagues, for it would do each of us well to reflect upon the life of one of the most celebrated sports announcers in the history of this country. Mr. Hinkles' moving editorial reads as follows:

Lindsey Nelson was arguably the most famous person to ever come out of Maury County.

Though the Polk daughters and the Sterling Marlin fans can rightly claim an equally lofty position for their beloved sons, perhaps no one has been as enduring to living Maury countians—and to all American sports fans—as the talented Nelson.

Known for his colorful sports jackets, Nelson began his career in the news media here at the Daily Herald in the early 1930's, working first as a carrier then later as this newspaper's first sports writer.

He went on to the University of Tennessee and a Hall of Fame career as a sportscaster—both on radio and television. He distinguished himself as "The Voice" of the New York Mets in the 1960's and 1970's and the Cotton Bowl football game for 26 years. He also founded the far-flung UT Radio Network, now one of the largest in the nation.

"Hello Everybody, I'm Lindsey Nelson," became one of the most familiar introductions in all of sports broadcasting. Those words became so famous, that Nelson elected to use them as the title of his autobiography published in 1985.

His articulate descriptions of the action were not only exciting, but downright comfortable—kind of like your favorite easychair. His voice was clear and his style gracious, typical of the Southern gentleman he truly was.

Sadly we have all lost an old friend.

Even those who never had the privilege of meeting Nelson felt like they knew him anyway. Too many of us sat huddled up against our radios to hear him call a Tennessee football game or sat in our dads' laps and watched him on Sunday afternoon NFL telecasts.

Today Maury County mourns the loss of one of its greatest native sons.

Lindsey Nelson was loved and we will all miss him.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL
CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Chairman, on June 29, 1920, California's first chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America [AGC] met in Los Angeles. Since then, the California AGC has played a vital role in the growth of California's economy and become the largest regional construction association west of the Mississippi River.

Next year, the AGC is likely to contribute over one-half million jobs to our economy. Tens of thousands of men and women, from Redding to Escondido, will find rewarding employment in construction and its related crafts.

Membership of the AGC includes building, highway, underground, and utility construction contractors, as well as subcontractors, material producers, and service providers. The AGC works closely with professional groups like the American Institute of Architects and State organizations such as the Bay Area Rapid Transit District and the California departments of transportation and corrections. Such affiliations result in the specifications that set the standard for California's construction industry.

It is pleasure for me to recognize the AGC, and to thank the many dedicated people who have literally helped build California. My best to the AGC for many years of continued success.

IN HONOR OF SISTER ANNE
VIRGINIE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate one of Connecticut's most outstanding citizens, Sister Anne Virginie, whose wealth of good works has earned her the Easter Seal Goodwill Rehabilitation Center's Laurel Award.

Growing up in Waterbury, CT, Margaret Mary Grimes joined the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth and has ever since embodied the loving service characteristic of her order. Devoting her life to the Sisters of Charity and their mission, Sister Anne has brought many skills acquired during her undergraduate study of business at the College of Saint Elizabeth and her graduate study in hospital Administration at Saint Louis University.

The Sisters of Charity have made good use of Sister Anne's tremendous talents and her tireless commitment to serving others. She tended to the sick as an administrator of two hospitals in New Jersey and then strengthened her order by serving as provincial superior of the Northern Province of the Sisters of Charity. We in Connecticut are eternally grate-

ful that upon her return to her home State, Sister Anne has continued to help those in need. We constantly benefit from her efforts to model for others the values she upholds as a servant to the Church of Christ.

In New Haven, Sister Anne has continued her mission of healing and comforting the sick for over two decades at Saint Raphael's Hospital. First as associate administrator, then as president of the hospital, and finally as president and chief executive officer of the Saint Raphael Healthcare System, Sister Anne has provided Connecticut residents with the highest quality health care. It has been my personal pleasure to work with her to extend health care to those in the Greater New Haven area. Her inner strength has been a true inspiration.

Sister Anne's commitment to enhancing the community by helping others extends well beyond Saint Raphael's and includes efforts on behalf of causes as diverse and worthwhile as the Mercy Center and the Shubert Opera Board.

Her many contributions, especially her outstanding work to further the Easter Seal Goodwill Rehabilitation Center's mission, have earned her the Laurel Distinguished Service Award. Sister Anne knows that many people with special challenges, not just those who are able to pay, need the rehabilitation center's help to become more independent. As chairperson of the Easter Seals Telethon over the last 2 years, Sister Anne has been the key to the fundraising operation, raising over \$285,000 to make sure that the rehabilitation center will be able to help all those in need.

I congratulate Sister Anne on this well-deserved honor and express my sincere gratitude for all of her good works.

TRIBUTE TO NANDOR MARKOVIC

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Nandor Markovic, who will be honored at the evening of B'nai David-Judea Congregation's 47th Annual Tribute Dinner on June 25, 1995.

Mr. Markovic survived the Holocaust, the most horrible episode in Jewish history, but not before witnessing the destruction of his hometown and suffering the travail of six concentration camps, including the notorious camp at Auschwitz.

Despite his terrible suffering during this dark period, Nandor Markovic never abandoned his faith in God or his confidence in the ultimate survival of the Jewish people.

Steeped in the sophisticated Judaic studies of the Yeshivot of his native Czechoslovakia, he became a leader in the struggle for the creation of the State of Israel and served as a commander in the war of independence.

Nandor Markovic and his wife, Frances, have devoted themselves to numerous worthwhile activities in Los Angeles and Israel. Mr. Markovic has served as president or chairman of the board of B'nai David-Judea Congregation for 15 years and has applied his erudition in matters of Jewish law to the work of B'nai David-Judea Congregation since 1960.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Nandor Markovic, his courage, and the great achievements he has made in his extraordinary life. I wish him happiness, good health, and enduring vigor to lead B'nai David-Judea Congregation and to continue in his role as prominent leader of our community.

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PROGRAMS

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the following letter from my friends at the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Boise, ID, June 13, 1995.

Re Agricultural export program appropriations.

Hon. HELEN CHENOWETH,

House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CHENOWETH: The Idaho Farm Bureau Federation recognizes the importance of foreign markets to United States' agriculture. We support FY 1996 full funding of the following programs at the indicated levels:

Foreign Market Development (FMD)—\$33 million.

Market Promotion Program (MPP)—\$110 million.

Export Enhancement Program (EEP)—\$912.3 million.

Vegetable oilseed products SOAP&COAP—\$53 million.

Dairy products & livestock—\$203.1 million.

Please enter this letter into the record and express our support of these programs and funding levels at the mark-up of the FY '96 agriculture appropriations bill during the House Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on Wednesday, June 14.

Thank you very much for all you do for Idaho and Idaho agriculture. We've heard many very positive remarks from our members who attended and testified at the recent Boise hearing. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

V. THOMAS GEARY,
President.

**TRIBUTE TO DENNIS DELEON
PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN O
COMMISSION ON AIDS**

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dennis DeLeon, a human rights advocate, AIDS activist, Hispanic community leader, and, I am proud to say, a friend. He will be honored today for his great contribution to the community by Manhattan Borough President Ruth W. Messinger at the "Unity in Community" event.

Born in Los Angeles to Mexican-American parents, young Dennis started a career of community activism, serving as the president of the student body at Occidental College. He later graduated from Stanford School of Law.

His school years were marked by his academic achievements and leadership in law and Latino organizations.

Dennis soon became active in Latino civil rights issues. He was one of the founders of the largest Latino employee organization in the Department of Justice and later, in California, he worked as regional counsel for California Rural Legal Assistance, an organization which provided legal assistance to migrant workers.

In 1982, he was appointed to serve as senior assistant corporation counsel in the New York City Law Department where he provided litigation supervision on civil rights issues including immigration, gay and lesbian anti-discrimination, and gender discrimination.

Besides being an excellent attorney, Dennis has written a number of publications on human rights, Hispanic labor and discrimination issues.

In 1986, New York City Mayor Edward Koch appointed Dennis to serve as executive director of the Commission on Hispanic Concerns. In 1988, Manhattan Borough President David Denkins appointed him to serve as deputy borough president. He later served as chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights.

Dennis continued fighting for the rights of Latinos, gays, women, lesbians, immigrants, and other minorities. Presently, he leads the Latino Commission on AIDS. Dennis is tireless in his commitment to the enhancement of services for Latino AIDS victims and their families.

He is a board member of a number of organizations, including the New York State Bar Association, Puerto Rican Bar Association, Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, Persons with AIDS Coalition, and the Latino Coalition for a Fair Media.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me to recognize this outstanding individual who is being honored today for his human rights efforts and his dedication to the Latino community.

**TRIBUTE TO SOMERSET R.
WATERS III**

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express the appreciation of this body regarding Mr. Somerset R. Waters III, because of his tireless support of the Baltimore Theatre Project over more than a decade, and his championing of the key role that that institution has played in the growth and development of the International Theatre Institute—both the U.S. Centre and the international body.

