

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATIONS, RON
RUHLAND

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartiest congratulations to Mr. Ron Ruhland on his appointment to the Michigan State Waterways Commission. Governor Engler could not have made a finer choice.

As a Member whose district includes more shoreline than most entire States, and with a district that includes a significant number of lakes, bays, and rivers, I have a great interest in waterways issues. The development and maintenance of harbors, channels, and docking and launching facilities is vital to thousands of people throughout my district. It is one of the key reasons why I sought membership on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Ron Ruhland understands the waterways in Michigan's 5th Congressional District. Living so close to the area and continuing to enjoy the waterways himself, he has first-hand knowledge of the benefits and needs of our water resources. He is also an accomplished sailor and boatsman for 35 years, and serves as vice commodore of the Saginaw Bay Yacht Club.

As one of the seven members of the Michigan State Waterways Commission, many of us are looking to Ron to being a strong advocate for our needs. His reputation as a successful and innovative business owner, and a thoughtful Commissioner on both the Bay County Board of Commissioners and the Bay County Planning and Zoning Commission, make everyone who knows him confident that he will be a positive and active influence on the Waterways Commission.

I look forward to working with Ron in a partnership to maintain and improve Michigan's waterway resources for our residents and our many, many visitors. I urge you, Mr. Speaker, and all of our colleagues in wishing Mr. Ron Ruhland the very best as he undertakes this new and most important task.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
THOMAS E. MORGAN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the passing of Thomas E. Morgan, former Member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania and former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who died yesterday in his native Pennsylvania at the age of 88.

Doc Morgan served this institution with distinction for 32 years, beginning in 1944. For most of his career he was the only practicing physician serving in the U.S. Congress.

For 17 years from 1959 to 1976, Morgan was the able chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee—renamed the Committee on International Relations during the 94th Congress. His stewardship was the longest of any chairman in the committee's history.

Doc Morgan presided over crucial debates on foreign assistance, arms control, the Cuba missile crisis, the Vietnam war, and relations with the Soviet Union. He led U.S. delegations to international meetings and parliamentary conclaves, and advised several Presidents and Secretaries of State.

Yet Doc Morgan never dwelt on his foreign policy expertise or the role he played in Washington's foreign policy deliberations. He simply referred to himself as a country doctor. He never lost his sense of humor. He never lost touch with his patients, whom he continued to see after he came to Congress. His priority in Congress remained the same throughout his career: to improve economic conditions for his southwestern Pennsylvania constituents.

The son of a Welsh coal miner, Doc Morgan remained close to his Monongahela River Valley roots his entire life. He returned to Pennsylvania upon his retirement but played a key role as chairman of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada.

Our prayers and sympathy go to Doc Morgan's wife, Winifred, to his daughter, Marianne, and to other members of his family. They can be proud of his many accomplishments and of his dedicated service to his Nation. It was my distinct honor and privilege to work with Doc Morgan. He served his constituents, State and Nation with extraordinary distinction. He set a marvelous example of public service for all of us.

SALUTING FREEDOM FLIGHT
AMERICA

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, this year, the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, we have much to be thankful for. As Americans, we are blessed to live in the greatest and most free Nation in the history of mankind. The freedom we enjoy today is the result of the sacrifices of millions of Americans during that war 50 years ago.

Not only must we honor those who sacrificed for our freedom, we must never forget the titanic global battle to protect freedom. On August 2 and 3 the people of El Paso will be honoring our great victory in a truly remarkable fashion when Freedom Flight America arrives.

Freedom Flight America is a coast to coast Journey featuring hundreds of World War II

vintage aircraft. Some of the aircraft that won the war—DC-3's, T-6s, F-4U Corsairs and P-51 mustangs—will be on view. This remarkable display will entertain and educate the people of El Paso on the role of American airpower in the defeat of global tyranny. I salute the organizers of the event and extend my support for this undertaking.

God bless our airmen, young and old, present and departed and God bless America.

TELECOM BILL IS PRO-COMPETITION,
PRO-JOBS AND PRO-CONSUMER

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this week—perhaps as early as tomorrow—the House is expected to consider sweeping telecommunications legislation, H.R. 1555. This landmark regulatory reform bill will offer countless benefits to American consumers and open telecommunications markets to competition by eliminating layers of burdensome Federal regulations.

I would like to include an editorial from Friday's Washington Times for the RECORD. It sets out the reasons why the long distance carriers withdrew their support for H.R. 1555. I hope that my colleagues will read this article, and I urge them to vote in favor of the bill with the manager's amendment.

[From the Washington Times, July 28, 1995]

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BABY BELLS?

Up for a vote next week in the House is the long-awaited and hard-fought telecommunications legislation. Accordingly, the AT&T, MCI and Sprint coalition got down to the serious business of retail politics yesterday, busing and training thousands of their employees into the Capitol to flood members' offices and to demand that the telecom bill be changed to their advantage. Happily, that is not likely to happen.

the bill, as it originally emerged from Rep. Thomas Bliley's House Commerce Committee, was packed full of the long-distance companies' druthers. The package of goodies for AT&T, MCI and Sprint posed a big enough threat to competition that the Republican leadership had a talk with Mr. Bliley, who agreed that when the bill comes up for a vote next week he will offer what is known as a "Manager's amendment" stripping the legislation of the provisions expected to hobble the Baby Bells. With Mr. Bliley offering the amendment, it is expected to pass easily, which is why the long-distance coalition put the full-court press on yesterday.

For all the complexities of the bill, the basic issue dividing the Baby Bells from the long-distance group is fairly simple. Marketing studies done by both camps show that the big prize goes to whoever is first at offering consumers simple, complete phone service. Phone customers are tired of having separate bills and companies for local and long distance, and would sign up with the first

• 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.

company to offer inexpensive combined service. All the jockeying between the Bells and the long-distance firms is about determining who will get the first shot at combining local and long-distance plans.

The provisions that AT&T et al. succeeded in working into the original committee bill, H.R. 1555, would have placed a series of hazards and roadblocks in the way of the Bell companies, while leaving their path to the market wide open.

The most important of these was the requirement that a local Bell company have a "facilities-based" competitor in its market before being allowed to compete in the long-distance market. In other words, the local company would be blocked from offering long-distance service until some other company had come into its market and built a physical network of wires comparable to the network the local Bell already has in place. In practice, that would be a very, very long time.

Since the legislation also requires the Bells to sell time on their own networks to the long-distance companies at a discount so the time can be resold as part of a local and long-distance package. AT&T, MCI and Sprint would have no reason to build local networks of their own. They would have been able to use the Bell local networks to get into the local service business, while at the same time keeping the Bells from competing with them in the Long-distance business.

The Bells successfully fought that provision, arguing that the market should be opened for everybody all at the same time. So too a slew of other provisions that would also have hindered the Bells' entrance into the long-distance market. That entry is feared by a long-distance industry that appears to have a very cozy environment going for itself.

For all the television ads touting the cut-throat competition among AT&T, MCI and Sprint, it turns out that basic long-distance rates have been going up for the last couple of years, by more than 5 percent a year. More disturbing still, the big three companies, which account for more than 95 percent of the long-distance market, have raised their prices in lock step. This is a happenstance that will likely end once the various Baby Bells are able to bring a new round of competition into the long-distance market.

As for the long-distance companies' argument that the Bells will be able to use their "monopoly" position to dominate the market, it is a little hard to see how a financial behemoth like AT&T is going to be intimidated by a regional phone company. Given that the Bells will be required to discount their lines to the long-distance companies for resale, the Bells' local monopolies become meaningless.

The long-distance coalition plans to do everything it can to kill the telecom bill as it now stands—with the manager's amendment. No bill at all, from the big three's perspective, is almost as good as a bill written to their liking. The long-distance companies can get into the local phone business if local law allows, as it does in almost half the states. But it takes a change in federal law to allow the Baby Bells into the interstate business of long-distance. Nonetheless, the bill is expected to pass next week with the support of the House leadership and Mr. Bliley. That is good news for consumers, for whom the greater the competition, the better.

UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the Congress met in joint session to welcome South Korean President Kim Yong-sam.

Four decades after the Korean war, South Korea enjoys a thriving economy and an open political system. Our security interests in Korea have been complemented by a growing American economic interest.

The moving dedication of the Korean War Memorial was testimony to the blood shed by Americans to ensure Korea's future and to our continued interest in Korean prosperity. Mr. Hamilton, ranking member of the International Relations Committee, recently spoke on the state of American-Korean relations at an Asia society meeting.

I commend Mr. Hamilton's remarks to my colleagues. His speech, "The U.S. and South Korea: A Successful Partnership," provides an insightful review of our mutual interests:

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH KOREA: A SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP

(By Lee H. Hamilton)

I. INTRODUCTION

South Korea has been much on our minds of late. We watched with sorrow at the climbing casualty list from last month's tragedy in Seoul. We also celebrated with the South Korean people as survivors were miraculously pulled from the rubble of the collapsed department store.

South Korea captures our attention for other reasons, of course. The Korean peninsula presents some of the most challenging issues facing U.S. foreign policy. We are concerned about North Korea's nuclear program, the uncertainties of its leadership succession, and relations between South and North Korea.

Next week, we will welcome Korean President Kim Yong-sam to Washington. We will bestow upon him the honor of addressing a joint session of Congress. That is a true measure of the importance of our friendship with South Korea. Our countries have excellent bilateral relations, marked by a strong security alliance and broad economic ties.

II. SOUTH KOREA'S SUCCESS

South Korea is a great success story. Consider Korea in 1945. It had been the victim of harsh colonialism for 50 years. The defeat of Japan brought not liberation, but division of the Korean nation along the 38th parallel. Families were torn apart. Customary patterns of trade, communication, and exchange were broken. Soviet occupiers ravaged the northern half of the country.

Five years later saw the resumption of warfare—all the more bitter because it was Korean against Korean. Armies surged up and down the peninsula, bringing death and devastation. Millions lost their lives. Tens of millions more were displaced.

The 1953 armistice brought no real peace. The peninsula remained divided. South Korea, the less prosperous half, was saddled with huge defense burdens to guard against future attack.

What a difference a few decades have made! South Korea is a thriving democracy. It is one of the world's most prosperous countries. Per capita income, which did not reach even \$100 until the 1960s, is now nearly \$10,000. South Korea is no longer a foreign aid recipient; it is a foreign aid donor. The World

Bank points to South Korea to show how a country with few natural resources—other than its people—can transform itself in a generation from one of the poorest countries in Asia to one of the richest.

III. THE U.S.-KOREAN PARTNERSHIP

The Korean-American alliance is robust. It is a treaty commitment, but also a mature friendship built on shared commitments to democracy and free markets.

In fact, South Korea is a major success story for American foreign policy. A free and prosperous South Korea has contributed to peace and stability in a strategic corner of the world—where China, Russia and Japan intersect.

Korea also is a close partner and friend. We share a keen interest in regional stability, economic prosperity, and the control of weapons of mass destruction. Together, we seek to spread democracy and human rights to those Asian countries through which the winds of freedom have yet to sweep.

Nearly a quarter million Americans gave their lives in three Asian wars in the past half century for those objectives, but many times more Koreans died during that same bloody period. We are linked by bonds of common sacrifice.

One startling change in our relations has been the decline in anti-Americanism in Korea. It was not long ago that Korea saw widespread student demonstrations against the United States and frequent demands that U.S. troops be withdrawn. Today there is little of this discord.

The presence of 37,000 American troops in Korea is, as you might expect, an irritant from time to time. Crimes are sometimes committed against the civilian population, and South Korean critics complain that their court have only limited jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen and their dependents.

But by and large, the South Korean people and their government have grown accustomed to Americans: They are no longer controversial or distasteful. The alliance is viewed as mutually beneficial, a normal part of everyday existence. South Koreans, for example, were relieved earlier this year when the Clinton administration announced it would maintain a 100,000 troop level in East Asia.

III. THE U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN SECURITY ALLIANCE

I need not dwell on the reasons for the Korean-American security alliance. On the U.S. side, the stability of Asia is critical to our overall security and prosperity, and our security relationships with Korea and Japan are the linchpins of our presence in Asia.

For South Korea, the benefits are also clear. A hostile North Korea still stations two-thirds of its 1.2 million man army near the Demilitarized Zone. The North has enough artillery targeted on Seoul to reduce it to rubble. It has SCUD missiles and is developing longer-range ballistic missiles. Its dictators have committed terrorist acts. It has had, until recently, a secret nuclear weapons program flaunting the will of the international community.

This does not suggest the North could defeat the South in a war. But it does point out the dangers. The Korean peninsula remains the most dangerous flashpoint in Asia because of its location, North Korea's militarization, and the nature of its government. General Luck, the U.S. commander in Korea, estimates a war on the peninsula could claim a million lives and cost a trillion dollars. Thus, the money we invest in peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is prudent.

IV. ISSUES IN THE RELATIONSHIP

Let me turn to several key issues in the U.S.-South Korean relationship.

A. North Korea's Nuclear Program

North Korea's secret efforts to acquire nuclear weapons are a major threat to U.S. national security. A nuclear-armed North Korea would also jeopardize the stability of the entire region.

Last October, the United States signed an agreement with North Korea to freeze, and eventually eliminate, its nuclear weapons program.

This complex accord will be implemented in stages over a decade or more. In essence, it is a trade. North Korea has halted and will eventually dismantle its nuclear weapons program, accepting extensive international inspections to verify compliance. In exchange, the international community will provide North Korea with alternative energy sources, initially in the form of heavy fuel oil, and later with light-water reactors that cannot easily be used to make nuclear bombs.

The agreement also envisions that we will move toward normalization of political and economic ties between the United States and North Korea, and a resumption of dialogue between the two Koreas.

This agreement does not address every concern we have about North Korea. But it does provide us with an opening—one that did not exist before—to lift the specter of a nuclear arms race from the Korean peninsula, begin a process of meaningful dialogue between the two Koreas, and come to grips with other North Korean activities that concern us.

This time last year, we were on the verge of a confrontation with North Korea—a confrontation no one wanted, and that held little hope of solving the problem of North Korea's nuclear program. Voices in this city, and pundits across the country, called for sanctions and even military strikes.

Today, because of the Geneva agreement, the North has frozen its nuclear program and agreed to a step-by-step process that will eventually eliminate that program.

Some say the Agreed Framework is "frontloaded" in favor of the North. I cannot agree. North Korea has already taken a number of significant steps under the agreement. It has shut down its only operating reactor.

It has halted construction on two new reactors.

It has sealed its reprocessing facility and stopped construction on a new reprocessing line.

It has refrained from reprocessing its spent fuel rods, which would have given the North enough plutonium for four or five nuclear weapons.

And it has admitted International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors and U.S. technicians into its nuclear facilities.

In return, we have provided North Korea with \$5 million of heavy oil. We have also spent \$10 million to ensure the safe storage of the North's sent fuel rods—but this was preferable to having Pyongyang reprocess those rods and obtain enough plutonium for 4-5 nuclear weapons.

North Korea will not get what it really wants—the light water reactors—until well down the line—after all our questions about its past nuclear activities has been resolved. The agreement is frontloaded—but in our favor.

Moreover, North Korea has agreed not only to resume IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities, but to exceed its obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). It has agreed to refrain from reprocessing the spent fuel it possesses, and to shut down its reprocessing facility—even though the NPT permits reprocessing. This means the North cannot obtain plutonium to manufacture nuclear weapons.

This agreement is not based on trust, but on North Korea's performance. The United States will have the means to verify that the North is living up to its commitments. We will pursue our interests by other means if North Korea does not fulfill its obligations. We will not only cancel the deal—we will respond firmly in other venues.