The values of the International Theatre Institute—a UNESCO-founded institution that encompasses 75 countries—promote the free exchange of theater artists, build bridges across the supposed boundaries of culture, language, and politics, refute the cynicism of our time, and offer, through the clearer eyes of art, hope for the future.

The Baltimore Theatre Project, celebrating its 25th anniversary season, embodies that sense of hope and international fellowship—as Mr. Waters retires as Theatre Project chair, he

can take much of the credit for sustaining and giving direction and vision to this important American theater.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, during the Memorial Day recess, I had the privilege of visiting the Republic of China on Taiwan. I was especially pleased that my visit coincided with President Clinton's decision to grant President Lee a visa to visit our country on the occasion of his reunion at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, in my district. President Lee was clearly very pleased and grateful to have the opportunity to return to his alma mater. New Yorkers were delighted to see him, and he received a warm welcome.

His Olin lecture on June 9 conveyed his message and the message of his country exceptionally well—a story of hopes, expectations, and determination and Taiwan's every changing status in the global community. I would like to share it with the House in its entirety.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore ask for your permission to print President Lee Teng-hui's Olin lecture, "Always in My Heart," in its entirety in the RECORD for the enjoyment of my colleagues and others interested in Taiwan.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART

It is a great honor for me to be invited to deliver the Olin Lecture at my alma mater, Cornell University. It has been a long and challenging journey, with many bumps in the road, yet my wife and I are indeed very happy to return to this beloved campus.

This trip has allowed both of us to relive our dearest Cornell experiences. The long, exhausting evenings in the libraries, the soothing and reflective hours at church, the hurried shuttling between classrooms, the evening strolls, hand in hand—so many memories of the past have come to mind, filling my heart with joy and gratitude.

I want to thank you, President Rhodes, for your hospitality and for your unflagging support of my visit here to my alma mater.

I thank you, my fellow alumni, for your understanding and support as I undertake this important sentimental journey.

I thank the many, many friends in the United States who have been so supportive of my visit to your great country again.

And I also want to thank the people of this academic community, my professors and classmates, for the deep and lasting influence that Cornell University has had on my life. The support each of you has given means a great deal to me.

I deem this invitation to attend the reunion at Cornell not only a personal honor, but, more significantly, an honor for the 21 million people in the Republic of China on Taiwan. In fact, this invitation constitutes recognition of their remarkable achievements in developing their nation over the past several decades. And it is the people of my nation that I most want to talk about on this occasion.

LISTENING TO THE PEOPLE

My years at Cornell from 1965 to 1968 made an indelible impression on me. This was a time of social turbulence in the United States, with the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War protest. Yet, despite that

turbulence, the American democratic system prevailed. It was also the time I first recognized that full democracy could engender ultimately peaceful change, and that lack of democracy must be confronted with democratic methods, and lack of freedom must be confronted by the idea of freedom before it would be possible to hasten the day of genuine democracy and freedom. I returned to my homeland determined to make my contribution toward achieving full democracy for our society.

Ever since I became president of the Republic of China in 1988, I have sought to ascertain just what the people of my country want and to be always guided by their wishes. Ancient China's Book of History from over 2000 years ago, contains the phrase, "Whatever the People desire, the realm must follow." My criterion for serving as president is that I do it with the people in my heart. And it is obvious to me that most of all they want democracy and development. Democracy entails respect for individual freedom, social justice, and a sense of directly participating in the destiny of their nation. Economic development goes beyond attaining prosperity, it also involves equitable distribution of wealth.

Today we are entering a new post-Cold War era, where the world is full of many uncertainties. Communism is dead or dying, and the peoples of many nations are anxious to try new methods of governing their societies that will better meet the basic needs that every human has. There are many pitfalls in this search for a new rationale, and Man must strive to make the right choices with all the wisdom and diligence he can command.

Czech President Vaclav Havel said, "The salvation of this human world lies nowhere else but in the human heart." In my heart, I believe that the Taiwan Experience has something unique to offer the world in this search for a new direction. This is not to say that our experience can be transplanted entirely to fit the situation faced by other nations, but I believe that, without a doubt, there are certain aspects of this experience that offer new hope for the new age.

THE TAIWAN EXPERIENCE

By the term Taiwan Experience I mean what the people of Taiwan have accumulated in recent years through successful political reform and economic development. This experience has already gained widespread recognition by international society and is being taken by many developing nations as a model to emulate. Essentially, the Taiwan Experience constitutes the economic, political and social transformation of my nation over the years, a transformation which I believe has profound implications for the future development of the Asia-Pacific region and world peace.

It is worth remembering what we in the Republic of China on Taiwan have had to work with in achieving all that we now have: a land area of only 14,000 square miles (slightly less than 1/3 the area of New York State) and a population of 21 million. My country's natural resources are meager and its population density is high. However, its international trade totaled US\$180 billion in 1994 and its per capital income stands at US \$12,000. Its foreign exchange reserves now exceed US\$99 billion, more than those of any other nation in the world except Japan.

The Taiwan Experience bases peaceful political change on a foundation of stable and continuous economic development. Taiwan, under Presidents Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Ching-kuo, experienced phenomenal economic growth. Currently, aside from economic development, Taiwan has been undergoing a peaceful political transformation to full democracy.

For many developing nations, the process of moving to a democratic system has been marked by a coup d'etat, or by the kind of "political decay" suggested by Professor Samuel P. Huntington. In short, it is not unusual for such a process of transformation to be accompanied by violence and chaos. However, the case of the Republic of China on Taiwan is a notable exception. Non-existent is the vicious cycle of expansive political participation, class confrontation, military coup and political suppression, which have occurred in many developing countries. The process of reform in Taiwan is remarkably peaceful indeed, and as such is virtually unique. In addition to the "economic miracle," we have wrought a "political miracle," so to speak.

The Taiwan Experience has regional and international dimensions as well. In 1994, the indirect trade between Taiwan and mainland China reached US\$9.8 billion. Taiwan's indirect investment in southern mainland China, made through Hong Kong, amounted to nearly US\$4 billion, according to estimates from various quarters. Taiwan's trade and investment have also been extended to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Vietnam, Russia, U.S. and countries in Central America and Africa.

Although the Republic of China on Taiwan has been excluded from the United Nations, it has accelerated the formation of an international network with economic ties as the key link. Recently, it has even begun to launch a project to build Taiwan into an Asian-Pacific Regional Operations Center, aiming at further liberalization and globalization of our economy.

I never allow myself to ever forget for a moment that Taiwan's achievements have been realized only through the painstaking effort and immense political wisdom of the people. However, success comes from difficulty, and the fruits of the Taiwan Experience are all the sweeter today from a recognition of the arduousness of the process.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

We in the Republic of China on Taiwan have found that peaceful transformation must take place gradually, and with careful planning. Five years ago, on my inauguration day, I pledged to initiate constitutional reform in the shortest possible period of time. My goal was to provide the Chinese nation with a legal framework that is in accord with the times, and to establish a comprehensive model for democracy. These goals have since been realized with the support of the people.

Our constitutional reform was conducted in two stages. First, all the senior parliamentarians last elected in 1948 were retired. Then, in the second stage, comprehensive elections for the National Assembly and the Legislature were held in 1991 and 1992 respectively. This enabled our representative organs at the central government level to better represent the people.

Last year, the governor of Taiwan province, and the mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung, the two largest cities in Taiwan which used to be directly administered by the central government as special municipalities, were directly elected by the people for the first time. Next spring, the president and vice president of the Republic will also be directly elected by the people for the first time.

With the completion of constitutional reform, we have established a multiparty system and have realized the ideal of popular sovereignty. This has led to full respect for individual freedom, ushering in the most free and liberal era in Chinese history. I must reiterate that this remarkable achievement is the result of the concerted efforts of the 21 million people in the Taiwan area.

Today, the institutions of democracy are in place in the Republic of China; human rights are respected and protected to a very high degree. Democracy is thriving in my country. No speech or act allowed by law will be subject to any restriction or interference. Different and opposing views are heard every day in the news media, including harsh criticism of the President. The freedom of speech enjoyed by our people is in no way different from that enjoyed by people in the United States.

I believe that the precept of democracy and the benchmark of human rights should never vary anywhere in the world, regardless of race or region. In fact, the Confucian belief that only the ruler who provides for the needs of his people is given the mandate to rule is consistent with the modern concept of democracy. This is also the basis for my philosophy of respect for individual free will and popular sovereignty.

Thus, the needs and wishes of my people have been my guiding light every step of the way. I only hope that the leaders in the mainland are able one day to be similarly guided, since then our achievements in Taiwan can most certainly help the process of economic liberalization and the cause of democracy in mainland China.

I have repeatedly called on the mainland authorities to end ideological confrontation and to open up a new era of peaceful competition across the Taiwan Straits and reunification. Only by following a "win-win" strategy will the best interests of all the Chinese people be served. We believe that mutual respect will gradually lead to the peaceful reunification of China under a system of democracy, freedom and equitable distribution of wealth.