Some critics maintain that we gave away too much, that we could have gotten more from the North Koreans if only we had been better negotiators. I have not seen any evidence to support such claims.

One question often asked is whether North wants this agreement to succeed. Frankly, I don't know. We should expect the North to reopen issues we thought were resolved, and to issue threats designed to gain new concessions. Implementation will be slow, and sometimes painful.

Still, I am persuaded that this agreement is far preferable to any other alternative—as sanctions, or military escalation—at this time.

This agreement does not guarantee that future relations with the North will be without tensions and difficulties. But it will serve U.S. national interests, if it is fully implemented. It has the potential to defuse North Korea's nuclear threat, promote stability on the Korean peninsula, and lead to a more peaceful life for the people of Korea, South and North.

B. South-North Dialog

A dialogue between South and North Korea is also necessary if we are to bridge our differences with North Korea.

Recent events give us some grounds for optimism. Last month officials from North and South Korea spent five days in secret talks in Beijing. The result was an agreement by the South to provide 150,000 tons of rice to help North Korea meet its acute food shortage. A second round of talks between the two Koreas began a few days ago.

South Korea was careful during and after the talks not to humiliate the North. This shows a level of political maturity that bodes well for future South-North contacts. And it's not unrealistic to expect further contacts.

Just as ping-pong opened the door for substantive discussions between the United States and the People's Republic of China, so might rice set the stage for further progress on family reunification, cultural and athletic exchanges, trade and investment, and even a South-North summit.

One of the most pressing topics for South-North dialogue is the security situation along the Demilitarized Zone. The lessons we learned in central Europe during the Cold War can be applied in Korea.

Redeploying conventional forces, and great transparency, can reduce the danger of war along the DMZ.

Confidence-building measures, such as assigning liaison officers to the headquarters of field commands, requiring observers at military exercises, and limiting the size of such exercises, would help reduce tensions.

C. Reunification and the Armistice

On an issue of fundamental importance to the people of Korea, there should be no doubt: The United States supports the peaceful reunification of Korea. The division of the Korean peninsula, and of the Korean people, is artificial and unnatural. Reunification is clearly in U.S. interests: It will eliminate the danger of a new Korean war.

Reunification should be carried out by the Korean people themselves, on terms acceptable to them.

In recent years the North has insisted that the United States and North Korea should negotiate a peace treaty to replace the 1953 armistice agreement that ended the Korean

War. Some of our friends in the South have voiced concern lest the United States, tired of its peacekeeping burdens, take up North Korea on its suggestion.

The United States has insisted, does insist, and will continue to insist that any peace treaty to replace the armistice agreement be negotiated between the two Koreas themselves.

I cannot emphasize this enough: The United States will not permit North Korea to drive a wedge between itself and its ally South Korea. As Ambassador Laney said earlier this year, "The United States will never play the role of an 'honest broker' between the two Koreas—because we are not neutral." The United States will not deal with North Korea behind its ally's back.

D. The Economic Dimension

I have dealt with the security side of the U.S.-South Korean partnership because it is so important. I can also report that our economic ties are closer than ever.

South Korea is our eighth largest trading partner.

South Korean exports to the United States will probably rise by 7 percent this year, to a level of \$22 billion dollars. South Korea is the sixth largest market for U.S. exports, and the fourth largest market for U.S. agricultural goods.

American exports to South Korea may surpass \$30 billion this year. Let me put that in perspective: That is ten times the amount of foreign assistance we provided to South Korea over thirty-three years.

Investment is also robust; the United States, with more than \$300 million in direct investment, is the largest foreign investor in Korea.

Nagging problems are a part of these close economic ties. Unfair trade practices continue to restrict access by U.S. firms to Korean markets. Korea still does not provide sufficient protection for U.S. intellectual property. Indeed, the United States recently kept Korea on the Special 301 "priority watch list."

We also want Korea to open financial services markets, on par with the access we provide to the U.S. market. South Korea has given foreigners greater access to the bond market, raised investment limits for stock holdings in Korean companies, and allowed international organizations to issue local currency bonds—but more needs to be done.

E. Democracy and Human Rights in Korea

Had I been with you to address U.S.-South Korean relations a few short years ago, I would have highlighted grave American concerns about political freedom and human rights in South Korea. Not so today.

We have all been impressed in the last decade as South Korea moved from military to civilian rule, from authoritarianism to democracy, from closed to open politics. We applauded when President Roh Tae Woo broke with Korea's lengthy military tradition and opened the door to civilian rule.

We were thrilled two and a half years ago upon the inauguration of President Kim Young-Sam—the longtime dissident, political prisoner, and champion of Korean democracy.

In recent years we have seen considerable progress in human rights as well, although even South Koreans would concede that there is still room for improvement. The rule of law is not yet assured for every citizen. Preventive detention remains a problem. The labor movement is still handicapped by restrictions. Still, most observers agree that movement on human rights, if not always as swift as we might wish, is in the right direction.

As South Korea evolves into a prosperous democracy, the bilateral relationship between Washington and Seoul deepens and

matures. Our diplomats work closely together on issues far removed from the Korean peninsula. We collaborate in the United Nations and welcome Seoul's bid for membership on the Security Council. We work together on issues involving APEC and the ASEAN Regional Forum. Our partnership extends to global environmental and population issues.

Most important, perhaps, are the personal ties that link our two nations together. The Korean-American community is well represented in every state in the Union. A Korean-American, Jay Kim, now sits in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The South Korean ambassador tells me that several hundred Korean children come here each year for adoption—a particularly poignant manifestation of the ties we share. My next door neighbors have two adopted Korean girls. And a growing stream of students and tourists are turning the Pacific Ocean into a land bridge.

V. CONCLUSION

Periodically, the press in both the United States and South Korea report dangerous rifts between Seoul and Washington. A week or two later, those ominous differences miraculously disappear. Our relationship is durable, strong, and close.

We will disagree from time to time. Our perspectives on even key issues will not always coincide. But on the fundamentals, our two peoples and our two governments are united.

We share a huge stake in maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and throughout East Asia.

We share an interest in restraining North Korea's nuclear ambitions and its conventional capabilities.

We benefit from economic cooperation and increased trade and investment.

We are committed to the political freedoms that underlie democracy.

And we both are committed to the defense of the freedoms we enjoy and cherish.

In short, we have a sound basis for a lasting friendship.

PUT LOYALTY BACK IN THE WORKPLACE ETHOS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, for years I have spoken on the floor and in committee hearings on the urgency of making U.S. companies competitive in the world marketplace. U.S. companies have met this challenge and are beating their international competition by improving products, increasing production efficiency, and adapting to new technologies. In the jargon of the day, the key to this renovation has been corporate restructuring.

Unfortunately, restructuring has left a key element out of the equation for success: America's workers. To attain a positive bottom line, companies have thrown away workers like so many crumpled pieces of paper. General Motors has let go more than 100,000 employees since the 1980's. Corporate America announced record layoffs in 1993—over 615,000. The trend continued in 1994—first quarter—at a rate of 3,100 a day after the recession was over. Examples of announced cutbacks since 1991 have included IBM, 85,000; AT&T, 83,500; Sears, 50,000; Boeing, 30,000; NYNEX, 22,000. This year in February

alone, 30,945 jobs were eliminated by 74 companies, and it is projected that year-end 1995 will tally 400,000 layoffs.

We are in a new phase of corporate downsizing. Loyal workers and managers are let go. But employment is not the only issue. The quality of employment is changing. Lower salaries are imposed because it is a buyer's market and companies can command good employees at low cost. Recent studies, including those by the OECD, show that among the G-7 industrial countries, the United States ranks first in having the longest workweek, the shortest vacation time, and the least weeks of maternity and parental leave.

Mr. Speaker, last month Robert Kuttner wrote in *Business Week* that our best corporations cannot guarantee career security no matter how dedicated the work force. There is no need for companies to make a career commitment to employees. On the other hand, workers loyal and dedicated to their employers deserve loyalty in return. As a society, we must recognize that two-way loyalty in the workplace benefits everyone, and we must find a way to be competitive and successful with more than a bottom-line mentality. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a copy of Mr. Kuttner's article for the RECORD.

NEEDED: A TWO-WAY SOCIAL CONTRACT IN THE
WORKPLACE

(By Robert Kuttner)

America's best corporations are caught between two opposite first principles. One prizes the engaged, empowered employee. The other views employees as expendable costs. Reconciling these views is like squaring the circle.

It is hard to pick up a business magazine without encountering compelling tales of companies that improved productivity through the "high road"—a policy of empowered employees, teams, and high-performance work. This model implies a reciprocal commitment between management and employees, but in an economy of relentless downsizing something appears to be lacking. The company can only insist that high-performance will be rewarded or even that the employee will keep a job. The corporate social contract in America today, says Anthony P. Carnevale, chairman of the National Commission on Employment Policy, "is the sound of one hand clapping."

You might think this one-sided social contract would have costs to employee morale and hence to productivity. But, evidently, fear is a powerful motivator. In his study of corporate loyalty, *White Collar Blues*, Charles Heckscher was granted access to middle managers at eight large corporations undergoing major restructurings, including General Motors, Dow Chemical, and AT&T. Heckscher, who chairs the labor studies and employment relations department at Rutgers University, found that employees were highly dedicated but had scant confidence that their devotion would be repaid. Yet they retained a surprising degree of loyalty. "Perhaps the principal puzzle in companies undergoing the shock of change," he concluded, "is that it produces so little conflict and disintegration."

GLOWING REPORT

At another conference at the Jerome Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, the keynote speaker was Frank P. Doyle, executive vice president of General Electric Co. Doyle confirmed Heckscher's portrait. GE today does three times the business it did in 1980—with half the workforce. To get there, Doyle said, "we did a lot of violence to the expectations of the American workforce. . . .

We downsized. We de-layered. And we outsourced."

GE is among the most dynamic of U.S. companies, with a deep commitment to imaginative human-resource strategies. For its core employees, GE is an attractive place to work. However even the best of our corporations cannot guarantee career security, no matter how dedicated its workforce. If this is the core, heaven help the periphery.

At a conference at the Radcliffe Public Policy Center, there was much talk about a "new economic equation" to reconcile work and family life. Another corporate manager with a strong commitment to core employees, Robert E. Boruff, vice-president for manufacturing at Saturn Corp., gave a glowing report about how his company offers subsidized child care, flexible hours, and help to workers pursuing more education. But even Saturn uses outsourcing and contingent workers, who do not receive all these benefits.

HIGH-MINDEDNESS?

Corporate America is littered with companies that once prided themselves on generous fringe benefits and no-layoff policies—companies that now devalue health benefits and jettison faithful employees by the thousand. Although they talk a good game, America's most successful companies seem to have decided that a workplace compact is necessary only for their most valued workers. So a humane corporate culture for the entire workforce cannot be anchored in the high-mindedness or event he enlightened self-interest of the corporation.

Employment security, as opposed to job security, is assured only when the economy enjoys high growth and full employment. With high unemployment and plenty of job seekers, companies have no need to make a career commitment to employees. Conversely, in a full employment economy, the existence of plentiful job opportunities takes the sting out of downsizing at any one company.

Similarly of we believe as a society in profamily workplaces, lifetime learning, pay for performance, and other enlightened principles, these norms must be anchored in national policies. Enlightened corporations may want to pursue a high-road approach, but competitive pressures may make that prohibitively expensive unless all companies are traveling the same road.

The elements of a decent, two-way social contract in the workplace require floors set by either national policies or strong labor unions. It's encouraging that America's most productive companies, in principle, value a high-road approach, but that doesn't guarantee that they will take it. It's also necessary for society to bar the low road.

TRIBUTE TO TANNETIE VERHOEVEN

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House floor today to pay tribute to Tannetie Verhoeven who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on August 11. Truly, this is an extraordinary occasion. The city of Chino has greatly benefited from her decades of continued dedication and commitment to community service.

Ms. Verhoeven has witnessed two World Wars, the Great Depression, the founding of the United Nations, man walking on the moon, as well as many other monumental events our

country has faced. She has seen this country through its greatest triumphs and the most arduous of times. Ms. Verhoeven is a shining image of what American dreams are built upon. Her wisdom has helped shape the future of many people in her community.

Ms. Verhoeven has played an integral role in her community by possessing simple human compassion and kindness, along with a culmination of determination and drive.

I commend Ms. Verhoeven on a lifetime of the many contributions she has given both her family and community. My most since wishes for more happiness and memories to come. Best wishes for a memorable celebration.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JIM
MUNNINGHOFF

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, as the Congressman for Florida's 20th Congressional District which includes Key West, I have had the privilege of working closely with Captain J.M. Munninghoff, the commanding officer of Naval Air Station, Key West. I am always impressed by Captain Munninghoff's professional manner and personable nature, but never surprised. He has shown relentless dedication to his job, and I am very sorry to see him leave his post.

Captain Munninghoff's entire career reflects his fine qualities and distinct attributes. His warfare specialty has taken him all across the globe. His 4,400 flight hours and 774 carrier landings stretch from the South Pacific to the Indian Ocean. During his tour as commanding officer of VA-81, the squadron received the distinguished Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet Battle Efficiency Award in 1987. In addition to his accomplishments with in his warfare specialty, Captain Munninghoff has held many prestigious positions including the aviation readiness training branch head, and later deputy director to the Chief of Naval Operations, as well as the assistant strike operations officer and the air operations officer of the U.S.S. *Forrestal* and the U.S.S. *Dwight D. Eisenhower*.

Reflecting his many achievements, Captain Munninghoff has also been awarded various personal awards, including the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, and Navy Achievement Award.

I have had the personal pleasure of working with Captain Munninghoff in his current position of commanding officer at Naval Air Station Key West. I feel that he has done an exemplary job of dealing with the civilian community of the Florida Keys on important issues such as the Peary Court housing controversy, the base realignment and closure process, as well as the more recent proposals for joint use of military property.

It is rare to meet a person of such fine character, and I am honored to have had the opportunity to work with such a man. Needless to say, I am very sorry to see him move on. I only hope that the Navy recognizes the tremendous asset they have in Captain Munninghoff.

TED LEIPPRANDT: LEADER,
ENTREPRENEUR, ROLE MODEL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, one of the special privileges of being a representative of the people is meeting so many outstanding individuals. For several years, I have had the good fortune to know Ted Leipprandt of Pigeon, MI. He is a man who has been a leader in his community and in agribusiness. He has been an entrepreneur who has always worked to maximize the benefit that the free market would offer to him. He also has been a role model with his community service, his religious devotion, and his ability to maintain a clear perspective in an often demanding and conflicting world.

Ted Leipprandt formally retired from his 36-year career with the Cooperative Elevator Co. of Pigeon, MI, on May 31st. This weekend, he is being honored for his accomplishments by his friends and colleagues in the Michigan Bean Shippers Association and the Michigan Bean Commission. I am honored to join in this tribute to a man who has made such an impact on the agricultural economy of the most productive portion of Michigan's agricultural bounty—the Thumb.

Virtually a lifelong resident of Pigeon, Ted earned his degree from Michigan State University in animal husbandry before serving in the Army and returning to Michigan to work as a member of the Cooperative Extension Service. He began his affiliation with the Cooperative Elevator Co. of Pigeon, where over the years he worked in several capacities, including general manager. He planned and implemented several expansion and construction projects to make his facility into a state of the art leader in the grain business. He also undertook action to expand the elevator's capability to store and process multiple varieties of dry beans to respond to the demands of international market opportunities. He also was involved in several mergers and company formulations which again concentrated on both domestic and international marketing opportunities.