To demonstrate our sincerity and goodwill, I have already indicated on other occasions that I would welcome an opportunity for leaders from the mainland to meet their counterparts from Taiwan during the occasion of some international event, and I would not even rule out the possibility of a meeting between Mr. Jiang Zemin and myself.

YEARNING TO PLAY A POSITIVE ROLE

When a president carefully listens to his people, the hardest things to bear are the unfulfilled yearnings he hears. Taiwan has peacefully transformed itself into a democracy. At the same time, its international economic activities have exerted a significant influence on its relations with nations with which it has no diplomatic ties. These are no minor accomplishments for any nation, yet, the Republic of China on Taiwan does not enjoy the diplomatic recognition that is due from the international community. This has caused many to underestimate the international dimension of the Taiwan Experience.

Frankly, our people are not happy with the status accorded our nation by the international community. We believe that international relations should not be solely seen in terms of formal operations regulated by international law and international organizations. We say so because there also are semi-official and unofficial rules that bind the international activities of nations. This being so, we submit that a nation's substantive contribution to the international community has to be appreciated in light of such non-official activities as well.

During last year's commencement, President Rhodes brought up the old saying, "Be realistic. Demand the Impossible!" Well, over the last four decades, we have been extremely realistic while always trying to look forward, not backward, and to work, not complain. Accordingly, we have created the very fact of our existence and economic prosperity. We sincerely hope that all nations

can treat us fairly and reasonably, and not overlook the significance, value and functions we represent.

Some say that it is impossible for us to break out of the diplomatic isolation we face, but we will do our utmost to "demand the impossible." Ultimately, I know that the world will come to realize that the Republic of China on Taiwan is a friendly and capable partner for progress!

If we view the recent economic, political and social developments in the ROC in this light, we have a basis for defining the status of my country in the post-Cold War and post Communist era. Only in this way can we propose a new direction for the new world order as we enter the 21st century.

CLOSE TRADITIONAL TIES

I want to once again express how grateful I am to be with you. My gratitude extends not only to Cornell but also to the United States as a whole. When we look back in history, we can immediately realize how close the traditional ties between our two countries are. Indeed, our shared ideals for human dignity, and peace with justice have united our two peoples in the closest of bonds.

The United States was extremely helpful in the early stages of Taiwan's economic development. We have never forgotten America's helping hand in our hour of adversity, so your nation occupies a special place in our hearts. Today, as the 6th largest trading partner of the United States, the Republic of China imports and exports US\$42.4 billion worth of goods through our bilateral trade. We also are the number two buyer of US treasury notes. About thirty-eight thousand students from Taiwan are studying in the United States. Students who have returned have made important contributions to our society.

The Republic of China's development has been partly influenced by the experiences of its people while studying abroad. I gained substantial know-how in the mechanics of national growth and development from the faculty and students I worked with here in America at both schools where I studied. I had the chance to see democracy at its best in the United States, and to observe its shortcomings as well. We in Taiwan believe that we have much to learn from an advanced democracy such as the United States; however, we also believe we should develop our own model. The success of our democratic evolution has provided tremendous hope for other developing nations, and we wish to share our experience with them. Our efforts to help others through agricultural development have been well received, and we are eager to expand our technical assistance programs to friendly nations in the developing world.

Taiwan has grown from an agricultural exporting economy to a leading producer of electronics, computers and other industrial goods. We are "paving the information highway" with disk drives, computer screens, laptop computers and modems. We are poised to become a major regional operations center as well as to buy more American products and services to develop our infrastructure.

We stand ready to enhance the mutually beneficial relations between our two nations. It is my sincere hope that this visit will open up new opportunities for cooperation between our two countries.

It is for this reason that I want to publicly express my appreciation and admiration to President Clinton for his statesman-like decision. We are equally grateful to others in the administration, to the bipartisan leadership in Congress, and to the American people.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART

Whatever I have done as president of my nation, I have done with the people in my heart. I have thought long and hard about what my people want, and it is clear that most of all, they desire democracy and development. These wishes are no different than those of any other people on this planet, and represent the direction in which world trends will certainly continue.

As I have spoken to you today, I have done so with the people in my heart. I know that what my people would like to say to you now can be expressed by this simple message:

The people of the Republic of China on Taiwan are determined to play a peaceful and constructive role among the family of nations.

We say to friends in this country and around the world:

We are here to stay;

We stand ready to help;

And we look forward to sharing the fruits of our democratic triumph.

The people are in my heart every moment of the day. I know that they would like me to say to you, that on behalf of the 21 million people of the Republic of China on Taiwan, we are eternally grateful for the support—spiritual, intellectual and material—that each of you has given to sustain our efforts to build a better tomorrow for our nation and the world. In closing, I say God bless you, God bless Cornell University, God bless the United States of America, and God bless the Republic of China.

Thank you very much.

CONGRATULATIONS LEXINGTON, LEDFORD, AND ANDREWS BASKETBALL TEAMS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, before we bring this year's basketball season to a close, I must say a few words about three basketball teams in my congressional district. The Sixth District of North Carolina was fortunate enough this year to have three high school squads capture State championships.

We are proud that Lexington High School of Davidson County won the boys' 2-A championship, Ledford High School also of Davidson County won the girls' 2-A championship, and High Point Andrews High School of Guilford County won the boys' 3-A championship.

On Saturday, March 25, 1995, two Davidson County high schools captured North Carolina basketball titles. The Lexington boys and Ledford girls won their respective State 2-A championships. Let's begin with the Lexington Yellow Jackets, a team many people did not think could win a championship this year.

Lexington finished third in the Carolina Conference with a 22-9 record. The Yellow Jackets were playing the title game against the 27-1 Whiteville Wolfpack, considered to be the best 2-A team in the State. Lexington won the title game with a thrilling 69-67 victory when center Bernard McIntosh followed his own missed free-throw attempt with a putback basket at the buzzer. McIntosh, who scored 28 points and pulled down 12 rebounds in the game was named MVP of the game which was played at the Dean Smith Center in Chapel Hill.

The Wolfpack coach told the Lexington Dispatch that the loss to the Yellow Jackets was

hard to believe. "We thought we were going to win the State title," Wolfpack coach Glenn McKay told the Davidson County newspaper. "I guess we still have something to work for next year. Hey, Lexington has a real fine ball club. My hat goes off to them."

Our hats go off to all of the members of the Yellow Jacket basketball squad. Congratulations to head coach Michael Gurley and his assistant coaches Robert Hairston and Jim Snyder. Congratulations are extended to every member of the team: Courtney Adams, Chad Griffith, Vince Williams, LeMar Hargrave, Rocke Shivers, Jason Zimmerman, Chad Walker, Antonio Threadgill, Marcus Hargrave, Toy Cade, Martin Saddler, Bernard McIntosh, J.D. Harris, Bert Davis, Chad Hearst, and Todric Jenkins.

As with every successful endeavor, the new champions could not have achieved what they did without a great supporting cast. A tip of the cap is in order for administrative assistant coaches Ellen Garner and Heather Gurley, student assistant coach Paul Lyon, managers Rick Conner, Tyrone McCandies, Michael Evans, Jake Rowe, and Josh Lovell and mascot Hayden Gurley. Three cheers for cheerleading director Ginger Fritts and her squad of cheerleaders: Antionette Kerr, Carsha Cravon, Angie Harris, Heather Cox, Tory Wilson, Emily Halverson, and Tamika Anderson.

To Principal Ashley Hinson, Athletic Director West Lamoureux, the faculty, staff, students, families, and friends of Lexington High School, we offer our congratulations on winning the North Carolina 2-A high school boys' basketball championship.

The other Davidson County high school to win a State basketball title this year was the Lady Panthers of Ledford High School of Thomasville, NC. On March 25, the Lady Panthers traveled to Chapel Hill to play in Carmichael Auditorium and capture the girls' 2-A crown with a 65-60 win over Southwest Guildord, another Sixth District high school.

Head Coach John Ralls told the Thomasville Times that it was the third straight game of the playoffs that his team used a timely last-minute drive to seal the victory. "That's hitting the nail on the head," Ralls told the Thomasville newspaper. "They had poise and composure under pressure . . . and lots of pressure, especially (tonight). They just handled themselves well and did the things they had to do to win." That included turning to a youngster for leadership—when needed. Freshman Stacey Hinkle was named MVP for her 15-point performance in the title contest.

Congratulations to Coach Ralls and his assistant coaches Joe Davis and Allen Patterson. In addition to Hinkle, the freshman MVP, every member of the Lady Panther team can equally share this year's championship: Ruth Armstrong, Laurie Smith, Kelly Thomas, Quinn Homesley, Amy Wells, Amanda Reese, Misty Sharp, Ginger Cox, Sara Day, Courtney Patterson, Marcy Newton, and Tracie New. Strong support was given to the Lady Panthers throughout the year by manager Sarah Hester, video manager Aaron Kindley, statistician Zac Herrmann, and scorekeeper Shelly Barrett.