Throughout all of his career, Ted has had the active support of his wife, Peg, who is also a major contributor to her community. They emphasized the importance of work and Christian values to their four children, and continue to help guide their eight grandchildren. They also learned the value of community service as they saw Ted actively work as a member of the Salem United Methodist Church, a trustee and later president of the Michigan 4-H Foundation, and a board member of the Blue Water Youth for Christ. He has been very involved with the Rotary Club.

His other business affiliations include his membership in the Michigan Bean Shippers Association, the Michigan Grain and Agri Dealers Association, and his current service as a board member/director of Detroit Edison and the East Central Farm Credit System.

Ted's devotion and constant effort to live according to his code of values has made him a true role model. I can think of no one who can better exemplify what it means to be an upstanding citizen, a concerned individual, and a successful businessman.

Mr. Speaker, even though we are recognizing Ted Leipprandt's retirement, all of us who know him understand that he is only moving on to new opportunities and challenges in the same value-laden way that he has conducted his entire life. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Ted, Peg, and their entire family the very best as we look forward to continuing our relationship with a man we are proud to know.

HONORING JOAN SALTZEN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the selfless community leader and constituent, Joan Saltzen. She retired earlier this year as superintendent of schools of Colusa County.

From 1983 to 1995 she transformed the Office of Education into a place where children were allowed to grow as individuals. Mrs. Saltzen wasn't afraid to bring new programs to the classroom in order to let the students explore their own individuality.

Her career spanned nearly 30 years. Mrs. Saltzen's exuberance and motivation was as strong on her last day in education as it was on the first.

Mrs. Saltzen got her start in education in 1965, when she was hired as a classroom teacher at McCloud Elementary School. From 1969 to 1971, she was the school's Miller-Unruh reading teacher, for children in first, second, and third grades.

She served as a research intern from 1977 to 1979 for the Department of Research, Development and Evaluation at the Eugene 4J School District in Oregon.

Mrs. Saltzen came to Colusa County in 1979 and until 1982 was the special education teacher for the Office of Education. The following year she began her tenure as superintendent of schools.

Mrs. Saltzen has a Ph.D and M.S. in educational psychology from the University of Oregon. Her B.A. in liberal arts was from the University of Chicago. Mrs. Saltzen also completed the educational administration program at California State University, Chico.

She has numerous credentials and affiliations with professional organizations.

Perhaps her greatest attributes are an open mind for learning and an ability to excite others about education. Since leaving office last January, countless parents and educators throughout Colusa County have told me how much Mrs. Saltzen is missed as schools chief. I share their sentiment about her departure.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mrs. Saltzen for her many years of service to the Colusa County Office of Education. I wish her happiness and continued success in all her future endeavors.

RECOGNITION OF MR. AND MRS.
MORTON O. HEINRICH

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mr. and Mrs. Morton

Ochs Heinrich of La Jolla, CA, as they celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary on the 14th of August. Mr. Heinrich is also retiring this year after working for over 43 years as one of America's top experts in the field of lightweight, antisubmarine torpedos. Mrs. Heinrich is a community leader and a lawyer, who continues to this day to provide free legal services to senior citizens in San Diego. Together, the Heinrichs' represent the best that America has to offer and are a shining example of an American Family.

A native of New York, Mr. Heinrich graduated from the Bronx High School of Science and the University of Oklahoma. He began his career in 1951 at China Lake, in the high California desert, and quickly moved to a posting in Pasadena, CA. He settled in San Diego in 1974. He has been cited many times over the past four decades for his work in the design, development, test, and production support of the Navy's mark 32, mark 46, and mark 50 torpedoes. He holds a patent on the mark 46's acoustic homing system, which went into the fleet in 1967 and remains the Navy's standard lightweight torpedo. In 1984, he was awarded the Naval Ocean Systems Center's Lauritsen-Bennett Award, the highest award given by the center. For over 40 years, his leadership in both the public and private sector has been instrumental in maintaining the high state of readiness our naval forces rely upon to meet the global commitments with which they are tasked.

A native of Clayton MI, Mrs. Heinrich has been active in the community for over 25 years as a bridge teacher. After having raised two children, Mrs. Heinrich completed law school, passing the bar in 1989. For the last several years, Mrs. Heinrich has done volunteer legal work at San Diego Senior Citizens Legal Services.

Their two children have been role models themselves. Their son, Mark, is a 1975 graduate of La Jolla High School, a 1979 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and a 1989 graduate of the University of Kansas Graduate Business School. He is currently a commander in the Navy, assigned to the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Commander Heinrich, his wife, Judy, and their two sons currently live in Fairfax, VA.

Their daughter, Marjorie, is a 1979 graduate of La Jolla High School, a 1983 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and a 1986 graduate of the Golden Gate University Law School. She is currently a partner in the Oakland, CA, law firm of Kincaid, Gianunzio, Caudle & Hubert. Miss Heinrich currently lives in Oakland, CA.

Morton and Eileen Heinrich have been totally committed to excellence, both in their public lives and in their efforts to raise their family. As a lawyer in San Diego, Eileen Heinrich has been a role model for others half her age. As a public servant for over 30 years and as an expert in this field for over 40 years, Morton Heinrich has been a tremendous steward of the public's trust.

Mr. Speaker, Mort and Eileen Heinrich represent a tremendous example of an American success story; a couple of modest means who have served both the country and the community. It is only fitting that we should recognize their many accomplishments as pillars of the community. I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in wishing this

great American couple every success in the future and congratulations on their 40th wedding anniversary.

RESPECTEEN NATIONAL YOUTH
FORUM

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter written to me regarding the Conservation Reserve Program [CRP] by Rachel Heiser. Rachel Heiser participated in the seventh annual RespecTeen Speak for Yourself Program, and she was selected to represent North Dakota at the 1995 RespecTeen National Youth Forum in Washington, DC. She just completed the eighth grade at Simle Middle School in Bismarck, ND, and her letter emphasizes the benefits and importance of CRP. I have included Rachel's letter for the benefit of my colleagues.

The Conservation Reserve Program (started in 1985) pays farmers not to farm highly erodible land for 10 years and convert it to perennial vegetation. CRP has been successful because farmers, taxpayers, wildlife and the environment all benefit.

The Great Plains has been characterized as one of the most endangered ecosystems in North America. Populations of grassland-nesting birds have been declining faster than any other bird group.

Now, because of CRP, many species of birds are making a great comeback. Ring-necked pheasant populations have more than doubled in several states. Increased pheasant populations in South Dakota attracted 48,000 non-resident and 80,000 resident hunters in 1993, spending \$50 million. Grasshopper sparrows, lark buntings, and Eastern meadowlarks are increasing in areas with high CRP enrollment. Elk, Mule deer, white-tailed deer, and antelope have responded surprisingly well to CRP. In Idaho, Colombian sharp-tailed grouse, a candidate species for federal listing, is making a dramatic recovery on CRP lands. Three million additional ducks were produced in 1994 in the Dakotas and Montana because of CRP. CRP will provide up to \$11.2 billion in overall environmental benefits during the life of the program.

As you can see, CRP is a very important program when it comes to saving soil and providing grassland habitat. However, beginning this year, most of the grassland habitat created by CRP will be converted back to cropland without reauthorization of CRP. When all CRP contracts are terminated, commodity prices are expected to drop due to increased crop production leading to a significant reduction in farm income. CRP pays for itself by reducing surplus crops and thus support prices to producers. CRP is the only program that has restored many wildlife populations while saving taxpayers a bundle. Please help to reauthorize the CRP program.

RESTORING IMPACT AID AND EDUCATION: AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2127, THE FISCAL YEAR 1996 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION BILL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I will have three amendments printed in the RECORD regarding restoring education funding in the fiscal year 1996 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

These amendments restore from \$130 to \$174 million to education. They insure that critical health research funding grows at least 4 percent. And they seek to make positive, balanced change to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

The first amendment transfers \$174.93 million across the board from the National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by 4 percent, same as the administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$49.58 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$80.45 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms. This amendment is also being submitted by Mr. RIGGS of California, a member of the Appropriations Committee, and will most likely be offered by him on the floor.

The second amendment transfers \$160 million across the board from the National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by more than 4 percent, an amount greater than the Administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$46 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$69.13 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms.

The third amendment transfers \$130 million across the board from National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by more than 4 percent, an amount greater than the administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$46 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$39.13 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK ZEIDLER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in tribute to a man I admire greatly, my good friend, Frank Paul Zeidler, former long-time mayor of my hometown, Milwaukee.

The history books and records at City Hall tell us that Mayor Zeidler served as a Milwaukee County Surveyor, the Director of Milwaukee Public Schools, and as our city's highest elected official from 1948 through 1960.

I would like to stress, however, the many aspects of this great leader that historians may have overlooked, and that the average Milwaukee-area resident may not be aware of. He is truly a gifted man, with many diverse talents and interests.

First and foremost, Mayor Zeidler was, and continues to be, a family man. He and his wife, Agnes, raised six children, who with their many offspring, continue to be Frank's pride and joy.

The former mayor was, and also continues to be, committed to education, demonstrated in his efforts on behalf of local libraries, colleges, museums, life-long learning institutions, and public radio and television stations, to name a few.

But, what Frank Zeidler is most, is a man dedicated to improving the quality of life for all those with whom he comes in contact with in his day-to-day activities. Be it the students he reaches in his college lectures, the attendees at one of the many civic board meetings he participates in, or the Milwaukee resident who just happened into City Hall when the former mayor was there for a meeting, all are graced by his presence.

Mr. Mayor, you are truly a living legacy in Milwaukee. So many of the treasures of my hometown are the way they are because of you and I can truly say that Milwaukee would not be what it is today without your influence over the years.

Mayor Zeidler, on behalf of all Milwaukeeans, past, present, and future, I salute you.

THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS LEE WARD: "THE DEATH PENALTY IS NOT A SOLUTION"

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, earlier this year the House adopted legislation which severely restricts the right of State prisoners awaiting execution to challenge the constitutionality of their convictions or sentences in Federal court. If this legislation becomes law, it will increase the likelihood that persons who are unjustly convicted will be put to death.

Given the apparent willingness of this House to embrace such a result, I wish to share with my colleagues a powerful and sobering article which appeared in the Boston Sunday Globe on June 4, 1995. It is an account of the execution of Thomas Lee Ward,

a death-row prisoner in Louisiana, written by David A. Hoffman, a Boston attorney who represented him, without fee, through 9 years of appeals in the effort to secure a new trial.

Mr. Hoffman's tribute to his client is one of the most moving and persuasive statements I have ever read on the evils of the death penalty. His client, an indigent 59-year-old African-American man, was executed by a criminal justice system that denied him a fair trial and them chose to take his life rather than admit its mistake. As Mr. Hoffman writes:

Thomas Ward's case is a good example of the unfairness and arbitrariness of our death penalty system in the United States. . . . [O]ur legal system does not have any reliable means of sorting out who deserves death and who does not. As a result, the people on death row are often there simply because, as in this case, they did not have enough money for "dream team" lawyers or even competent lawyers. Or they had prosecutors who, as in this case, withheld evidence. Or, as in this case, the courts announced new principles but refused to apply them to people who had already been tried. This case leaves me more convinced than ever that, because we lack the wisdom to know who should live and who should die, our legal system should not be in the business of killing people.

The case of Thomas Lee Ward is not an isolated occurrence. As the number of executions continues to increase, and as new barriers are imposed on post-conviction appeals, such stories will be commonplace.

Two weeks from now, on August 17, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is scheduled to execute Mumia Abu-Jamal, an African-American radio journalist convicted 14 years ago of killing a police officer at a routine traffic stop. Mr. Abu-Jamal alleges that his conviction was obtained through police intimidation, a false confession, the suppression of evidence, and the incompetence of his counsel. He is seeking a new trial before the very judge who oversaw his conviction 14 years ago. According to the New York Times, the judge has been "openly contemptuous of the defense" throughout the hearing, declaring at one point in the proceedings, "Objection is over-ruled, whatever it was."

Mr. Chairman, people who commit heinous crimes should pay for what they have done. But when we condone the execution of defendants who have been unjustly convicted, it is we as a society who pay the price.

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, June 4, 1995]

"THE DEATH PENALTY IS NOT A SOLUTION"
(By David A. Hoffman)

On May 15, at 11:41 p.m., I said good-bye to 59-year old Thomas Lee Ward, my client for the last nine years. Thomas was an inmate on death row at Angola Penitentiary in Louisiana. Half an hour later, Thomas was dead from a lethal injection administered by prison officials.

I spent the day with Thomas, as my colleagues and I spent many days with him during the last nine years. This time, however, instead of focusing on our appeals and legal theories, we talked about his family. We looked at dozens of family photos he had received from relatives during the 11 years he was on death row. Thomas has 14 children and almost that many grandchildren. We spent two hours constructing a family tree.

While we talked, we waited for word from the US Court of Appeals and the US Supreme Court, where his last round of appeals was being considered. We also waited for word

from the state Pardon Board, which had scheduled a vote for the afternoon. Earlier in the day, I had met with the governor's chief legal counsel and urged commutation regardless of the Pardon Board's decision. My colleagues in Boston filed the last set of papers with the Supreme Court and stayed in close touch with the courts.

Thomas was not optimistic about the outcome. He had long ago made his peace with the fact that his trial was botched by a court-appointed lawyer who had not properly investigated the case. Thomas never denied killing his father-in-law. However, he resented the fact that the jury convicted and sentenced him without hearing evidence about the family quarrel that led up to the shooting. The prosecutor withheld that evidence, and argued for the death penalty on the grounds that Thomas was a child molester and lifelong criminal. His lawyer never told the jury that most of the charges against Thomas in those other cases were dismissed or dropped. The jury sentenced him to death because they believed Thomas was an evil man who had premeditated the murder. Both beliefs were unfounded.

By supper time, our appeals had almost run their course. The phone rang: The Pardon Board had voted 3-2 against commutation, and the Court of Appeals 3-0 against hearing the case, with one judge expressing misgivings about the result. Thomas shook his head gently as the news registered. As an African-American with no money, he had never believed that his appeals would be taken seriously.

Separated by the bars at the front of his cinderblock cell, we leaned toward each other and went back to the family photos. In one, his 80-year-old mother presides over 153d Street in Harlem, wearing a dashiki; in another, his daughter Tarsha looks out from her office desk in San Diego. Tarsha had written a moving letter to the Pardon Board to no avail. One photo surprised me: It showed Thomas without the knit skullcap and graying beard he had worn for as long as I had known him.

The prison warden arrived to supervise the arrangements for executing Thomas. He asked if there were anything he could do to make things easier—food, access to the phone, a chaplain, anything. Thomas asked to use the phone. While he called his mother, siblings and children, the warden confided to me that this was his first execution and that, as a Christian, he found it difficult. He wanted it to go smoothly and asked me how Thomas was feeling. What a question! Resisting the impulse to say something impertinent, I told him that, considering the circumstances, Thomas was at peace with himself and handling the pressure well. The warden asked me how I was doing, and for the first time, I felt the tears well up. I had kept a lid on my grief and anger all day, but the warden had inadvertently pried open the vessel. I reminded myself that, as Thomas' lawyer, I was supposed to act professionally. I looked away and said, "I feel like I am losing a friend."

The warden asked me if Thomas wished to make a final statement of some kind. He wanted Thomas' death to have some sort of meaning. I said I would discuss it with Thomas later. My mind was focused on the slim chance that the US Supreme Court or the governor would intervene. Two days before, a federal district court judge had denied Thomas' request for a new trial, but had written that he was "gravely troubled" by the case. The judge suggested that he would have granted a new trial but Supreme Court precedent stood in his way. Thus, we waited for the court to speak.