This is the second time Coach Ralls has led the Lady Panthers to a State title. In 1991, Ledford High School won the State softball crown. Coach Ralls told the Thomasville Times, "It's kinda neat. I really like it. I mean

whatever sport you're coaching in that's what you're working for—to try to get your team to win a state championship. So, it's something we wanted to do." This year's Lady Panthers finished their championship season with a record of 29–3. Over the past five basketball seasons, Coach Ralls has guided the Ledford girl hoopsters to a 113–27 record, an 80.7 winning percentage.

Congratulations to Principal Max Cole, Athletic Director Gary Hinkle, the faculty, staff, students, families, and friends of Ledford High School for joining with Lexington High School to make sure that the State's 2–A basketball championship trophies reside within the boundaries of Davidson County.

The third high school in the Sixth District to win a basketball championship this year was T. Wingate Andrews High School of High Point, NC. On March 25, the Red Raiders dominated Wake Forest-Rolesville High School 71–51 to secure the State boys' 3–A basketball championship.

Andrews thoroughly dominated a Rolesville team that entered the title contest on—as its name implies—a roll. The Cougars had won their previous 20 contests this season and have won six State titles over the years. But at the Dean Smith Center in Chapel Hill this year, the Cougars couldn't even score for the first 4 minutes 40 seconds of the contest against the Red Raiders of Andrews.

"We had a lot of support," Andrews Head Coach Robert Clemons told the Greensboro News & Record, "the kids played hard and we won this thing. I feel relieved. I put a lot of pressure on myself. Our administration, they were very supportive. They didn't put any pressure on me. I did it all myself. And then I just put the responsibility on the kids and they responded well."

That may be the understatement of the year. I am sure that Coach Clemons will be the first to say it was a total team effort, but special mention must be made of championship MVP David Wall who led all scorers with 20 points. Each Red Raider, however, played a vital role in the title drive for Andrews. Congratulations are given to Torrey Bright, Jason Blackwood, Antwan Hilton, Cory Dawkins, Jimmy Mangum, Marcus Wilson, Cardise Reed, Brian Gane, Quincey Dixon, B.J. Rogers, Rico Leach, J.J. McQueen, and Steve Myers for bringing home the trophy.

In addition to Coach Clemons we offer our thanks to assistant coaches Myron Grimes and Dana Conte and scorekeeper Liz Kimbro for their efforts during the run to the top. Congratulations to Principal Jerry Hairston, Athletic Director Sue Shinn, the faculty, staff, students, families and friends of T. Wingate Andrews for capturing the State 3–A boys' basketball championship.

North Carolina is known as a basketball hotbed. Thanks to Lexington, Ledford, and Andrews, those of us who call the Sixth District home can truthfully say that we are at the center of the North Carolina basketball universe.

POSTHUMOUS TRIBUTE TO MR.
DEWEY W. KNIGHT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and I rise to pay tribute to Dade County's quintessential leader, the late Dewey W. Knight. His untimely demise last Wednesday, June 21, 1995, is indeed a great loss for our community, and for all in south Florida.

Mr. Dewey was indeed a delicately drawn character of honest leadership whose power and influence contributed to the transformation of Dade County into the cultural and racial mosaic that it is. Although he lived within the ambience of power, he did not lose his common touch with the common folks from Miami's Liberty City, teaching them the rudiments of government and personal responsibility.

From the sweat of his brow he subsequently earned the financial wherewithal to live comfortably in suburbia. But he chose to stay put in his innercity abode for more than 36 years. Underneath a tree by his home, he held court for the ordinary folks who came and shared with him their problems and concerns, as well as their hopes and dreams. Virtually, he became the innercity's government-in-action par excellence.

Born in Daytona Beach into a home of accomplished Black professionals, he learned early on the basics of honest living, from his grandfather who became Florida's first Black police officer. In the 1930's his lawyer-uncle served in President Franklin Roosevelt's administration. Another uncle spearheaded the Nation's first Black radio station in Atlanta, while an aunt became New York's first Black woman judge.

The years of segregation burdened by the onerous separate-but-equal doctrine molded his character so deeply. He pursued his college education at Bethune-Cookman College after which he volunteered to serve in the U.S. Air Force. Having given his share of service to the Nation, he sought to get his master's degree in social work due to his immense love and caring for children.

It is this compassionate trait that he brought with him when he came to Miami to live for good. Working through the ranks he succeeded immensely in every endeavor, until he was appointed assistant, then deputy county manager. Subsequently after that, his superiors called upon his wisdom and expertise to serve twice as interim county manager until a permanent successor could be named.

Although he was offered the top job many times, he did not court the pump and glamour that came with it. By then he was already imbued with the more enduring respect and camaraderie from his Liberty City neighbors. He opted to retire in 1989, relishing to serve from time to time as a consultant to both government and business.

While his leadership style charmed the mighty and the powerful in county politics and the business elite, he never lost his common-sense approach to government. He played an

eloquent, memorable role during the 1980 riots in Miami in a manner evoking a calm but forceful leadership that comes once in a lifetime. He always projected the subtle serenity of maintaining the grace and insight of an old pro. He was indeed a class act, and his personality will cast a giant shadow of void among those he left behind. His presence was at once endlessly fascinating and entirely unforgettable.

We have since learned from him that common people convinced of their role in ameliorating the lives of their fellow human beings are in a better position to shift the balance of power-sharing and coalition-building much more so that those who hold the reins of government. Communitarity of interests, he advocated, should begin with our doing away with any negative perceptions we have with one another. Any overt or covert suggestion of any form of subtle superiority or inferiority by the one ethnic group over another should never be entertained if we are to bridge the gaps that divide us.

We are touched by his most cogent exhortations during the many community meetings he spearheaded to resolve the ethnic-racial tensions which were then gripping Miami. He would unabashedly state over and over again that living in harmony with each other does not rest in resolutions or promises alone. It ultimately lies in the hearts and minds of common, ordinary folks.

He sought to embolden us into believing that the problems and the opportunities of diversity in any given urban community are not beyond the reach of those who are willing to share the fruits of success won for us by those who came from generations past. He took a bold stand by moving our community to live together in harmony sensitive to our diversity on one hand, and yet strengthened by the power that emanates from it on the other.

"E Pluribus Unum * * *" From many, we are one. This is the American way, he urged us. His enduring legacy to our community is indeed forever etched in our covenant with one another. We shall miss him so. But we are blessed that his noble presence graced our lives.

COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF
LA SIERRA UNIVERSITY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I commend the members of the La Sierra University chapter of Students In Free Enterprise [SIFE] for winning the 1995 International Championship at the SIFE International Exposition in Kansas City, MO, May 19.

The students brought back six giant trophies and \$7,500 for their championship title and for their win in four special competitions: Success 200, Halt the Deficit, G.E. Foundation "Teaching America to Compete," and Best In-Depth Education.

This year's presentation team consists of eight students: Andy Wongworawat, Redlands; John-Patterson (J-P) Grant, Newbury Park; Heidi Serena, Long Beach; Maria Lafser, Escondido; Patria Wise, Calmesa; Tamara Talbot, Redlands; Steve Taggart, Colton; and

Ismael Valdez, Hemet. John Thomas, assistant professor of economics and finance and SIFE faculty sponsor, accompanied the team to Kansas City.

"The Next Generation" was the title of La Sierra University's winning presentation, which summarizes the 122 projects the team created this year. Project highlights include the "Find a Dollar in the Debt" giant sandbox in February trip helped the community visualize the size of the national debt, the annual Adopt-a-Child Christmas Party for area Headstart children, "Touch the World/Tech" a child reading and mathematics tutoring program at a local elementary school, homeless shelter employment weekly seminars, a signature campaign to halt the deficit, SIFE collector "Slam the Deficit" POGs for elementary schoolchildren, SIFE-Net cyberspace bulletin board and training sessions, "Rent-a-Brain" consulting service for local businesses, SIFE ABC publication series to provide fundamental information on important topics to the community such as drug abuse, interest rates, free trade, social responsibility, and the national debt, Strive-On minority role modeling, and many others.

Some 500 students from 50 college and university teams in the eight regions competed at the international exposition. Dow Chemical CEO and Chairman Frank Popoff was the keynote speaker. The 150 judges for competition were CEO's from Fortune 500 companies.

Approximately 75 La Sierra University students led out in this year's projects, which reached some 15,000 schoolchildren and a total of about 33,000 community people. Fifty of the projects were new this year, while more than 70 were continued from previous years.

The La Sierra University SIFE team swept the western regional competition April 10 in San Francisco, winning the Success 2000 Award and the Halt the Deficit Award, along with the Regional Finalist Award. They came home with three regional trophies and \$3,500 cash from that competition, and a chance to compete at the international exposition.

The students of the La Sierra University SIFE team have made their community and their Congressman proud. It is truly an honor to represent such fine individuals and I give them the highest compliments. They deserve it.

IN MEMORY OF JAMES ARTHUR
CALLAHAN

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special person from western North Carolina, James Arthur Callahan. Jim Callahan passed away on June 2 at the age of 72. With great sadness, I offer my condolences to his wife, Janie Callahan and his children, Chris Callahan, and Susan McGowan. He was a native of Rutherfordton, NC and a life long member of the First United Methodist Church.

He was active for many years in the Republican Party, serving as county chairman and was also district chairman of the Republican Party for the 10th Congressional District. Jim served the State of North Carolina in many different capacities, he was appointed by Gov.

Jim Holshouser to the North Carolina Banking Commission and later, served on the North Carolina Board of Transportation.

Mr. Callahan was a devoted father and leader in the business community. He was president and owner of Callahan Building Supply Co., and a former board member of Lumberman's Merchandising Corp. He contributed much of his time to public service as a former president of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Rutherford-Spindale Jaycees and as a member of the Rutherfordton County Chamber of Commerce.

His direction helped lead the Rutherfordton County Republican Party to new heights. We should all admire a person like Jim Callahan who believed in the principals of honesty and hard work. When thinking of Jim Callahan, words such as friend, business leader, and patriot come to mind. His efforts in the community will be sorely missed as will he.

THE ENTERPRISE CAPITAL
FORMATION ACT OF 1995

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my House colleague and fellow member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman PHIL ENGLISH, and my Senate colleagues, Senator ORRIN HATCH and Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, in their efforts to promote economic growth and job creation through capital gains incentives. Senators HATCH and LIEBERMAN are introducing the Capital Formation Act of 1995. Hatch/Lieberman utilizes a two-tiered approach: broad capital gains relief and a second targeted capital gains provision. The House has already passed a broad-based capital gains provision earlier this year. The Matsui/English legislation is designed to be complimentary with the Hatch/Lieberman bill and with broad based capital gains passed by the House. Accordingly, it includes only the targeted capital gains provision.

I have worked for many years to enact legislation which provides capital incentives for high-risk, high-growth firms. In 1993, I was able to work with Senator BUMPERS to enact the Enterprise Capital Formation Act of 1993. Matsui/English is bipartisan legislation built on the 1993 legislation. It will be called the Enterprise Formation Act of 1995. Like the Hatch/Lieberman bill, the legislation will provide a 75-percent exclusion for capital gains resulting from direct investments in the stock of a small company—defined as \$100 million or less in aggregate capitalization—if the stock is held for 5 years or more.

Biotech and high technology companies are particularly dependent upon direct equity investments to fund research and to grow. A targeted capital gains incentive is crucial for encouraging investors, including venture capital investors, to purchase the stock of these companies, thus putting their capital at risk with a long-term speculative investment. These small venture backed companies create high-skilled jobs, grow to create more jobs—at an average rate of 88 percent annually—and are aggressive exporters. According to one survey, their export sales grew by 171 percent annually. Finally, these companies are R&D intensive

which means they are essential in keeping American workers and products on the cutting edge of innovation.

REFORM OF THE REA ELECTRIC
LOAN PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss an important issue that has received little attention thus far in the 104th Congress: reform of the REA's subsidized loan program for electric cooperatives.

The REA has long been the target of loud criticism by many who believe the Federal Government's role in direct, subsidized lending to utilities should be curtailed. The REA has changed its name to the Rural Utilities Service [RUS], but it continues to provide subsidized loans to many healthy, financially stable electric co-ops at a cost of millions of dollars each year. Legislation I have introduced today, the Rural Electrification Loan Reform Act, would bring reform to this program which needs an overhaul.

I believe we should reform the REA electric loan program in a manner consistent with the free-market principles that motivate our balanced budget proposal. The concept driving this reform legislation is simple: If an electric co-op is able to obtain credit at a reasonable rate and terms from private lenders, then that co-op should not be able to participate in the taxpayer-subsidized REA program. The Federal Government simply should not be the lender of first resort for many of these co-ops. Other Federal programs, including Small Business Administration [SBA] and Farmers' Home loans, now use this reasonable credit-elsewhere test in an effective manner. Farmers and small businesses must try to obtain credit from banks and other private lenders before turning to Federal loan programs. We should enact this reform to bring the REA program in line with other Federal lending programs.

Instituting a credit-elsewhere test is a responsible way to reform the program in order to push the healthier electric co-ops toward private lenders, while preserving a scaled-back REA subsidized loan program for the struggling co-ops in the most distressed parts of rural America. My legislation will not terminate this REA program. Rather, it would concentrate the loan program for only those co-ops that can show a true need for assistance. Many do not realize that most electric co-ops now must obtain 30 percent of their financing from private sources, while the other 70 percent comes from the REA loan program at a subsidized interest rate. Congress should require co-ops to try to obtain 100 percent of their credit from a source other than the Federal Government, and retain the REA program for those co-ops that cannot access private capital. I certainly recognize the continuing need for subsidized credit assistance in some parts of rural America—including some parts of rural Louisiana. And if this legislation is enacted, these areas would continue to receive loan assistance from the REA program. But Congress must now make many difficult choices if we want to reach a balanced budget by 2002. I believe these are Federal dollars which could be better spent.

As a longtime member of the House Banking Committee and the current chairman of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets, I have an interest in encouraging the use of private sources of credit wherever possible. I believe there is a larger, more active role private lenders can play in addressing the credit needs of electric co-ops. I ask the House Agriculture Committee to hold hearings to explore these reforms of the electric loan program.

FORTY YEARS TO CARE, MOST
WITH A FOCUS OF HOPE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, what do you do when you have someone who keeps coming to you saying that there is a problem, and something needs to be done about it? You let them come up with the solution. That is exactly what happened nearly 27 years ago when the Bishop of the archdiocese of Detroit told Father William T. Cunningham, Jr., that he had his permission to stop teaching as an English professor at Sacred Heart Seminary, become a pastor of Madonna Catholic Church, and the full-time director of Focus: HOPE, an organization he cofounded. In this fashion was born a wonderful organization many of us know as Focus: HOPE, and the beginning of a relationship for millions of Michiganders who have come to know and love Father William Cunningham, who this weekend celebrates his 40th anniversary as a Roman Catholic priest, with masses at his home parish of our Lady of the Madonna.

I am privileged to call attention to the accomplishments of Father Cunningham because he originally comes from Ruth and Uby, in the thumb of Michigan in my congressional district. He comes back frequently and is well-known to many of my constituents. He has been a parish priest, a teacher, and a leader. He has been a friend and helper to many, and a bane to others who failed to share his belief that people need a helping hand out of poverty. He is caring. He is irascible. He is tender. He is tenacious. He is unique.

Father Cunningham has helped spearhead efforts to revitalize portions of Detroit that had been ravaged by riots, and more importantly to reinvigorate the people who had to live with the riots themselves, or with the aftereffects of the riots. He helped push for food programs for women, infants, and children. He helped push for food assistance to the needy elderly. He worked tirelessly for the creation of a machinists training institute that has grown to a world-class facility, winning quality awards, and helping people get well-paying jobs have a future. He has succeeded in using food as the first step toward independence, and many of us have heard him say time and time again that his fondest hope is that one day he can close the food program and throw away the key because everyone has all the food they need.

Over the years, people never cease to be amazed by his seemingly inexhaustible energy. They are warmed by his bright smile, sometimes beguiled and other times delighted by the twinkle in his eye. After a period of time

one learns better than to ask "so what is your next project," especially when one understands that his churning mind is 50 percent innovation, 50 percent determination, and 50 percent divine intervention. It just isn't fair for anyone to deal with him.

Mr. Speaker, Father Cunningham is devoted to his church, devoted to his cause, and devoted to people. He is truly a model of what is best in our Nation. If each State had just one Bill Cunningham. I shudder to think what we could accomplish. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him the happiest and most blessed 40 anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent meeting between you and the President, it was agreed that you would support the creation of a blue-ribbon panel to recommend long-overdue reforms to our campaign finance system.

It has been almost two decades since some of the reforms enacted by Congress in the Federal Election and Campaign Act of 1971 [FECA] were overturned in the landmark Supreme Court case Buckley versus Valeo. The Court ruled that while the Federal Government has an overriding interest in limiting campaign contributions to candidates, it has no compelling reason to limit expenditures under any First Amendment test of free speech and expression. The Court concluded that, unlike limits on contributions, spending caps serve no legitimate purpose in guarding against corruption of the electoral process.

However, several years ago a bipartisan commission, the Committee on the Constitutional System, concluded that one of the greatest threats to our political system is the rapidly escalating cost of campaigns and the growing dependence of incumbents and candidates on money from donors who might expect a favorable vote in exchange for a contribution. Moreover, the Commission found that gridlock could take hold by leaving office holders open to multiply-conflicted opponents, all of whom may believe their contributions should engender a legislator's support. Such activities frustrate all participants in the system and encourage the promulgation of unsound public policy.