Thomas' wife called. Linda Ward had testified against him at trial and at the Pardon

Board hearing. On the phone that night, she told Thomas she had thought the courts would stop the execution. Thomas ended the conversation abruptly; he had no use for her remorse.

We watched the 10 o'clock news: "Time is running out for death row inmate Thomas Ward as he waits for word from the US Supreme Court. A vigil of death-penalty protesters continues at the governor's mansion." We watched the report on the Simpson trial—a study in contrasts. Thomas' lawyers were no dream team; his trial lasted a day and a half. We speculated on whether O.J. did it alone or with an accomplice.

All evening long, a guard from the prison's "tactical" squad sat by us, listening to every word and keeping a log of Thomas' phone calls and activities. Thomas seemed used to this intrusion, but I finally lost my patience and asked him to back off so that my client and I could talk privately. With squadrons of guards surrounding Camp F (the "death compound" at Angola), there was little risk that we were going to hatch an escape plan. The guard slid his chair to the corner of the tier, but kept his eyes riveted on Thomas.

One of the guards brought in a tub of butter pecan ice cream, which we dished out into Styrofoam cups—the only thing either of us had eaten in many hours. Thomas, a diabetic, had been on a low-fat, no sugar diet—until today. "Do you want to write a statement?" I asked. "The warden seems to think your death will have more meaning if you make a statement." Thomas shrugged his shoulders and said, "You know how I feel—you write it." I typed out a statement on the laptop computer I had brought with me from Boston. Thomas studies it through the bars, dodging his head back and forth so that he could read the screen. He suggested a few changes, and then said it was OK:

"The warden has asked me if I would like to make a final statement. I do not wish to do so. I have asked my lawyer to inform the press as follows: I am leaving the world at peace with myself and with the Almighty. I feel remorse for the things that I did. I hope that young people today will learn that violence is not an answer. I hope that the legal system learns that lesson, too. The death penalty is not a solution."

One of the guards summoned me to take a phone call at 10:45 p.m. It was my office. The Supreme Court had turned down the appeal. The governor had decided against commutation. A spike of disappointment shot down my spine. I thought I was prepared for this news. I was not. I was convinced that our claim for a new trial was both legally and morally compelling. I felt betrayed by the courts.

All emotion drained from my face as I returned to the cellblock to share the news with Thomas. He was quiet. He nodded his acknowledgment that we had reached the end of the road. He took off two rings and handed them to me. "I want you to have these," he said. "One of them is my wedding band. The other is just a trinket I picked up years ago in California." I told him I would give the wedding band to Tarsha (Linda and Thomas' oldest child) and keep the other ring myself.

At 11 p.m., the warden returned. I gave him a copy of the statement, and he shook my hand and thanked me. The statement obviously had more meaning for him than for Thomas. One of the guards told me I had to leave because prison rules permit lawyers to stay with their clients only until an hour before execution. I asked for a few more minutes with Thomas. Under the bulldog gaze of the officer, Thomas and I stretched our arms through the bars and gave each other as much of a hug as the bars would allow. We

said our good-byes as we held each other, and then I left the cellblock.

A deputy warden told me that I would have to leave the building and the prison complex. I asked him what would happen between 11 p.m. and midnight; he said that, according to prison regulations, only a "spiritual adviser" could remain with Thomas until midnight. Since Thomas had declined to meet with the prison chaplain, he would be alone for that hour. The chief warden stepped into our conversation and asked if I felt I could be Thomas' spiritual adviser. He pointed out that Thomas considered himself an Israelite (an African-American Jew) and I was Jewish (I had mentioned that to the warden when he brought up the subject of Christianity). I said I felt I could do that. Neither of us was fooled by this collusion. He did not want Thomas to be alone.

I returned to the cellblock, but conversation did not come easily that last hour with Thomas. He withdrew as we talked about death. He wondered what was on the other side. He felt confident that something better lay ahead. He told me he had lived a long life—unlike his brother, who was stabbed to death on the streets of Harlem at age 26. He said he had not begged the Pardon Board to spare his life because his diabetes was causing him to lose sensation in his extremities, and he did not wish to spend his life as an amputee in prison. He said he had seen such inmates in the sick bay, and he described the way they were treated by the guards as monstrously degrading. He said he was ready to go.

At 11:41 p.m., the warden arrived with the phalanx of guards who would accompany Thomas to the death room. I would be permitted to walk by his side until we reached the witness room. I was not on the approved witness list, and I had no desire to be.

We marched out of the cellblock, past a row of guards. No one spoke. As Thomas was marched through the witness room, I waited in an adjacent cinderblock room with a few guards while the state did its work. I typed out my own statement to give to the press. I hoped the press would be outside the gate, but I feared I would lose my composure if they were.

At 12:11 a.m., the warden, several guards and a lab-coated official walked single file out of the death room. Everyone stood up as they walked by, except me. I could not. A lawyer for the prison system stopped at my chair and said, "He handled it well. He was OK." I thanked him for telling me and left.

The press talked with the warden in his office as the guards ushered me out of the prison gate. There was no one to give my statement to. The night and a dark road lay ahead. I leave my statement here as a small tribute to a client and friend:

"Thomas Ward's case is a good example of the unfairness and arbitrariness of our death penalty system in the United States. Mr. Ward, who was poor and an African-American, did not receive a fair trial. My colleagues and I have worked for nine years, trying to get Mr. Ward a new trial. But the bottom line is that no matter how fair a trial he received, our legal system does not have any reliable means of sorting out who deserves death and who does not. As a result, the people on death row are often there simply because, as in this case, they did not have enough money for "dream team" lawyers or even competent lawyers. Or they had prosecutors who, as in this case, withheld evidence. Or, as in this case, the courts announced new principles but refused to apply them to people who had already been tried. This case leaves me more convinced than ever that, because we lack the wisdom to know who should live and who should die,

our legal system should not be in the business of killing people."

RECOGNITION OF REAR ADM. RAY
R. SAREERAM

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Rear Adm. Ray R. Sareeram, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy, as he prepares to retire on October 1 1995. Rear Admiral Sareeram is completing over 33 years of dedicated service to the Navy and our Nation.

A native of Sacramento, CA, Rear Admiral Sareeram graduated from Sacramento State College and was commissioned through Officer Candidate School in 1962. He subsequently earned a masters of business administration degree from the University of Michigan, and is a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Currently, Rear Admiral Sareeram is the director, Supply Programs and Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Sareeram has distinguished himself in one of the most crucial flag-rank logistics billets in the Navy. His leadership and vision has been instrumental in maintaining the high state of readiness our naval forces rely upon to meet the global commitments with which they are tasked.

Rear Admiral Sareeram's other tours ashore have included command at the Naval Supply Center in Oakland, CA, and at the Ogden Defense Depot in the great State of Utah. Admiral Sareeram served as fleet supply officer, U.S. Pacific Fleet during the Desert Storm conflict. He also served as deputy chief of staff for supply, Commander Task Force 73 in the Philippine Islands. Other tours include service at headquarters, Naval Supply Systems Command, Washington DC; Navy Ships Parts Control Center Mechanicsburg, PA; and, service in Saigon during the Vietnam war.

Rear Admiral Sareeram served at sea as supply officer aboard U.S.S. *Kenneth D. Bailey*, a destroyer based in Mayport, FL; as assistant supply officer on U.S.S. *Sylvania*, a fast combat stores ship out of Naples Italy; and as supply officer on board U.S.S. *Emory S. Land*, a submarine tender based in Norfolk, VA.

Admiral Sareeram's decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with one Gold Star, the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with three Gold Stars, and numerous unit and campaign medals.

Rear Admiral Sareeram is a dynamic and resourceful naval officer totally committed to excellence. A visionary, Admiral Sareeram has led the way in downsizing and streamlining operations without degradation of service to the fleet. His efforts have ensured our naval forces readiness levels are at historic highs even during these times of budget reductions.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Sareeram, his wife, Cathy, and their three children have made many sacrifices during his 33-year naval career. It is only fitting that we should recognize their many accomplishments and thank them for the many years of service to our country.

I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me today in wishing this great American every success as well as "Fair Winds and Following Seas" as he brings to close a distinguished naval career.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2099) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, today I am supporting passage of the VA, HUD, Independent Agencies appropriations for fiscal year 1996. But I do so with reservation.

Affordable, safe, clean housing is a basic need which eludes many low-income families and elderly individuals. We should not be making extreme cuts to housing programs as our elderly population increases and personal income erodes for the working poor. It is ironic that as we push more people into the at-risk population for becoming homeless, we cut homeless programs by almost half.

I hope that my colleagues on the conference committee will be amenable to any increases suggested by their Senate counterparts.

Additionally, I supported the Stokes-Boehlert amendment to the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill, which eliminated legislative language that would gut portions of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Community Right-to-Know Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. If the amendment had been approved it would have protected both public health and the legislative process.

Under the Stokes-Boehlert amendment the legislative process, to which we have grown accustomed in this country, would have been preserved. No matter what Members think about the details of the riders that would have been eliminated by the amendment, all should agree that the appropriations process is not the place to have a full and informed discussion of environmental policy. This appropriations process has robbed the public and this body of its chance to have a full and informed discussion of environmental policy.

NOTING THE PASSING OF
MARJORIE BLACK WILSON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker. I am saddened to rise today and report the passing of Marjorie Black Wilson. Marjorie was a very gifted

and inspirational woman who was loved by all who knew her. On July 16, 1995, the St. Louis community mourned her passing after a prolonged illness. I join my colleague from Missouri, BILL CLAY, his wife, Carol, and many other as we reflect upon the life and legacy of this talented and courageous individual.

Throughout her life, Marjorie Black Wilson gave freely of her time and talents. For many years, she volunteered in city schools where she counseled teenage girls on the importance of education. She also had a great love for the arts and theater. In remembering Marjorie, friends recall that she was the type of person who always expected the best from people. Marjorie encouraged others, and she inspired them to reach their fullest potential. They also recall that during her long battle with cancer, Marjorie did not retreat, but she drew them even closer and sought to educate women of color about the disease.

Just recently, The St. Louis American paid special tribute to Marjorie Black Wilson and acknowledged her contributions to the St. Louis community. The article captures the spirit of an individual who was very special to each of us. I am pleased to share this article with my colleagues and the nation.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Marjorie Black Wilson brings to a close a rich, full life devoted to family, friends, and the community. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Marjorie will always remember her zest for living. My wife, Jay, and I extend our deepest sympathy to her husband, Earl; to her daughters, Denise, Stacy, Kim, and other members of the Wilson family. We take comfort in knowing that Marjorie's spirit lives on.

[From the St. Louis American, July 20-26, 1995]

MARJORIE BLACK WILSON LOVED ARTS AND THEATER

(By Kimberly Kendle)

DOWNTOWN.—A phenomenal woman. Someone who wove a tapestry of love. A friend to children, an appreciator and champion of the arts and theater. A tenacious spirit who was always driven, even in the face of adversity.

These are the words used by close friends of Marjorie Black Wilson, an artist and volunteer in St. Louis public schools, who died Sunday, July 16, 1995, at home in her sleep after a prolonged illness. She was 61.

"She truly had a zest for life and lived it fully and lovingly until the end," said Barbara J. Mabrey, who met Wilson in college in 1952. "She possessed an unusual ability to establish and maintain close relationships. Margie cultivated, nurtured and enriched relationships with many people. She made each of her friends feel very special and important to her."

Mrs. Wilson was born September 5, 1933, to Theodore and Lurline Black in Jefferson City, Mo. She attended the Jefferson City Public Schools and attended college at Lincoln University where she graduated magna cum laude. While attending Lincoln University, she met her husband, Earl Wilson Jr. The two married June 11, 1954, and moved extensively around the country and abroad before setting in St. Louis in 1987.

Mrs. Wilson volunteered in city schools, counseling teen-aged girls on parenting skills and the importance of education in a program called Sisters and Sisters United. The program encourages leadership, character development, rights of passage and womanhood training. She encouraged the girls to postpone sex and parenthood until they finished high school and college.

"One of the things she would do is tell them (the students) about her travels," and Cora Cade-Lemmon who knew Mrs. Wilson for four years. "She had an Afrocentric spelling bee where she would give the girls awards."

Mrs. Wilson was expecting the best from people, Cade-Lemmon added. Cade-Lemmon recalled one day when Wilson, who wanted to give fruit as a reward to the students for good work on their projects, was skeptical about how the children would receive the kind gesture.

"We were thinking these kids aren't going to be into fruit," Cade-Lemmon said. "It turned out to be one of the best awards we had."

During her eight-year battle with cancer, Mrs. Wilson worked diligently to educate women of color about the disease. She is featured in a program to be aired this summer on PBS on treatment options for black women stricken with cancer.

"Margie dealt with her illness as she did with her life, accepting those things she could not change, always including family and friends in her endeavors and fighting the good fight until the end," said Elizabeth J. Chandler, a close friend of Mrs. Wilson.

"I guess the thing I remember most about her is that she was a cancer survivor," Cade-Lemmon said. "Her love for life, she lived life fully and encouraged the girls to do the same. She didn't talk about her illness. She focused on the girls and their development. She put them first."

Mrs. Wilson frequently traveled with her students to visit black colleges and universities across the nation. An admirer of poetry, Mrs. Wilson often took her books with her on such trips, Cade-Lemmon said. "She felt very strongly that only African Americans can save African-American children and that we must lift while we climb."

Mrs. Wilson's ability to lift as she climbed also spread to the world of arts and theater, and she frequently found herself enjoying plays at the St. Louis Black Repertory Theater with friends.

"She was an appreciator and champion of the arts. She encouraged all artists and was a source of inspiration to us all," said Chirley Simmons, an artist and friend of Mrs. Wilson for 10 years.

In what was described by one friend as "a tapestry of love," Marjorie Wilson will be best remembered for her kindness and generosity as she embraced life fully and forcefully.

"Her spirit is alive," Cade-Lemmon said quietly, as she reflected on the memory of a friend. "What she left with us in that life is for the living. And so we take those memories, those memories of Marjorie, we take them with us."

A rosary Mass will be celebrated 7 p.m. Friday, July 21, at St. Nicholas Catholic Church, 701 N. 18th Street. A brief prayer service will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday, July 22. Burial will follow in Calvary Cemetery in North St. Louis.

Among the survivors are her husband, Earl Wilson Jr.; three daughters, Denise Wilson of Washington, D.C., Stacey Wilson of Paris, France, and Kimberly Wilson of Washington, D.C.; one grandson, Timothy Alexander Brown Jr.; a sister, Mildred Ballard of Washington, D.C.; a brother, Theodore Black Jr. of Omaha, Neb.; and a host of nieces, nephews, extended family and friends.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK
PROCLAMATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the following is a copy of the Captive Nation's Week proclamation which I am submitting for the RECORD:

Whereas, the dramatic changes in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Africa and Central America have fully vindicated the conceptual framework of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, which the United States Congress passed in 1959, President Eisenhower signed as Public law 86-90, and every president since has proclaimed annually; and

Whereas, the resolution demonstrated the foresight of the Congress and has consistently been, through official and private media, a basic source of inspiration, hope and confidence to all the captive nations; and

Whereas, the recent liberation of many captive nations is a great cause for jubilation, it is vitally important that we recognize that numerous other captive nations remain under communist dictatorships and the residual structure of Russian imperialism; among others, Cuba, Mainland China, Tibet, Vietnam, Idel-Ural (Tartarstan etc.) the Far Eastern Republic (Siberyaks); and

Whereas, the Russian invasion and massacre of Chechnia,—a once-again declared, independent state—evoke the strongest condemnation by all given to rules of international law, human rights, and national self-determination; and

Whereas, the freedom loving peoples of the remaining captive nations (well over 1 billion people) look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to its people as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence from communist dictatorship and imperial rule; and

Whereas, the Congress by unanimous vote passed P.L. 86-90, establishing the third week in July each year as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting our people to observe such a week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities, expressing our great sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of the still remaining captive peoples.

Now, therefore, I _____ do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16-22, 1995 to be observed as "Captive Nations Week" in _____ and call upon the citizens _____ to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of the remaining captive nations.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the _____ to be affixed this _____ day of July _____, 1995.

As of today, July 31, 1995, the following Governors and Mayors have issued proclamations: George V. Voinovich of Ohio, Kirk Fordice of Mississippi, Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin, James B. Hunt of North Carolina, Gaston Caperton of West Virginia, Fife Symington of Arizona, Parris N. Glendening of Maryland, Pete Wilson of California, Brenton C. Jones of Kentucky, Don Sundquist of Tennessee, William J. Janklow of South Dakota, Thomas R. Carper of Delaware, Freeman R. Bosley of St. Louis and Stephan P. Clark of Miami.

DR. HADEN MCKAY TO RECEIVE
GRAND LODGE 50-YEAR MASONIC
SERVICE AWARD

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a great friend of mine, Dr. Haden E. McKay, Jr., of Humble, TX, will receive the Grand Lodge 50-Year Masonic Service Award at ceremonies to be held tomorrow night in Humble. I want to take a moment to recognize this outstanding community leader who has devoted his life to improving the lives of so many of his neighbors.

Dr. McKay, now 87 years old, retired as mayor of Humble, TX, in May after 24 years in office. He began his service on the Humble city council when he opened up his medical practice in town, back in 1938. During World War II, his service in the U.S. Army Medical Corps forced him to suspend his medical practice and give up his city council seat. When he returned from the war, he resumed his medical practice and his public service.

As much as he loves medicine, and as much as he loves working to make Humble a better community in which to live and raise a family, Dr. McKay loves his wife of 54 years, Lillian, more. With the pressures of public office now behind him, Lillian and he can finally spend more time together.

Mr. Speaker, in an interview with the Houston Chronicle 4 years ago, Dr. McKay explained that he chose a career in doctoring for the same reason he chose to enter public service: to help people. He has done more to help more people than probably anyone else in the history of Humble, TX.

Now Dr. McKay is being honored by the Humble Masonic Lodge for his years of service to the lodge and to his community. This certainly is not the first honor accorded to Dr. McKay. It would take me hours to list the medical, civic, and other awards and honors that he has received during the course of his medical career and his years of public service.

At this time when many Americans question the motives of their elected public officials, I wish more Americans could know Haden McKay as I know him, and as the men and women of Humble know him. His half-century record of selfless service to others—both as a caring and compassionate medical professional, and as an equally caring and compassionate political leader—make him a role model for all of us who serve in positions of public trust.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me in congratulating Dr. Haden McKay as he is presented with the Grand Lodge 50-Year Masonic Service Award tomorrow night.

MAKE SURE OUR MORAL COMPASS
IS WORKING PROPERLY: QUES-
TIONS FOR MANAGED CARE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, the president of the National Association of Public

Hospitals, Larry Gage, testified before the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health on the pending Medicare cuts.

I am inserting portions of his outstanding statement—a statement that every Member should read before voting on the excessive, destructive Medicare and Medicaid cuts proposed by the budget resolution. In this section, Mr. Gage discusses the dangers of managed care if not properly implemented and supervised, and the benefits of managed care when done correctly.

Portions of Mr. Gage's statement follow:

WITH RESPECT TO MANAGED CARE, WE MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO OVERPROMISE AND OVEREXPAND, BEYOND THE CAPACITY OF OUR HEALTH SYSTEM TO RESPOND

The term "managed care" is now so ubiquitous that it dominates the field of vision in both the private and public sectors of the our health industry. More than just a helpful tool, managed care has become a preoccupation—perhaps even an obsession—for private insurers, employers, and individuals, as well as for legislators and bureaucrats at every level of government. Yet it is an obsession that obscures the need for greater scrutiny of the managed care industry, in order to avoid potentially irreversible damage to the future viability, quality and ethical standards of health care providers, as well as to the good health of many millions of Americans.

In other words, before we continue this headlong rush into uncharted territory, we need to pause and take stock, to make sure our moral compass is working properly. We need to ask (and answer) some tough questions in the heat of the current debate, which I believe represents nothing less than a struggle for the reputation, ethics, values, even the soul, of the managed care industry.

The dilemma is essentially a simple one: what is "managed health care" and should it primarily benefit payers or patients? It is largely designed as a blunt instrument for containing health costs—as many policymakers in Washington and dozens of state capitols believe? Or—as many managed care advocates would like to believe—is it something else: a genuine health care delivery reform that shifts the historic emphasis from acute and episodic intervention to the prevention and maintenance of wellness?

This is not an idle question. If managed care is primarily the former—a way to contain costs—then we may be wasting our time worrying about ethics. As indicated by the recent publicity over the failure of some HMOs to pay for emergency services, if the bottom line is all that counts the patient and the provider will both suffer (this is true whether the bottom line is Medicare savings or higher dividends for shareholders). Of course, we would all like to believe that effective managed care plans can BOTH restrain costs and improve wellness. But the plain fact is, in the public sector at least, MOST managed care activities have been carried out in the name of short term cost containment rather than genuine health system reform.

There are perhaps several ironies here. The first, of course, is that there is increasing evidence that managed care is not much more effective over time in holding down health costs that the fee for service system it is rapidly supplanting. Only the most highly organized and self-contained plans—staff and group model HMOs—have any measurable track record over time in holding down costs. For most other plans, after a brief initial flurry of savings—often driven more by the arbitrary demands of payers

than any inherent efficiencies in most organizations—costs seem to rise at about the same rate as the industry as a whole.

A second irony is that the major underlying reasons for cost increases in the American health industry have little or nothing to do with either managed care or fee for service medicine. Rather, they depend on such factors as the large and ever-growing numbers of uninsured, continuing advances in expensive technology on both the outpatient and inpatient fronts, and the fact that no one has effectively cured most Americans from demanding the most and the best no matter what health plan they enroll in. (It cannot escape the Committee's notice that the so-called "point of service" managed care plans—the most costly and least controllable—are the plans that usually score highest in consumer satisfaction among HMOs.)

The third, and perhaps greatest, irony is that the steps which clearly could reduce health costs over time—prevention, wellness and public health services—are the last services added and the first ones on the chopping block when the primary goals are short term cost containment and profit-taking.

Certainly, there is no disagreement about the importance of preventive measures aimed at improving both individual and community-wide health status. Preventive health can minimize both the potential for excessive care in the fee for service environment and the potential for providing too few services in the managed care environment. Moreover, the assignment of patients to primary care gatekeepers who are able and willing to manage the full continuum of a patient's care, also improve a patient's health, and thus hold down long term health costs, even if more services are needed in the short run. But these features must be fully integrated into HMO's not just grafted onto the surface. Of course, many managed care organizations and employers do try to emphasize wellness and prevention, or at least pay lip service. The problem is, we cannot demonstrate that these services will reduce health costs overnight. In fact, in the short run their effective use is likely to increase services and costs, especially for low income elderly patients historically deprived of such services.

Ultimately, of course, if "managed care" is seen only as a tool for cutting costs, the result will be a health system that is neither "managed" nor "care." We all know that there are more than a few dirty little secrets about the explosive growth in Medicaid managed care over the last several years. I will agree that some managed care organizations have developed elegant, sophisticated MIS and case management systems that emphasize prevention and wellness. Some plans may also have adequate and well-rounded networks of providers that are reasonably reimbursed even as they are given rational incentives to change wasteful practice patterns. However, many other organizations have simply grown too fast to take the time to develop such systems or incentives. Rather, they devote their efforts to enrolling mostly people who are young or healthy (or both), invest as creatively as possible the enormous cash flow generated by capitated payments, ratchet down payments to providers wherever they can, keep support staff to a minimum, erect subtle and not-so-subtle barriers to access, and pray no one needs a liver transplant before they can cut a deal to sell out.

Now it may sound from these statements that I am cynical—perhaps even that I oppose managed care. But nothing could be farther from the truth. I belong to an HMO. NAPH has been working rapidly to help both public and private health systems develop or

expand managed care capacity all over the country. Together with my associate, Bill von Oehsen, I have even published a new book—a 1000 page "How To" manual for Medicaid Managed Care and State Health Reform. Managed care is not problematic in itself—especially for the poor and disenfranchised. Done properly, managed care can result in genuine improvements in health status and expansion of access for some of our most vulnerable patient populations. It is just that, done poorly, implemented too rapidly, or for the wrong reasons, it could be a setback, not an improvement, both for patients and for entire communities.

We need only look at the TennCare Medicaid debacle to see some of the problems we face when cost becomes the only issue. With TennCare, the state of Tennessee dumped all Medicaid and many uninsured patients overnight into ill-prepared managed care plans with inadequate provider networks, only to pay them premiums that were originally found to be 40% below acknowledged actuarial soundness. As recently as last month, TennCare rates were determined by Governor Sundquist's own TennCare Roundtable to remain 10-20% below costs. And in fairness to the Governor, who was not responsible for developing TennCare, he and his staff have now publicly committed themselves to implementing needed reforms.

I do not believe it is inevitable that TennCare represents the future of managed care—but if we hope to expand such programs to include a substantial proportion of Medicare beneficiaries, we must act quickly, together, to set tough standards for equity, fairness, access, quality and fiscal integrity in managed care plans.

"STO LAT" ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY
OF PALMER ON YOUR 100 YEAR
ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, on August 12, 1995, the St. Joseph's Society of Palmer, MA, will celebrate its 100-year anniversary. Located in the village of Thorndike, the St. Joseph's Society has served generations of Polish-Americans as a social, spiritual, and athletic organization.

Upon the occasion of its 100-year anniversary, I proudly take this opportunity to enter the complete history of the St. Joseph's Society into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. May St. Joe's continue to flourish in the years to come.

HISTORY

The Nineteenth Century found people leaving their respective homelands for many and varied reasons to start life over in the New World. The first Poles to arrive in the Town of Palmer came in 1888.

In 1891 the Rev. Chalupka of Chicopee was instrumental in getting the Polish settlers of Thorndike and the other three villages of the town of Palmer to unite and form a society. It took nearly four years, and in April of 1895 the St. Joseph's Society was founded; its first purpose was to establish a fund to help the members in case of illness and to help form a Polish-speaking parish for the increasing number of Poles in the area.

The first governing committee consisted of: President—Joseph A. Mijal, Vice-President—Grzegorz Wisnowski, Treasurer—Thomas Kruszyna, Secretary—Stanley

Ziamba. The next three years were trying for the society and their meeting places were the homes of the various members. At times, it looked as if the society would break up. Then, in 1898, the St. Joseph Society was given new blood by the joining of new members. In that year the society started to flourish under the committee of: President—Stanley Ziamba, Vice-President—Paul Pietryka, Treasurer—Symon Jorczak, Secretary—Michael Pelcarski, Marshall—Frank Salamon.

During 1898 the society chose Stanley Ziamba, Symon Jorczak, John Bielski, Michael Pelcarski, Frank Salamon, Marian Wlodyka, Albert Kolbusz, and Walter Krolik to explore the possibility of a Polish-speaking church. In the meantime, individuals traveled to Chicopee when their needs necessitated ministry in their native tongue. Occasionally, visiting priests of Polish descent ministered to their spiritual needs.

The firsts site chosen for the proposed Polish-speaking church was on Main Street in Thorndike, directly across from Four Corners Cemetery. In 1902, Bishop Thomas Daniel Beavar D.D. appointed Rev. Wenceslaus Lenz as the pastor of the first, Polish-speaking, St. Peter and Paul Parish. The site was later changed to a more central location for the town of Palmer—"Four Corners".

In 1902 the St. Joseph's Society was incorporated as an Insurance Aid Society in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The membership grew quickly and all the villages were well among the membership of the society. Under the Insurance Aid Society all the members received weekly benefits of three dollars for thirteen weeks when sick.

In 1908 a lot was purchased by the society on High Street, Thorndike, and the following year a building was bought and moved by members of this lot. This was the first home of the society. In 1912 the society replaced the first home on High Street with a new and larger building, one which had more room for larger Polish gatherings. It was now that the Polish of this area could have a place for dances, weddings, and plays, as well as a central location for its members.

In 1940 the society purchased the Ducey Home on Commercial Street, Thorndike. After months of remodeling and improvements made to the home and grounds, the society opened the new home on May 10, 1940. This new society quarters maintained a library of Polish books and daily newspapers, a sports room of pool tables, ping pong, plus a bar and lounge for members, guests, and their families.

In 1952 an addition was added to the society home consisting of two floors. The top floor was to be used as a ballroom for banquets, dances, and society meetings. The lower section was to be used for serving food and refreshments for all affairs held in the new addition. Three air-conditioning units were installed for the new addition, also for the bar and lounge patrons comfort.

In 1967 the society voted to remodel the interior of the bar and lounge. After several months of improvements the society now had a horseshoe bar for at least eighteen patrons, and a beautiful lounge with a 16 x 16 highly polished dance floor. The buildings old windows were removed in front and replaced by two large picture windows with drapery, colonial style.

The St. Joseph's Society has been well represented in the sports field. The St. Joseph's Club Ball Teams won the Quaboag Baseball Championships in 1937, 1939, and 1940; softball champions in 1944. The club Bowling Team has also won its share of trophies.

In 1948 the Self Locking Carton Co., now known as Diamond National Corp., Thorndike, deeded land to the society on Upper Pine Street for the purpose of building a

baseball park and a park for children. Through the efforts of the Self Locking Carton Co. and society members hard work, a wonderful and beautiful park/playground was realized. A shelter for picnics and dancing was built on the grounds. Today, just about everyone uses the St. Joseph's Ball Park; Palmer High School, jay-vees, local elementary leagues, the Sandlot team, pee-wees, and the St. Joseph's A.A. Baseball team. The Palmer Lion's Club has a big field day every Labor Day at the park.

In 1966, under the guidance of William Buck Hurley, the St. Joseph's Club Baseball Team finished second in standings in the Tri-County League of Springfield. Many fine college boys from the surrounding towns played hard for the St. Joseph's Ball Team. Pete Beynor, pitcher from Palmer for the St. Joseph's Ball Team, won the most valuable player award for the 1966 Tri-County League. A great honor for Pete Beynor and the St. Joseph's Ball Team.

On October 22, 1972, the society's chaplain, Rev. A.A. Skoniecki, retired and was replaced by Rev. Robert J. Ceckowski.

In October of 1975 Society members participated in a "Week of Remembrance" in commemoration of Poles annihilated during World War II. Activities of the week included: a parade, memorial mass, and the dedication of a wooden shrine which stood outside of St. Peter and Paul Parish.

On May 2, 1976, the society actively participated in the Town of Palmer's Bicentennial Parade.

On October 16, 1978, Poles throughout the world were elated and honored when Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, Archbishop of Krakow, Poland, was elected as the Vicar of Christ to become Pope John Paul II.

To commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the dedication of St. Peter and Paul Parish, the society purchased a hand carved, wooden statue of the Resurrected Christ. This statue is carried by society members during the Easter Resurrection Mass at St. Peter and Paul Parish.