The Committee on the Constitutional System concluded that there was only one effective way to fix the problem, through an amendment to the United States Constitution. There is no doubt that concerns about limiting the quantity of speech will be vigorously debated. They should be, since no one should take lightly any proposal to amend that sacred document. However, limits on some kinds of speech, such as debate on the floor of this chamber, are well established as necessary to orderly deliberation. The underlying logic of time limits on debate is the realization that unlimited speech inhibits our ability to govern.

In his dissenting opinion to Buckley versus Valeo, Justice White wrote, "Expenditure limits

have their own potential for preventing the corruption of Federal elections themselves." 424 U.S. 264, (1976).

The amendment I propose contains 13 words: "The Congress shall have authority to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office." While brief, the weight of these words is mighty. This amendment, possibly combined with other reforms, would allow the Federal election process to be returned to the people, and permit those who seek and hold elective office to place their energies into solving public policy problems rather than political problems.

I hope that any commission designated to make a recommendation to Congress on campaign finance reform consider the virtue of turning off the constant flow of cash into Federal campaigns through a Constitutional amendment to limit campaign expenditures.

INTRODUCTION OF GILPIN COUNTY
EXCHANGE LEGISLATION

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleague from Colorado, Mr. McINNIS, to introduce a bill to facilitate acquisition by the United States of more than 8,700 acres of lands elsewhere in Colorado that are important for recreational and environmental purposes, in exchange for about 300 acres of Federal lands near the town of Black Hawk, in Gilpin County. The bill is similar to one I introduced in the last Congress, on which action was not completed before adjournment.

Under the exchange, the Gilpin County lands would be transferred to Lake Gulch, Inc. There are 133 separate parcels, ranging in size from 38 acres to 0.01 acre, and 90 of them are less than an acre. This part of Colorado was originally acquired by the United States from France through the Louisiana Purchase. After the discovery of gold in Gilpin County, most of the lands in question were claimed under the mining laws and thus passed into private ownership. The 133 parcels the bill would earmark for transfer are left-over fragments.

The Gilpin County lands are essentially unmanageable, and have been identified as suitable for disposal by the Bureau of Land Management [BLM]. However, they can be consolidated with other lands already held by Lake Gulch. Thus, they do have some value for Lake Gulch, but because of their fragmented nature the United States cannot readily realize that value through normal BLM disposal procedures because of the high costs of surveys and other necessary administrative expenses. Enactment of the bill will enable the United States to realize this value, through the acquisition of lands with values, including potential for recreational uses, which give them priority status for acquisition by Federal land-management agencies.

Under the bill, the Gilpin County lands would be transferred to Lake Gulch if that corporation, within 90 days after enactment, offers to transfer the specified lands to the United States. Lake Gulch would be required to hold the United States harmless for any liability related to use of the Gilpin County lands

after their transfer, and future uses of those lands could not include gaming. The bill also protects the interests of local governments in the lands, including an easement for a county road.

The lands that the United States would receive under the exchange include about 40 acres within Rocky Mountain National Park—known as the Circle C Church Camp tract—that has been a long-time acquisition priority for the National Park Service; nearly 4,000 acres in Conejos County—known as the Quinlan Ranches parcel—bordering on the scenic La Jara Canyon, that is intermingled with Federal lands managed by the BLM and the Forest Service and that has recreational values as well as elk winter range and other wildlife habitat; and about 4,700 acres—known as the Bonham Ranch—that is intermingled with BLM-managed lands along Cucharas Canyon in Huerfano County and whose acquisition will enable BLM to protect more than 5 miles of the scenic canyon, with its important wildlife habitat—including raptor nesting areas—cultural resources, and recreational uses.

In addition, if the Secretary of the Interior should determine that the value of the Gilpin County lands is greater than the value of the lands transferred to the United States, Lake Gulch will be required to pay the difference. Any such payment would be used to acquire from willing sellers land or water rights to augment wildlife habitat in the BLM-managed Blanca wetlands near Alamosa, an area with crucial winter habitat for bald eagles and a very productive area for ducks and geese.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is good for economic development in Gilpin County and good for protecting the priceless environment of Colorado. I believe it is completely noncontroversial. It has the support of Governor Romer, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and affected local governments including Black Hawk, Central City, and Gilpin County. It is also supported by a broad coalition of environmental and conservation organizations, including the Colorado Environmental Coalition, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, and the Rocky Mountain chapter of the Sierra Club. I intend to work hard for its enactment into law during this session of Congress.

SAM HELWER AND FRANK P.
BELOTTI MEMORIAL FREEWAYS

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, this month, two portions of U.S. Highway 101 in California's First Congressional District will be dedicated in honor of noted Californians—Sam Helwer and Frank P. Belotti.

Sam Helwer was born in Russell, KS, on August 23, 1913. He served as district engineer for the State of California, Department of Transportation, district 1, from 1957 to 1967. Beginning his career in 1936, he eventually served with five department of transportation districts. He developed a particular expertise in freeway interchange design. As district 1 engineer, he was responsible for all units of

the northwestern California highway system, running approximately 300 miles north and south, and 70 to 80 miles from east to west, including a portion of historic Highway 101. In 1964, he was able to expedite the recovery of the north coast's highway system from a record winter storm.

Frank P. Belotti served as a member of the California Legislature from 1950 to 1972. He was an effective advocate of preserving the unique scenic beauty of the redwood groves and was instrumental in securing the legislation that made possible the freeway bypass of the groves and the preservation of the existing State highway designated as the "Avenue of the Giants."

It is a fitting tribute to each of these men that portions of the highway that meant so much to them is being named in their honor. I offer my congratulations to their families, including Mrs. Sam "Dordy" Helwer of west Sacramento, and Mrs. Delphine Belotti of Eureka.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall number 216, I was unavoidably detained at the Base Closure and Realignment Commission [BRAC] meeting. The Commission members were voting on matters directly impacting my State of North Dakota. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall number 216.

GRANDPA MOSES

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, ingenuity and imagination are cherished commodities in an era which demands that we do more with less. Our continued prosperity demands that we challenge our minds, see beyond the obvious, and extend our vision. It is our intellect that sets us apart.

Mr. John Urbaszewski of Oak Park, IL, provides a very practical example of the creativity of the mind and the power of imagination.

A retired, State-government employee, keenly intent on staying active and keeping his mind sharp, Urbaszewski, without benefit of a single art lesson, has become a very popular, local folk artist, affectionately referred to as "Grandpa Moses."

What most of us identify as abandoned soda bottles, plastic coffee creamers, old buttons, film packs, cereal boxes, cocktail stirrers, and other such "trash," Urbaszewski sees as the basic building blocks for his versions of Frank Lloyd Wright's Mile High Center skyscraper, the Taj Mahal, Rome's Piazza di Spagna, Brasilia's baroque opera house, and Disney's castles. His creations, all constructed from rubbish, also include birdhouses, restaurants, office buildings and cathedrals.

Packing many of his art works into the Grandpa Moses Mobile Traveling Museum,

Urbaszewski has visited numerous schools and shopping centers exhibiting his creative talents and stimulating the minds of his audiences. His storefront and museum exhibits are instant show stoppers and crowd pleasers.

Grandpa Moses clearly demonstrates the creative powers of the mind in a very entertaining and practical manner.

CONGRATULATIONS DELPHI CHASSIS SYSTEMS SAGINAW—LIGHTWEIGHT BRAKE CORNER CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many of us have believed for years that the best cars are made in the United States, and that the best continue to be build here today. I rise today with my colleague, Representative DAVE CAMP, to honor these world-class workers who are celebrating 25 years of manufacturing automotive brake components and systems at Delphi Chassis Systems—Saginaw Operations.

The 1,400 workers and management of this outstanding facility will celebrate this 25th anniversary with a Family Day, this Monday, June 26. They will celebrate the production of the 175 millionth quality brake corner at this location. Plant manager Pat Straney and UAW Local 467 shop chairman Kent Wurtzel can be proud of their achievement. They have worked to produce the best product that they possibly can, while recognizing that they must constantly enhance the skills of their workers to keep their competitive edge. The plant quality council composed of both labor and management has implemented quality network action strategies that have improved the product for the benefit of consumers.

Car and truck buyers have been positively impacted by this facility every time they push their brake pedal. The consistently high quality of the components and the simplification of the brake mechanism bring people throughout the country to safe stops millions of times each day.

Mr. CAMP. I fully concur with the remarks of my colleague. The investment of over \$90 million to bring in new brake manufacturing technology will set world class manufacturing benchmarks for future General Motors products. Supported by the city of Saginaw and the State of Michigan, this upgrade secures the future of this outstanding facility in the Saginaw Valley.

Mr. Speaker, our workers and our businesses are world leaders, and can compete with anyone in the world in a fair and open market. They have succeeded before, are succeeding now, and will continue into the future. Congressman BARCIA and I urge all of our colleagues to join us in wishing Delphi Chassis Systems Saginaw Operations—the Lightweight Brake Corner Capital of the World—a very happy 25th anniversary, and best wishes for a most prosperous future.