The society continues its athletic association by supporting its A.A. Baseball team as part of the Tri-County League. To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary, the society has financed the erection of a lighting system for night baseball and football at St. Joseph's Field on Pine Street. This coming season, Pathfinder Regional Vocational Technical High School will use St. Joseph's as its home field.

Several years ago, the last member of the first immigration to this area from Poland died. Today, the society consists of Polish-Americans from the first, second, third, and even the fourth generation. The constitution, which was written entirely in the Polish language, has been re-written into English. Still, many of the original Polish traditions are observed by the society such as, taking part in the Corpus Christi Procession and the blessing of food for the Easter Sunday breakfast after Resurrection Mass.

For the past twenty-five years the society has been under the capable leadership of Fred S. Tyburski. Longtime treasurer Alphonse Lasota has been the guardian of the society's treasury. The society still maintains a sick benefit and a death benefit. Throughout all the years of its existence the society has made charitable contributions to a number of worthy causes.

St. Joseph's Society, 1885-1995, 100 YEARS!
"STO LAT."

IN HONOR OF COL. JOHN SATTLER

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding Marine corps Officer and to ask all of my colleagues to join me in bidding farewell to Col. John Sattler. John has served with distinction in the Navy and Marine liaison office to the U.S. House of Representatives during the last 4 years. His service to the House and to the Nation as a whole, has always been characterized by selfless devotion to duty and unflagging dedication to country and Corps. It is a privilege for me to recognize the many accomplishments John has achieved during his 24 years of military service.

A native of Pittsburgh, John earned a bachelor of science degree in economics from the United States Naval Academy. Upon graduation in June 1971, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. After graduating from the Basic School in Quantico, VA, John was assigned to the Fleet Marine Force, where he served as a rifle platoon commander, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines in Okinawa, Japan. He subsequently served in numerous leadership and staff billets to include two tours at Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps; infantry tactics instructor at the Basic School in Quantico, VA; operations and executive officer for the 2d Battalion, 4th Marines in Okinawa, Japan and commander of the ground combat element for Marine Air Ground Task Force 4-88.

In addition to his service with the Fleet Marine Force and Headquarters Marine Corps, John also enhanced his professional education while attending numerous service schools. He attended and graduated with honors from the USMC Amphibious Warfare School and the USMC Command and Staff College. He was also a distinguished graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National Defense University. John's professional accomplishments are numerous, and certainly understandable in light of the personal leadership and dedication he brings to everything he does. John continues to be a role model to countless thousands of young men and women serving in our Nation's Armed Forces.

During his tenure as the Marine Corps Liaison to the House, John has served the Members and staff of this institution, especially those of us who serve on the National Security Committee, in an exemplary manner. His ability to present and explain Marine Corps programs and issues to members of the House has contributed greatly to sustaining the Nation's premier expeditionary force—"a Corps of Marines that is most ready when the nation generally is least ready."

Mr. Speaker, John Sattler and his lovely wife Ginny have made many sacrifices during their 24 years of service with the Corps. During the past 4 years that I have had the privilege of working with John, his efforts have significantly improved the readiness and wellness of the Corps, and thus the military preparedness of the nation. Knowing John as I do I have no doubt that the same can be said about his entire career. John's presence and professionalism will be missed.

John, congratulations on your return to where you came from—the Fleet Marine Force. I wish you well as you assume command of the 2d Marine Regiment, 2d Marine Division in Camp Lejeune, NC. Good luck and God Speed, Marine—Semper Fidelis.

THE OP-ED THEY REFUSED TO PRINT

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, July 23, readers of the Florida Today were treated to a classic case of misinformation by a newspaper that still has not gotten over the results of the 1994 election.

The charges leveled against me in the newspaper's open letter with respect to the veteran's hospital and the space program are a gross distortion of facts.

Regarding my efforts in support of the space program, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD speaks louder than any words I could offer: Full funding for the space station; an actual increase in funding for the shuttle program; introduction of more stable, multiyear funding for space station; and an innovative, first-ever \$10 million authorization in the NASA budget for investment in our Nation's developing spaceports.

Contrast this with the facts not reported by the Florida Today about my predecessor's record: He voted in each of his 4 years to fund the shuttle program below the President's budget request. This year the Republicans, including myself, voted to support the President's budget level for shuttle operations; less than 1 year ago, he voted to cut \$400 million from the shuttle program—KSC derives two-thirds of their budget from this account; since 1992, my predecessor voted to reduce actual shuttle program dollars by \$1 billion. This year Republicans are proposing to increase it.

Selective reporting and journalism does little to foster a real debate on ideals and public policy and can seriously undermine morale at KSC.

A July 20, Florida Today editorial, stated: "Brevard county did pretty well in a congressional vote Tuesday on space and VA spending * * * veterans were relieved after the vote because U.S. Rep. Dave Weldon managed to salvage \$17.2 million for a veterans clinic in Viera."

I see this clinic as the first step in the process of keeping the VA hospital alive and so, apparently, did the Florida Today, until its turnabout in its open letter. So much for consistency.

Florida Today mentioned being baffled these past 8 months. If by that they mean they are baffled about a vision for space that goes beyond today's paradigm of Government run programs; baffled as to why so many cherished liberal enclaves such as NEA, NEH, and countless ineffective Government programs are on a collision course with a fiscally responsible Congress; then being baffled is simply a euphemism for being desperate. Such desperate reporting takes place frequently inside the beltway. It's unfortunate to see it here in Brevard as well.

I support our space program and our veterans. But balancing our budget is crucial if we

are going to have funds for space and VA care in the future. In 1996 we will spend \$270 billion in interest payments on the debt. Imagine the good we could do today if previous Congressmen had the will to make the tough decisions and act responsibly.

MEDICARE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 2, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MEDICARE: PAST SUCCESSES, FUTURE CHALLENGES

July 30th marked the thirtieth anniversary of Medicare. Although many in 1965 predicted dire consequences as a result of Medicare's enactment, it is today without question one of the most widely supported federal government programs. And for good reason: Medicare has contributed to enormous improvements in the well-being and quality of life of older Americans. Americans of all ages agree that the assurance of access to medical care for the elderly must be preserved.

But Medicare also faces many challenges. Health care costs that have significantly outpaced inflation and growing numbers of older Americans have made it difficult to adequately finance the program. Congress has made numerous changes to Medicare over several years, cutting payments to health care providers and placing stricter limits on benefits. But financing problems remain, and will lead to hardships for the 37 million Medicare beneficiaries who depend on the program if the problems are not addressed soon.

SUCCESSES

The Medicare program consists of two parts: Hospital Insurance (HI), primarily funded through tax receipts; and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) for physician costs, largely funded through general revenues with premiums for enrollees covering the remainder.

Before Medicare was enacted, less than half of Americans under 65 had health insurance, and 30% lived below the poverty line. Many older persons had to choose between medical care and other necessities because they could not afford both. Financial pressures forced some to forego treatment until it was too late. Today, almost all older Americans—97%—have health care coverage, and the percentage of them living in poverty has been cut by more than half. Life expectancy for an American born today is over five years higher than it is for those born in 1960.

While Medicare is not perfect, its administrative costs are just over 2% of program spending, considerably lower than the administrative costs of the average large private insurer. And while all Medicare enrollees receive coverage regardless of their incomes most Medicare benefits go to those who need them most—older persons with incomes of \$25,000 or less.

CHALLENGES

Medicare's impending financing problems are of great concern to seniors receiving Medicare benefits, as well as future beneficiaries who question its availability during their retirement. Medicare expenditures, which were less than \$5 billion in 1967, now total over \$181 billion. The trustees of the

Medicare trust fund project that HI will become insolvent in 2002, just 7 years away. This funding shortfall reflects the high rate of inflation in the health care sector, an aging population, and growth in the quantity of services provided. Since SMI is financed with premiums and general revenues, it does not have the same financing problems as HI.

REFORM PROPOSALS

Long-range deficits have been projected for HI since the early 1970s. In the early 1980s Congress took action to protect Medicare's solvency by increasing tax revenues and reforming how hospitals are reimbursed. These reforms, along with an expanding economy, improved Medicare's financial outlook in the near-term.

Currently, there are numerous proposals to reform the Medicare system. I believe that Congress should consider these reform proposals with a critical eye. Several proposals have already crated much interest, but long-term funding problems remain.

One proposal would mean annual limits on spending in the program by giving older people a choice of private health insurance plans as alternatives to a standard federal program. The idea would be to make an expanded choice of plan options available to Medicare beneficiaries at the time of initial eligibility and during subsequent annual open enrollment periods.

Another idea would require the government to give beneficiaries vouchers to buy private insurance. The Medicare system would cease to be a system of defined benefits and become instead a program providing a defined contribution toward the cost of health care.

Other proposals would offer options like medical savings accounts or managed care, such as Health Maintenance Organizations and Preferred Provider Organizations. Some would basically keep the current system but increase premiums for new SMI beneficiaries, increase the Medicare deductible, and charge copayments on home health services.

MY VIEW

Over the past three decades, Medicare has proven itself an effective and essential element in raising the standard of living of older Americans. Medicare is a commitment to the American people that when health care is most likely to be needed, it will be available. I believe that this core commitment must be preserved. Reforms in the Medicare system must be considered; however, wholesale immediate cuts are not the answer. Reforms cannot be considered without focusing on our inflationary health care system.

The budget resolution supported by the congressional leadership calls for a huge target of \$270 billion reduction in Medicare spending; that's about 30% of the money that the resolution needs to balance the federal budget over the next 7 years. I voted against this budget resolution because these cuts simply cannot be made without doing harm to the beneficiaries and the health care system. But it is also true that there is no way to balance the federal budget or even achieve significant deficit reduction over the long haul without reducing the growth of Medicare.

The cuts proposed in this budget resolution are much greater than what is needed to maintain Medicare's solvency. Instead, I believe we should enact more modest short-term savings that would still extend the life of the trust fund and give us more time to examine the best policy options for longer-term reform. I believe we must be cognizant of certain principles when considering Medicare reform: affordability, universality, quality, cost containment, fairness to sen-

iors and providers. It is not my preference to reduce payments to beneficiaries under Medicare. We must act decisively yet carefully to preserve the promise of Medicare for the next thirty years and beyond.

TRIBUTE TO TED LEIPPRANDT

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Ted Leipprandt of Pigeon, MI, as he celebrates his retirement. For the past 36 years, Ted Leipprandt has devoted his time and energy to the advancement of Michigan's dry bean industry. On August 7, 1995, Ted will be honored for his role in Michigan's agricultural sector during the Michigan Bean Shippers Association summer conference.

Ted has worked tirelessly for the advancement of agricultural issues since his introduction to the industry in 1959 as an agronomist for the Cooperative Elevator Co. Over the course of the next two decades, his dedication was awarded with several promotions, culminating in his ascendancy to general manager in 1974.

In his capacity as the cooperative's general manager, Ted led the company through a period of rapid growth and industrialization. He devoted countless hours to ensure the company's significant expansion was a success. Under his leadership, the cooperative was carried into the latter half of the 20th century.

Ted's dedication to the agricultural industry is paralleled only by his devotion to the community. Currently, Ted sits on the board of the Detroit Edison Co. and of the East Central Farm Credit System. In the past, he spent 2 years as the president of the Michigan 4-H Foundation. Ted is also a member of the Salem United Methodist Church. Through his active role in organizations like the Michigan Bean Shippers Association and the Rotary Organization, he has continually made significant contributions to his community, and to the entire State of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, Ted Leipprandt is an outstanding individual who has instilled his sense of honesty and trust into all that he comes in contact with. He has dedicated his life to improving Michigan's dry bean industry. I know you will join me in recognizing Ted for all that he has done as he celebrates his retirement from the Cooperative Elevator Co.

TRIBUTE TO LEUKEMIA SOCIETY VOLUNTEERS

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank DialAmerica Marketing Inc., for its dedicated work on behalf of those suffering from leukemia. Based in my congressional district in Mahwah, NJ, DialAmerica is a company with a heart, a company that uses its resources to go to the aid of those in need.

This Friday, August 4, DialAmerica will officially hand over a \$5 million check to the Leukemia Society of America. This is money that

has been raised through a magazine subscription program in which 12.5 percent of the company's proceeds is contributed to the Leukemia Society for research, patient assistance, and patient information.

DialAmerica joined forces with the Leukemia Society in 1988 in the CURE 2000 fight against leukemia and other related diseases. The initial contribution to the society was \$40,000 and the company now contributes an average \$1.8 million annually. I quote Dwayne Howell, president and chief executive officer of the Leukemia Society:

DialAmerica is our largest corporate sponsor. Not only do we receive "no cost" dollars but we benefit from increased public awareness of the society. DialAmerica has proven to be an invaluable source of support for our research program.

I know personally the tragedy of leukemia: My husband and I lost our son, Todd, to leukemia in 1976 at the age of 17. At that time, bone marrow transplants and other techniques that offered hope were only in their experimental stages. Since then, many advances have been made that have spared thousands of other parents the heartbreak we faced. It is thanks to the dedicated, selfless people of the Leukemia Society—through their fundraising, their research, the goodwill, and the awareness they promote—that hope can be maintained. The people of the Leukemia Society are a shining example of how the kindness and caring of volunteers can support direct research as it races to a cure.

Today, we are within grasp of a cure but research costs money. I thank God for those who are willing to contribute to this cause and pray that with their help a cure can be found and that no child will ever again have to suffer from this terrible disease.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 21) to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Chairman, just last week here in Washington we dedicated a new memorial—albeit some decades late—to the veterans of the Korean war. This new monument sits directly across the Reflecting Pool from another great monument, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Both monuments offer moving testimony to the sacrifice of American service men and women who fought in those far away foreign lands.

My colleagues, with the memories of United States intervention in both Korea and Vietnam fresh in our minds, I stand before you today in opposition to unilaterally lifting the embargo on Bosnia.

Sometimes the United States should be looking at committing armed forces to an area. More recently, the commitment of United States troops to fight in the Persian Gulf war was just such an example. But Bosnia is not the Persian Gulf, or Vietnam, or Korea.

Lifting the current embargo could ultimately drag America, and American soldiers, into a no-win situation.

The Clinton administration has already pledged to our European allies that United States troops will be committed to assist U.N. or NATO forces withdraw from the region.

If we lift the embargo now—a move which, granted, may be politically attractive—we run the risk of escalating an armed war prior to United States and allied withdrawal. This is, sadly, a very real scenario—and one I hope we avoid.

As difficult as it seems, we must return to advancing diplomatic initiatives to end the violence in Bosnia. Lifting the arms embargo will only assure an increase in violence, and sadly, may draw U.S. soldiers into that fight as well.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose this measure to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUSICAL DRAMA "TEXAS"

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the musical drama, "Texas," as they celebrate their 30th anniversary. Set in the natural confines of Palo Duro Canyon State Park in the Texas panhandle, "Texas" has maintained its reputation as the best attended outdoor drama in the country, as well as the Official Play of the State of Texas. The Palo Duro Canyon State Park is located near Canyon, TX, and is administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Since its inception in 1966, "Texas," produced by the nonprofit Texas Panhandle Heritage Foundation, Inc. has contributed over \$1 million from show revenues to the department.

Written by Pulitzer Prize winning author, Paul Green, "Texas" portrays the struggle and hardships, celebration and joy of early settlers living in the Texas panhandle. Well over 2½ million people from across the country and around the world have come to the Grand Canyon of Texas to watch this epic story, which captures the uniqueness of the Lone Star State.

The talented cast of over 80 singers and dancers act out the historic tale on the stage of an open-air theater with a 600-foot cliff serving as a backdrop. "Texas" uses great choreography and stirring music to tell its story. Modern technology has improved props, sound effects, and light displays to help make "Texas" nights an unforgettable experience.

The play "Texas" embodies the true values of a great musical romance. I now ask that you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues join me in commending "Texas" for 30 wonderful seasons. As we look forward to the next 30 seasons, I am confident this extraordinary musical drama will continue its professional depiction of early Texas history for our children and our children's children.

SALUTING THE UNITED CHIOS SOCIETIES OF AMERICA

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to salute the fine work of the United Chios Societies of America on the occasion of the organization's upcoming second international convention. That second international convention will be held in Chios, Greece, from August 9 to 13.

Members of the Chios Societies of America work for the betterment of the citizens of Chios, a Greek island that played a prominent role in Greece's war for independence in 1822. But through their membership in the Chios Societies of America, individuals of Greek descent celebrate their identity while also preserving their ancient heritage.

Chian societies date back to the early 20th century, when they were founded chiefly as social groups for men with common interests and a common heritage who found themselves living in a new land thousands of miles from their native Greece. Scattered throughout the northeast, the organizations had little contact with one another until the 1930's, when Andrew Poutos, a young and dynamic Chian, established a national organization.

In the years since the national organization was founded, its members have joined together to help the men, women, and children of Chios in a variety of ways—as well as to strengthen and preserve their heritage of which they are so justifiably proud.

America is understandably proud of being the world's melting pot. But all Americans, whatever their nationality retain a special emotional tie to the lands of their ancestors—and the members of the Chios Societies of America are no different.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me in wishing the members and officers of the Chios Societies of America—especially Mr. Nick Marinakis of New York, who will serve as convention chairman, and his brother, Markos Marinakis, also of New York—well as they hold their second international convention next week.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained from voting on Monday evening, July 31. I was attending a child-birth class with my wife, Deborah, and I was unable to return in time to vote on the Stokes amendment to H.R. 2099, rollcall 605. Had I been here, I would have voted "yes," just as I did when the Stokes amendment passed the House on Friday, July 28, rollcall 599. I am saddened and disappointed that this provision was defeated, as I have continually fought for clean air and safe drinking water. I would like my colleagues to know that I wish I had been available to vote on this measure.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY PASTER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the constituents of my district in honoring Mr. Harry Paster. Next month, one of the guiding lights of American advertising will retire after a most distinguished 47-year career. Harry Paster, a legend in the advertising world, will be retiring from his position as executive vice president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies [AAAA] on September 30, 1995.

American advertising is one of the Nation's most vibrant and important industries, and for over 77 years, the leadership of the AAAA has advanced and strengthened the advertising agency business throughout the U.S. One of the most respected and dedicated members of that leadership team has been the AAAA's executive vice president, Harry Paster.

Mr. Paster, who earned his bachelor's degree at City College of New York and his master's degree from New York University, started with AAAA as a statistician in 1948. Subsequently, he was promoted to vice president, to senior vice president, and in 1980, to executive vice president of the association. In each of these positions, Mr. Paster demanded the highest standards from his industry and from himself.

In 1992 Mr. Paster's dynamic career and extraordinary contributions to the advertising agency business were aptly recognized when he was named Man of the Year by the Advertising Club of New York and awarded the prestigious Silver Medal by the American Advertising Federation.

When Harry Paster retires next month from the industry that he has nurtured and led for almost five decades, his humor, his counsel and his unparalleled insight into the people and the workings of the advertising business will be sorely missed. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me, and Harry's countless friends in commending Harry Paster for his dedicated service and in wishing him the very best for a most rewarding and fulfilling retirement.

VIEQUES LANDS TRANSFER ACT
OF 1995**HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ**

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Vieques Lands Transfer Act of 1995. The purpose of this legislation is to authorize and direct the transfer of certain lands on the Island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, to the Municipality of Vieques for public purposes which benefit the people of the island.

The Island of Vieques is located in the Caribbean Sea, approximately 6 miles east from the eastern coast of Puerto Rico and 22 miles southwest of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Vieques is a long narrow island nearly 22 miles long and 4.5 miles wide at its widest point. It has an area of about 33,000 acres or

51 square miles of land and, according to the 1990 census, a population of 8,602. The island's two towns, Isabel Segunda and Esperanza, have populations of 1,702 and 1,656, respectively. The other residents are classified as rural inhabitants. Vieques is a civilian municipality of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and is divided into seven wards—barrios.

The Navy and Marine Corps conduct Atlantic Fleet training and readiness exercises at the Puerto Rico-Virgin Island complex known as the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Range [AFWTR]. Headquartered at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station in Ceiba, PR, the complex consists of four ranges: the inner range on the east end of Vieques; the outer range which is an easterly ocean range extending both north and south of Puerto Rico; the underwater tracking range at St. Croix, VI; and an electronic warfare range which overlaps all of the ranges.

On Vieques, but outside the inner range, is the Naval Ammunition Facility [NAF] which occupies the entire range of the civilian zone—approximately 8,000 acres. The Navy uses this facility for deep storage of conventional ammunition. Ships delivering the ordnance dock at Mosquito Pier, located on the northern coast of the NAF. From there, it is transported by truck to bunkers distributed throughout the NAF. Most of the ammunition is destined for off-island use by the Navy, the Marines and the Puerto Rican National Guard. Occasionally, ammunition is transferred overland from the NAF to the ground maneuver area located east of the civilian zone. At present, training exercises are not carried out at the NAF.

Since the 1940's, when the U.S. Navy acquired 78 percent—approximately 26,000 of 33,000 acres—of Vieques' territory, the island has suffered a prolonged and ever-increasing economic crisis and a massive out-migration. From a population of around 15,000 in the 1940's, Vieques currently has 8,602 inhabitants. An unemployment rate higher than 50 percent, lack of adequate housing, health, educational facilities, and a growing crime rate are among the clearest manifestations of the critical economic situation on Vieques. According to the 1990 census, the per-capita income in the island was \$2,997, and the Viequense families with an income below the established poverty level reached 70 percent in 1989.

Women must be flown by emergency plane to the main island of Puerto Rico to give birth due to the poor conditions of Vieques' hospital. The island also suffers from the highest rate of broken families among Puerto Rico's 78 municipalities.

In the late 1970's, Viequense fishermen spearheaded a drive to stop the bombing on the island and end restrictions on fishing. Many of them were arrested.

In 1980, our colleague from California and now ranking minority member of the House National Security Committee, Congressman RON DELLUMS, directed a House Armed Services Committee panel review of the naval training activities on the island of Vieques. This panel concluded in its final report to the committee that the Navy "should locate an alternative site" and that "[i]n the interim, the Navy should make every effort to work closely with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in implementing programs to alleviate the impact of its activities and in particular explore turning

over additional land to the island for civilian use."

In 1983, while Governor of Puerto Rico, I signed an agreement with the Department of the Navy whereby the Puerto Rican Government agreed to drop all litigations in court against the military for ecological and economic damage on Vieques in exchange of a Navy commitment to mitigate the ecological impact of their activities and help with local economic development. All of the economic projects set up in Vieques with assistance from the Navy closed down within 1 or 2 years after initiating operations.

Lack of control of over two-thirds of the island by the municipal government is widely recognized as the principal cause of Vieques' economic and social woes. Trying to find a solution to the current problems, the local planning board and the municipal government, in close coordination with the government of Puerto Rico and the State legislature have designed and commenced the implementation of a tourism industry strategy. But the truth of the fact is that this gloomy economic picture can only be improved if and when the municipal government of Vieques acquires sufficient lands to develop the required infrastructure for the implementation of the tourism industry strategy.

My bill would transfer the 8,000 acres of land that currently comprise the NAF to the municipal government of Vieques. The transfer would take place only after the municipality submits to the Secretary of Defense a detailed plan of the public purposes for which the conveyed property will be used—such as housing, schools, hospitals, libraries, parks and recreation, agriculture, conservation and economic development—and such plan is approved by the committees with jurisdiction in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate.

The eastern part of Vieques, which comprises approximately 15,000 acres, would still remain U.S. Navy property. This means that, even with the adoption of this bill, the Navy would still control nearly half of the island.

Puerto Rico has a long and proud tradition of supporting national defense. This has been shown time and time again as hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans have demonstrated their valor and patriotism through service in the U.S. Armed Forces. Today, more than ever, we stand ready to assume an even bigger role in the defense and values for which our Nation stands.

This bill is in no way contrary to that tradition, but rather one that I believe provides a solution which will be beneficial for both the people of Vieques and the U.S. Navy. I am hopeful that it will receive favorable congressional action at an early date.

HEALTH UNIT COORDINATORS DAY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, 1995 is the 50th anniversary of the profession of health unit coordinators. Michigan, along with many other States and local municipalities have designated August 23, two weeks from today, as Health Unit Coordinator Day. I support these

efforts to recognize those who play a vital role in the delivery of health care services in America.

Prior to World War II, hospitals were staffed by physicians, nurses, some specialists, and a few support personnel such as cooks and janitors. Health unit coordinator positions simply did not exist. Wartime casualties required that nurses and physicians receive support to answer phones and run errands. Before the arrival of such support personnel, many desk duties were interrupted or simply ignored until the arrival of floor clerks. This position evolved into what is today known as a health unit coordinator. Over the past half century, health unit coordinators have been known by more than 75 different titles.

We all must take responsibility for our health, but ultimately, our well-being depends on the cooperation and coordination that exists between the many individuals devoted to maintaining health. Doctors, nurses, dietitians, teachers, parents, and health unit coordinators all play important roles.

The National Association of Health Unit Coordinators has also been doing its part to improve the health of Americans. This professional organization advocates progressive changes in health care practice by providing a forum that encourages mutual exchange of ideas while advancing knowledge and technology in the health care field.

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of the profession is a proud milestone for health unit coordinators across the country. I urge my colleagues to join with me and the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators in recognizing August 23, 1995, as Health Unit Coordinator Day.

THE RURAL HEALTH
CONSOLIDATED GRANT ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will vote on an appropriations bill that drastically cuts the modest inroads that we have made toward alleviating the barriers our rural communities face in obtaining quality health care. The health services available in rural areas have suffered over the course of the last few decades from the centralizing effects of the marketplace and the desire of practitioners to specialize. Rural States rely on the small amount of Federal funds available to them to counteract these pulls and provide their residents with care.

Mr. Speaker, 55 million Americans—nearly one quarter of our Nation's population—live in rural areas, yet many of these folks find it difficult to obtain even the most basic health care services. Forty percent of rural Americans live in areas with fewer than one primary-care physician for every 3,500 residents. Rural hospitals are in financial jeopardy and rural communities are finding it difficult to recruit doctors and other practitioners. Rural areas are plagued by a shortage of physicians, hospitals, and clinics. As a result, many folks must travel long distances and often through harsh weather conditions to get care. This is a hardship on many rural Americans, especially the elderly and the poor.

Mr. Speaker, as I see it, we have two options: either first, hope that the Senate restores the funding that the House has cut from these small rural health programs; or second, plan for the future and offer an alternative approach that recognizes both the necessity of maintaining the small stream of funding that goes to rural health and the reality that the current set of disparate programs are too small and limited in scope to effectively and comprehensively address the problems facing rural America today.

Today I am introducing legislation that finds that middle ground. My bill is the result of countless discussions with rural residents, doctors, nurses, hospitals, and policymakers. It reflects the lessons they've learned and the experiences they've had with breaking through the chronic isolation that plagues rural America to provide care to its residents.

My bill provides a new direction for rural health. It creates a single program aimed at enabling rural communities to develop their own sustainable health care delivery systems. Furthermore, it reaffirms that providing health care to underserved rural Americans is and will remain a priority.

Mr. Speaker, no community is viable without health care. Folks need to be healthy in order to go to work, pay taxes, attend school, and raise a family. That is why the decision to live in a rural area must not be a decision to accept inferior health care. Access to care in rural America is critical for both our local rural economies as well as the health of each individual rural American.

HONORING LINDA GALLIGAN-ROY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a strong and devoted woman, Ms. Linda Galligan-Roy. Ms. Roy serves as a role model for each of us seeking to improve ourself and our community.

As a young widow battling a drug addiction, Ms. Roy has stood firm in the face of challenge. She has set difficult goals and has accomplished them through hard work and untiring dedication. Dubbed the "Concrete Queen," Ms. Roy excels in the male-dominated field of construction work. While building houses, Ms. Roy breaks down the barriers women face in society. Her passion makes her strong and her determination makes her capable.

Ms. Roy has overcome tremendous personal challenges in addition to her professional success. At age 15, her mother's death forced her to leave school and enter the working world to help her father care for her younger siblings. Today she continues to demonstrate zestful spirit and strength: recovering from her dependency on drugs, she aspires to be a writer and plans to enroll in college.

Ms. Roy not only hopes and strives to better herself but also to share what she has learned with others. She has written about many of her life experiences, from her love of construction work to the devastating effect that drugs had on her life. In a piece entitled "A Knock on the Window," she describes the horror of

substance addiction with vivid reality. As she expressed in a letter to me, her goal is to stop at least one person from developing a drug addiction. I admire and salute both her selflessness and its potential.

It is people like Ms. Roy who are leading the way for other women and men who seek new opportunities. Her perseverance is inspirational; she leads by example. Mr. Speaker, I know the sacrifices and commitment necessary to accomplish all that this woman has, and I ask you to join with me in honoring Ms. Linda Galligan-Roy.

THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF 2D LT.
EDWARD C. DAHLGREN IN
WORLD WAR II

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to speak today about an exceptional Mainer who served this country with great honor and courage during one of history's most terrifying wars, World War II.

To complete his mission in the face of insurmountable odds, 2d Lt. Edward C. Dahlgren exhibited uncommon courage and skill. He was awarded this country's highest form of gratitude, the Congressional Medal of Honor. I would like to honor him again as the 50th anniversary of World War II draws near.

Second Lieutenant Dahlgren was the commander of the 3d Platoon that was charged with rescuing another American unit that was surrounded by the Germans in Oberhoffen, France. Lieutenant Dahlgren risked almost certain death to draw fire away from his fellow soldiers. He alone charged a fortified German position under heavy fire and fought his way into their building. Eight German soldiers surrendered. With his courage and skill, he alone attacked again—five more Germans surrendered. He attacked again—10 Germans surrendered, and again with another soldier—16 Germans surrendered. These heroic charges made by Lieutenant Dahlgren at fortified German strongholds resulted in the surrender of 49 Germans and the safety of the American platoons. Lieutenant Dahlgren truly earned this country's highest honor.

Maine has a long and proud tradition of sending brave soldiers to fight for freedom at home and abroad. These men have exhibited enormous skill and unbreakable courage in the face of death. From Joshua Chamberlain in the Civil War through Gary Gordon in Somalia and countless numbers in between, Maine patriots have fought so that others might live free.

I am proud of Lieutenant Dahlgren for all that he has given to the world. He fought not only for America, but to rid the world from one of the most dangerous threats it had ever known, the Axis powers. The efforts of Lieutenant Dahlgren and his troops helped liberate Europe from the deadly grip of Nazism. This country and the world will never forget his sacrifice.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RETIREE
CONTINUATION COVERAGE ACT
OF 1995

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, the Retiree Continuation Coverage Act of 1995, to help address the terrible problem that occurs when health care benefits are eliminated for retirees and their dependents. A very tragic situation occurred in my home State of South Dakota earlier this year when the John Morrell and Co. canceled insurance benefits for more than 3,300 former employees and their dependents, 1,200 of whom live in South Dakota. This heartless and irresponsible action has had a direct and immediate impact on those retirees who have lost health care benefits they thought were guaranteed for life. Many of these retirees have preexisting conditions, making private insurance either unaffordable or simply unattainable, since many private insurance plans refuse to provide coverage. And a number of these individuals do not yet qualify for the Medicare Program, as they have yet to turn 65.