TRIBUTE TO THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHINATOWN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of Philadelphia's magnificent Chinatown.

In 1870, a small laundry was established on Race Street, between 9th and 10th. From that single, small business a bustling community grew. In 1995, the Chinese American community is proudly celebrating the 125th anniversary of Chinatown with events throughout the year. Chinatown has developed into one of the most significant contributors to the Social, economic, and cultural vitality of Philadelphia. Indeed, Chinatown is the city's premier marketplace for Chinese food and oriental products, but it is so much more. It is a meeting place for friends and relatives. It is a home and source of comfort for newly arrived immigrants. Chinatown is where traditional culture is preserved and ethnic identity perpetuated. The central event of Chinatown's 125th Anniversary will be a parade and dedication ceremony at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, June 25th. The starting and ending point of the parade and the location of the ceremony will be where Chinatown started—Race Street between 9th and 10th. Other celebration events include an art exhibit by Asian American artists; a benefit recital; and an "Honor The Elders Day."

Chinatown's rich, historical roots and ethnic diversity have contributed greatly to the City of Brotherly Love. I am proud of the contributions of the Philadelphia Chinatown and I congratulate Chinatown on its 125th Anniversary.

TENTH ANNUAL FILM FESTIVAL OF PARIS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring the attention of the House to an extremely special constituent in my district, Ms. Julie L. Harms. Ms. Harms, a student at Bellaire High School, has recently added another major accomplishment to an already impressive list. Ms. Harms has been selected to represent the United States as a member of the Jury Panel at the Tenth Annual Film Festival of Paris. The selection process, which is coordinated by the U.S. Information Agency, is a nationwide competition that picks only 2 candidates, one male and one female.

Young men and women from 15 countries will be taking part in the festival as jurors and judge various films from all over the world. While in Paris, the film jurors will meet with political and film industry leaders. The Tenth Annual Film Festival will also provide these outstanding men and women the opportunity to view many of the outstanding historical and cultural landmarks in Paris.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize this exceptional young woman and her distinguished colleagues for this wonderful accomplishment. Thank you.

WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today, our country honors U.S. servicewomen at a groundbreaking ceremony for the Women in Military Service for America Memorial at Arlington Cemetery.

When this memorial is completed, it will contain the names of all U.S. servicewomen, past and present, along with a photo and biography. They will be women who served in peacetime and war, women who still serve this country as veterans and those who gave their lives.

The list will include Connecticut women like Wanda Charlinsky who is president of her local WAVES unit; Viola Bernstein, active in the Jewish War Veterans; Linda Schwartz, a member of the National Board of Vietnam Veterans of America, and Cindy Beaudoin who gave her life during the Persian Gulf war.

This memorial will be a reminder to the Nation that our liberty and freedom were secured with the efforts of more than 2 million women who dedicated themselves to our country and our ideals.

It is also a symbol of the respect of a grateful country.

SAFE MEDICATIONS ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and my colleagues Representatives PETE STARK and JOHN LEWIS to reintroduce the Safe Medications Act. This bill improves public health and safety by creating a clear and uniform reporting system for deaths that occur while prescribing, administering, or dispensing drugs. Needless tragedies would be avoided by its enactment.

Billions of prescriptions are written, dispensed, or administered in hospitals, pharmacies, and other health care facilities across the United States every year. Yet, if something goes wrong during drug therapy there is no requirement for facilities to report adverse incidents. As a result, the public could be vulnerable to recurring drug-related mishaps and fatalities that are preventable.

Occasionally, a health care professional misreads a prescription, administers the wrong dosage of a drug, or dispenses medication incorrectly. These errors will sometimes have little or no consequence. Other times, they may produce fatal results. When an individual dies in these cases, there is no place for the practitioner to report the death. Ultimately, the same mistake can be made a number of times. Repeated errors lead to unacceptable risks to patient safety and public health.

Let me sketch how patients and consumers are susceptible to multiple errors. A young boy in New York died when he was administered the wrong dosage of a sedative. A similar incident happened with the same drug to a 4-year-old girl in Texas. In another instance, a community pharmacist confused the names of

morphine and meperidine which resulted in the death of a child. A parallel event proved fatal when a physician confused the names of painkillers. Finally, confusion over like drug names led to a mistaken and ultimately fatal dosage of a medication for a bone-marrow-transplant patient. This drug was involved in a comparable case when, again the name of the drug was confused and the patient was overmedicated. These events show a pattern of drug therapy deaths that could have been avoided and prevented had they been monitored and had medical workers been made more aware of the potential for mistakes.

In October, 1993, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette published a series of articles that detailed medication errors. Reporter Steve Tweedt's series contained some disturbing statistics in this area. He reported that a Pittsburgh-Post Gazette study of 250 hospital pharmacists across the country estimated that there were 16,000 medication errors in their institutions in 1992; 106 of them caused patient deaths.

Presently, there are a variety of reporting systems. Only two States require reporting; New York has a mandatory program for hospitals and North Carolina has a required reporting system for pharmacies. However, nothing obliges these States to share the information they collect with other States.

Nationally, there are two primary voluntary reporting systems that track errors and deaths that result from drug therapy. The U.S. Pharmacopeia [USP], working with the Institute for Safe Medication Practices, has received over 1,100 reports since it was established in 1991. And, it is estimated that the voluntary system operated by the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], MedWatch, collects information on only 1 percent of the errors that occur. Since these reports are voluntary, however, it is unclear what the actual error and death rate is what their tracking represents.

At the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee hearing on this issue last September, David Work, the executive director of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, testified that "about 10,000 deaths occur nationwide from pharmaceuticals each year." Joshua Perper, M.D., chief medical examiner, Browder County, FL, cited in his testimony a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine in 1991 that charted an annual mortality rate of 503 per 100,000 hospital discharges due to drug errors.

These trends can and must be changed. We must have a greater understanding of these incidents and take precautions to see that they are not repeated. The Safe Medications Act of 1995, which I am introducing today, provides a solution to this problem and would significantly improve the public health.

The Safe Medications Act creates a national data bank for information on deaths that result from the prescribing, dispensing, or administering of drugs. This data bank would be maintained by the USP for the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Within 10 working days after the discovery of a death due to the prescribing, dispensing, and administering of drugs, the health care facility in which the error occurred would be required to report the incident to the U.S. Pharmacopeia.

The Secretary will analyze these reports and work with USP and the appropriate health care provider associations so that they can

notify and alert their constituencies of potential problems.

The identity of the facilities that report deaths would remain confidential.

Finally, this bill would not supersede any voluntary reporting systems or State systems in place.

It is clear that a central reporting system is long overdue and needed. The medical community must develop a greater awareness and understanding of fatal drug reactions and must ensure that they are not repeated. The fundamental goals and benefits of the Safe Medications Act are indisputable. I urge my colleagues to support this important health care measure.

HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF FATHER CUNNINGHAM INTO THE PRIESTHOOD

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the ordination of Father William T. Cunningham into the priesthood, which he will observe this Sunday, June 25, at the Catholic Church of the Madonna, in Detroit, MI. Father Cunningham has served as pastor there since 1969.

Father Cunningham is a life-long Detroit and has committed his life to social and economic justice in Detroit. In 1968, following the Detroit riots, Father Cunningham founded Focus: HOPE, a civil and human rights organization with the goal of resolving the effects of discrimination and injustice and to build integration in our riot-torn community. Over the years, Focus: HOPE grew to develop the Food Prescription Program, which distributes USDA commodities to 52,000 low-income mothers and children each month, and developed the Food for Seniors Program, which provides a monthly food supplement to 34,000 elderly poor in the Detroit area.

Under Father Cunningham's leadership, Focus: HOPE expanded its scope in the 1980's to include manufacturing training. Today three manufacturing technology training programs function for minority youth and others. The latest, and most advanced, is the Center for Advanced Technologies which opened 2 years ago. This national demonstration project offers a 6-year curriculum which combines structured work experience with applied engineering study conducted by a consortium of Michigan universities. Graduates will be engineer/technicians; able to build, operate, maintain, repair, and modify advanced manufacturing equipment at world-competitive levels.

Father Cunningham has served on a number of public service boards including the State of Michigan's Task Force on Vandalism and Violence in the Schools, the State and city Task Forces on Hunger and Malnutrition, the State Holiday Commission for Martin Luther King Jr., the Citizens Commission to Improve Michigan Courts, and many others.

Father Cunningham's accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. He has been honored with many notable awards including the NAACP's Ira W. Jayne Memorial Medal, the

Temple Israel Brotherhood Award, the Bishop Donnelly Alumni Award, the Jefferson Award, the UCS Executive of the Year Award, the Jessie Slaton Award of the Detroit Association of Black Organizations, the National Governor's Association Award, twice, the 1987 Detroit News Michiganian of the Year Award, the Salvation Army's William Booth Award, the Marquette University Alumni Award, and the University of Michigan 1993 Business Leadership Award and honorary membership in the Society of Manufacturing Engineers.

Father Cunningham has dedicated his life to serving others. After 40 years in the priesthood and more than 26 at the helm of Focus: HOPE, Father Cunningham has touched the lives of thousands. In this day and age, with our city suffering from decades of neglect, it is important to recognize the accomplishments of those who have dedicated themselves to improving the lives of those less fortunate. So I hope that you will all join me in congratulating Father Cunningham for his years of hard work and perseverance. Detroit is a better place to live because of Father Cunningham's hard work and dedication to making Detroit healthier, stronger, friendlier and more prosperous. Father Cunningham is a true hero.

OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEERISM FROM RIVERSIDE ROTARY CLUB

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that makes America truly great is our spirit of volunteerism—the willingness of citizens from all backgrounds to give of their time and their efforts to make the community better in which they live and work. One organization that has been a shining example of this is the Riverside Rotary Club. During its 75-year history, members have worked to make Riverside a better place for all its residents.

In its recent history, Sherm Babcock was our Rotary Club president for the 1970–71 year. Sherm started out by going to the international convention in Atlanta, GA. He also led a large delegation of Rotarians to the district assembly the following month.

A significant administrative change took place with the new position of sergeant at arms. Frank Lindeburg, an entertaining character, was the fine master and made the change a success. To this day the position of sergeant at arms is a coveted position in our club.

Sports were a big transition in Rotary in Sherm's year. Some of the activities were: the club sponsored a team in the UCR baseball tournament; the club fielded a team in the service club bowling league; and a number of golf tournaments were conducted.

The scholarship fund that had been initiated the prior year by past president John Cote was enhanced considerably. Today, this scholarship fund exceeds \$170,000 and numerous academic scholarships are awarded each year to deserving high school students.

During the 1970's, Rotary was led by many prominent individuals. Jack Williams, president in 1971–72 led our club in constructing platforms for tents at the Boy Scout camp in Idylwild—was also instrumental in having our

club donate a wheelchair to the UCR Health Center.

Ralph Hill, President in 1972–73 kept up the good work from prior years and added to it by hosting the United Fund Kickoff luncheon. This was significant since many of our members were key contributors to the United Fund.

In 1973–74 Rotary was involved in many events. Irv Hall led the club this year. Some different things Rotary became involved in included sending scholarships to Cuautia, Mexico, which was a sister city of Riverside. Rotary also contributed to the Ralph Johnson Memorial at Twin Pines Ranch. The old YMCA building, known as the Gheel House, had its interior painted by Rotarians. The club also enjoyed itself through a trip to the *Queen Mary*.

In 1974–75 Jim Davidson, our president, continued work at Twin Pines Ranch through the club's donation for the ranch's swimming pool. We also celebrated a joint meeting with the Soroptimists, a women's organization dedicated to community service.

The Mission Inn had been closed for some time but in 1975–76, Herman Reed's year as president, we moved back to the Mission Inn. Apparently, it was a welcomed return since the club had been having problems with the different establishments in which it had been meeting.

During this 1975–76 year many service projects were accomplished. Rotary contributed carpeting and linoleum to the Riverside County Association for Crippled Children. We also contributed significantly to the Special Olympics. As usual, we celebrated our special meetings for our significant others as well as our continued sponsorship of the ROTC awards at Poly High School.

In 1976–77 Bill Williams was our president and he led the club in starting the ambitious project of repairing and remodeling the kitchen portion of the Carriage House which is located in the Heritage House property. This required many Rotarians to roll up their sleeves and do some worthwhile manual labor. The results, which were realized some years later, were outstanding and very much appreciated by the community.

Frank Lindeburg, our president for 1977–78 was active in continuing the Carriage House project. We also organized an auction which was tied into the party for a club fundraiser. Being the UCR athletic director, he organized a baseball game against the Riverside Kiwanians. He was also instrumental in designing a program for the fire department's emergency program. The club's budget seemed to be in good shape because Frank led the club to invest its surplus funds. And, of course, the food service at the Mission Inn came under some criticism. Some things never change.

In 1978–79, San Landis was club president and kept the club operating smoothly. The work at the Carriage House was still going on and the usual special meetings with our wives and others brought enjoyment to all.

Ron Drayson, our president in 1979–80, kept the Carriage House project going. He was also responsible for sponsoring the 4H contest which was held at the Agricultural Park. He redesigned club banners presented to visiting Rotarians and organized a Riverside-San Bernadino golf match at Arrowhead Country Club.

The new work project was undertaken under the presidency of Greg MacDonald in 1980–

81. Greg being one of our youngest presidents, had a lot of energy and was responsible for starting the work on Agricultural Park.

John Beal, our president in 1981–82, had an extraordinary year for the club. He was responsible for inviting the then Rotary international president, Stan McCraffey, to Riverside to speak at the Paul Harris Foundation Dinner at Raincross Square. This was the only time in Riverside Rotary's history that the international president had visited our community.

John also organized the only joint effort ever held with the Kiwani's Club of Riverside. The joint meeting was held to honor members of the law enforcement community. The speaker was the then-Attorney General, George Deukmejian. John also had the club host the District 4 speech contest along with having club members man the Salvation Army Kettle.

In 1982–83 Gene LaHusen became president and continued the work on the Agricultural Park. Harvey Ostzon, president in 1983–84, was most responsible for making the Agricultural Park a reality. He led the work parties to refurbish the park. He also led the club in organizing an auction which was a major fundraiser.

In 1984–85, Frank Gooley was our president and promptly faced a problem about where we would meet since the Mission Inn was closing down for restoration purposes. We finally moved to the UCR commons and then to the Holiday Inn. Frank's major accomplishment was organizing a raffle with the other Rotary Club's in the city which raised \$13,500 for the Agricultural Park.

Paul Birgdain, our leader during the 1985–86 year kept the club moving along in fine fashion. We finished our work at the Agricultural Park during Paul's year.

Bill McGuian became our president for the 1986–87 year which became significant in club history since ours was the first club in the district to admit a woman member. Sandra Leer, a family law practitioner, was sponsored by

Tom Holienhorst and was our first female member. Bill also saw our meetings moved to the Sheraton Hotel as the Mission Inn was still being restored. The Riverside East Club, a new Rotary club, was nurtured by our club as well as hosting the GSE team from Australia. This was the year we established our scholarship committee as a permanent standing committee.

Lee Lombard, our president in 1987–88, started the Dinner Theater which became our principal fundraiser. We also hosted the GSE team from Denmark. It was in Lee's year that the Rotary International committed to eradicating polio worldwide. Our club successfully contributed to the program under Lee's leadership.

Palle Gyllov became our president in 1988–89 and vigorously promoted the Dinner Theatre which was a resounding success. Palle also held up well during his year considering that our long time executive secretary, Floretta Pico, retired during his tenure.

In 1989–90 Bob Probizanski, our new president, continued the tradition of the Dinner Theatre. He involved many Rotarians and it continued to be the highlight of our Rotary year. He also organized a tour of the jail newly constructed in downtown Riverside.

Hark Kline, our president in 1990–91, continued the Dinner Theatre tradition with a new twist: it became the Mystery Dinner Theatre. Although a little lengthy, it still raised funds for our club for the good works we were contributing to. We also attended a Red Wave baseball game, a new minor league team, based in Riverside and playing out of the UCR Sports Center.

De Armstrong, our president for 1991–92, continued trying to solve the problem about where our club should meet. We moved to the Art Museum during his year. De, being a musician, did a tremendous job in organizing our Dinner Theatre, adding a touch of class with his musical talents.

The highlight of Jim Milam's year was the visit of then President Bush to Riverside. Rotary was the host and it was a great success as many Rotarians from all over the district attended to listen to our President.

During Jim's Year, Rotary reached out to our youth by adopting an elementary school in the downtown area. Bryant School became the recipient of work projects by Rotarians, of books donated to the school, and of the presence of Rotarians at monthly school assemblies.

Gary Orso, club president in 1993–94, saw the club return to the Mission Inn as well as continuing the Bryant School project. The Dinner Theatre tradition continued but was augmented by a silent auction which was responsible for raising a significant sum of money for our community projects. Of course, our youth continued to be served by our club through our contributions to RYLA and our scholarship program.

Bob Brown became our president in 1994–95 and had overseen the celebration of the club's 75th anniversary. Being recognized by our District 5330 at numerous district events has brought pride to our club. The Bryant School project has been expanded to include tutoring and mentoring to club members. Students from Bryant School worked with our club and the Riverside Downtown Association in planting a Rotary garden in the downtown area. Although finances have always been a problem Bob has led the club through the toughest of recessionary times and the future looks very bright.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the Riverside Rotary Club has been an important fixture in the Riverside community. On behalf of the people of the 43d Congressional District, I wish to extend my thanks and sincere congratulations for their exceptional work throughout the community during their 75-year history.