My legislation would extend COBRA coverage to retirees, their spouses, and dependents in situations where health care benefits sponsored by a retirees' former employer are either eliminated or substantially reduced. This extension of COBRA would remain in effect until the retiree, spouse, or dependents reach Medicare eligibility.

In doing this, early retirees—those under the age of 65—would be able to purchase health insurance coverage at group rates until they become eligible for the Medicare Program. There is a great need for this legislation, unfortunately, I am afraid that many more early retirees who are counting on their health insurance benefits for the rest of their life will instead have their hard work and dedication rewarded with a letter from their former employer saying their insurance has been canceled effective immediately. This simply cannot continue to occur. It isn't fair, and it isn't right.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and help address this serious and growing situation of early retirees losing their health insurance benefits. Similar legislation is being introduced in the Senate by Senate minority leader DASCHLE of South Dakota.

THE PHYSICIAN SELF-REFERRAL
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to clarify, simplify, and improve the Medicare and Medicaid physician self-referral legislation, while maintaining its important protections against abuse of patients and expensive over-utilization and over-billing of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

Last month, when Caremark International Inc., a former health care giant pleaded guilty

to Federal fraud and kickback charges, two physicians were accused along with the company. It is predicted that several hundred more doctors eventually could face criminal prosecution before the investigation concludes—that is because Caremark's guilty pleas stemmed from paying doctors to induce referrals of Medicare and Medicaid patients to the company's several home care businesses. Although the Caremark case is not a pure physician self-referral case, it confirms that physicians are vulnerable—vulnerable to greed; vulnerable to pay-offs; and vulnerable to temptation.

Without a doubt, physician self-referral is bad for the public and bad for the patient. Study after study has shown that it inevitably encourages unnecessary duplication and overutilization of facilities and services, producing an overall significant increase in cost to the patient and to the Treasury in higher Medicare and Medicaid payments. As shown by the Caremark case, this type of unethical arrangement gives doctors powerful incentives to bend their professional judgment. Without laws to prohibit abusive arrangements, doctors will continue to drift toward the opinion that medicine is just a business, and patients are theirs to be bought and sold.

Clarification of current law is necessary. Perhaps the main problem with the law is the administration's inexcusable delay in releasing the antireferral regulations. The lack of guidance has contributed to both confusion of the doctors and to the bank accounts of lawyers, who have often created unnecessary fears about the legislation. We must clarify, where necessary, without creating loopholes that would essentially negate the law. Last year, we worked extensively with a number of provider groups and organizations to draft amendments during health reform, which were included in H.R. 3600, but that unfortunately did not pass. Today, I offer legislation to amend and clarify the physician self-referral law.

Today's bill includes a number of provisions designed to make the law clearer, more workable, and more acceptable to the provider community. The bill does the following: repeals the exception for physicians' services; includes durable medical equipment and parenteral and enteral nutrients, equipment and supplies in the exception for in-office ancillary services; excepts shared facility services that are furnished under certain conditions; creates a prepaid plan exception in the case of a designated health service, if the designated health service is included in the services for which a physician or physician group is paid only on a capitated basis by a health plan pursuant to a written arrangement and in which the physician or the physician group assumes financial risk for those services; includes an exception to the prosthetics, orthotics, and prosthetic devices and supplies designated health service by providing for prosthesis replacing the lens of an eye, eyeglasses, or contact lenses; and exceptions relating to compensation arrangements are deleted and language is inserted to define an acceptable compensation arrangement.

Physician self-referral has no inherent social value, biases the judgment of physicians, and compromises their loyalty. As the Caremark case exhibits, physicians are susceptible to the same temptations as any other person. This bill clarifies and simplifies many of the

questions raised by current law while maintaining important protections for patients and for the taxpaying public.

LUMBERTON, AN ALL AMERICA
CITY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lumberton, NC.

Over 200 years ago, in the year 1787, two events were occurring simultaneously that would one day result in common good for the people of southeastern North Carolina. For to the north in Philadelphia, the Constitutional Convention, under the eye of George Washington, was drawing up what would become the Constitution of the United States. Far to the south, a small village along a river was being chartered. While the former of these events would shape the path of the new Nation, the latter, a new town called Lumberton, would shape the southeastern area of North Carolina as a center for commerce and trade.

On June 24, 1995, Lumberton was named an All-America City by the National Civic League in Cleveland, OH. No city in the United States is more deserving of this honor. Lumberton and its residents have proven their whole-hearted dedication to their community by overcoming great obstacles placed upon them by chance, not by their own volition. This example of civic pride is undoubtedly at the heart of Lumberton's honor.

Under the leadership of Mayor Ray Pennington, the city government, and the Lumberton Chamber of Commerce, a delegation of community and business leaders traveled to Cleveland to present a case that represents the true character of Lumberton. This city is a place where children grow up and know everyone in their school, where people meet each other in grocery stores, on the street, and in church with a friendly smile. Lumberton is also a place where business thrives and industry is set to move into the 21st century. Most importantly, Lumberton's character exemplifies true caring for others and the community of friends and families who call it home.

Regardless of the challenges that have faced this city, Lumberton has overcome adversity and is a great place to live and work. In Lumberton, three major races, the young and old, and the rich and poor, have come together to create a community with concern and pride.

Today, over 200 years after the Constitution was drafted, and a village began its ascent, I am proud to congratulate Lumberton, an All-America City, on its most deserved award.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PERISHABLE
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
ACT, 1930

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 1995

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1103 in the strongest possible terms.

This bill, which amends and strengthens the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act—or PACA for those in the know, is one of the most important Federal agricultural programs for the farmer's of California's central coast. And, Mr. Speaker, it does not cost the taxpayer a dime.

PACA, which was first enacted in 1930, ensures that growers, packers, and produce dealers are paid in a timely manner for their produce without recourse to costly and time-consuming court litigation. Produce dealers and retailers must get a license from the USDA to market produce and their license fees support the program.

PACA is absolutely crucial for perishable fruits and vegetables such as strawberries or lettuce which are only marketable for a short time before they spoil. Almost every dollar of the \$2.4 billion per year in agricultural production in my district is directly tied to the protections in PACA—it is as crucial to central coast specialty crop growers as the wheat and corn programs are to mid-western farmers. So I am very happy that the House is taking up this bill today that ensures a strong PACA program well into the next century.

I want to point out that this legislation includes an important provision for domestic flower growers. Fresh-cut flowers are every bit as perishable as lettuce, grapes, or other produce. But they are not included in PACA's protections. This legislation will require the USDA to work with the flower industry to study the feasibility of including flowers within PACA.

I want to thank the Chairman ROBERTS and Mr. DE LA GARZA for their hard work in bringing this bill to the floor. I also want to thank my Subcommittee Chairman EWING and friend Mr. POMBO for their hard work in bringing all sides of the produce industry together in agreement on this legislation. Finally, I want to thank Mr. Keith Pitts and Ms. Stacey Carry of the Agriculture Committee staff who given so much of their time to move this legislation forward.

So if you enjoy artichokes, strawberries, lettuce, tomatoes, or any other of the 160 fresh produce crops that my district produces, I urge you to support this legislation.

WORKING TO PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND STRENGTHEN MEDICARE

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to inform my constituents about the House of Representatives' plan to preserve, protect, and strengthen Medicare.

Unfortunately, some individuals and groups are misstating the facts, thus causing unnecessary anguish and apprehension among our Nation's seniors. In my own district in western New York, I have seen firsthand the anxiety which such statements have caused.

According to the Presidential Medicare Board of Trustees, the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund (Part A) will begin running out of money as early as next year—spending \$1 billion dollars more than it takes in—and will be completely bankrupt by the year 2002.

By law, Medicare is prohibited from making payments for hospital or other health services

if its reserves are depleted. That means if nothing is done now to preserve Medicare, 24 million seniors will be in jeopardy of losing their vital health care coverage.

I am committed to saving the program for all Americans, that includes my mother, who currently is on the program, and my daughter, who will be on it someday. If Congress does not act to save Medicare, the consequences 7 years from now will be catastrophic for all Americans.

Preserving Medicare will not require cuts in the program. Rather, Medicare spending will continue to increase more than private-sector health care spending increases and general inflation rate.

The plan makes Medicare financially safe and secure both now and in the future by simplifying the system and making it easier for seniors to use and understand it. In addition, it gives seniors the same right that Members of Congress have to choose their health care plan.

In our efforts to preserve, protect, and strengthen the Medicare Program, we must eliminate fraud and abuse. We are working with doctors and hospitals to make this happens.

I urge all of my constituents, and all Americans to play a part in the effort to strengthen Medicare. I welcome all comments and suggestions regarding my effort to save this important program.

A SALUTE TO NEW YORK STATE MARITIME COLLEGE PRESIDENT "HOSS" MILLER

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, leaders of the U.S.-flag Merchant Marine gathered in New York City to pay tribute to retired Navy Rear Admiral Floyd Harry "Hoss" Miller, the president of the New York State Maritime College at Fort Skyler, a branch of the State University of New York. Having served with distinction as president of the New York Maritime College for 15 years, Admiral Miller has decided to move onto new challenges.

The most outstanding tribute to Admiral Miller, was the reaction of his students and colleagues to his announcement. Students at New York State Maritime and, indeed, leaders of the entire New York Maritime community were disappointed to learn that Admiral Miller was leaving. All seemed to agree that there were too many important projects that could not succeed without "Hoss" Miller's guiding hand. During his service as president, Hoss Miller has transformed the Maritime College into a technologically advanced, state-of-the-art institution that is well equipped to train young men and women for the future. While the college has a long legacy of training seafarers, Admiral Miller has broadened the training programs so that Maritime College graduates are prepared to meet the new challenges of a rapidly evolving transportation and trading system.

A member of the New York State Maritime college class of 1953, Admiral Miller possessed a deep commitment to the college. Many in this House, know from personal expe-

rience the strenuous efforts made by Admiral Miller and the other Academy presidents to ensure that the Federal Government honored its commitment to the U.S.-flag merchant marine and maritime education. Although we in Congress seem to have forgotten an important lesson of history, namely that a nation without a maritime fleet is doomed to fail both militarily and economically. Admiral Miller spent his last days in office urging Congress to reexamine this misguided philosophy which neglects maritime education and ignores the unfair maritime practices of our trading partners. Without Admiral Miller's efforts, clearly the State maritime colleges would be in even more perilous condition. Just as he fought hard for his students and his alma mater before Congress, Hoss Miller led the fight in Albany for increased State funding for education.

Prior to joining the college, Admiral Miller had an outstanding record of military service. From his start as a nuclear expert on the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, through his service off the coast of Vietnam as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Bainbridge*, Hoss Miller served with distinction and courage. Upon retiring from the Navy, Admiral Miller sought to serve his Nation in the field of education. He was thrilled by the prospects of preparing a future generation of leaders. Admiral Miller has been tremendously successful in this endeavor and indeed the men and women who trained at the college are part of his legacy.

Although Admiral Miller is leaving the college with a record of accomplishment most would envy, I am certain he will find numerous ways to continue to serve his Nation and his fellow citizens. I and the members of the New York delegation wish you every success in the future.

As we look ahead, I will take this opportunity to welcome Admiral Brown, the new president of the New York Maritime College. Admiral Brown was previously president of the Great Lakes Maritime College and is well known to Members of this House. Admiral Brown, we are pleased to have someone of your stature succeed our friend and we wish you every success in this new position.

PROTECT FUNDING FOR THE ARTS IN THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I stand in complete opposition to this Interior appropriations bill, which could very well be the death knell for the National Endowments for the Arts. The bill itself terminates arts and humanities funding within 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, arts and culture are a vital part of human existence, and the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate the arts must be open to all of our people—and not just the wealthy who can pay \$50 for a concert ticket.

Today, the United States spends only 64 cents per person to support the Arts Endowment, 50 times less than our major allies. In contrast, we spend \$1,138 per person on military expenditures. Why is it that this Congress can lower taxes on the wealthiest people in our country, but cut back on programs which

bring art and culture into the classrooms of Vermont and America? Why is it that this Congress can pour billions of dollars more into B-2 bombers than the Pentagon doesn't want, or an absurd star wars program, but eliminate funding for museums, symphony orchestras, and theater groups all over America?

The \$1 million that Vermont receives from the NEA is essential to many groups like Vermont Council on the Arts, the Flynn Theatre, and the Vermont Symphony Orchestra Association.

The Arts Endowment opens the doors to the arts to millions of school children, including at-risk youth. Not only do the arts teach our children understanding, self-expression, cooperation, and self-discipline, but the arts tell the history and the soul of a nation. More and more children are becoming mesmerized by canned entertainment, with the average 5-year-old spending 33 hours per week in front of the television. Today our children should be inspired by music and theater and creative arts, rather than become desensitized to violence by television.

Unlike urban centers where art and cultural experiences are more readily available, arts funding enables programs to go out to the people in the rural communities of Vermont.

Without Federal support, arts programs would be affordable only to the rich. The average American would be faced with rising ticket costs and would be shut out from arts centers, galleries, community festivals, live music performances, and other institutions where families can experience the arts.

Support the National Endowment for the Arts—oppose these draconian cuts to the arts and humanities.

THE TREATY OF GREENEVILLE BICENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to share a story with my colleagues, about a historic event which took place in Darke County, OH. On August 3, 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed. This weekend, the city of Greenville will be celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of this important step in a peaceful settling of the western frontier.

The period after the Revolutionary War was a turbulent time in the newly created United States of America. Pioneers were venturing westward over the Appalachian Mountains into such States as Ohio. The founding fathers were concerned that the newly created nation would disintegrate as the western territories would side with the North, the South or even decide to form their own countries. The Northwest Ordinance was passed in 1785 to prevent this disaster.

The Northwest Ordinance set out an orderly framework for settlement and the qualifications for statehood. Land survey was done on a grid-like fashion to ensure that land title disputes would be few and so that settlements would be established in an orderly manner. Predictably, the increase in settlement led to further conflicts with the Indians of the region. President Washington was committed to pro-

viding security to the Northwest Territory and sent several commanders to lead the army. Each expedition was defeated, until President Washington appointed Maj. Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

In the spring of 1793, Wayne led his well equipped troops from Ft. Washington, which is present day Cincinnati, and marched northward following a line of forts, such as Ft. Hamilton, that had been established. Rather than stopping at Ft. Jefferson, Wayne continued north for a few miles and built Ft. Greenville, around which later grew the city of Greenville. He met with the Indians and held discussions to arrange for a peace treaty, however the previous Indian successes encouraged them to fight. Eventually, the peace talks were called off and Wayne prepared for battle. He pushed further north and defeated the Indians at the site of Ft. Recovery where a previous battle had been lost by General St. Clair. Near the Maumee River at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, Wayne again decisively defeated the Indians. Wayne continued to press the Indians and in the fall of 1794, Wayne returned to Ft. Greenville.

Peace negotiations began in June of 1795 and continued through August and concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Greenville on August 3, 1795. The signing of the treaty by Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne, President George Washington and the Indians living in the territory ended 40 years of hostilities with the Indians west of the Ohio River.

The agreement brought about the safe settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Settlers could explore and move to the West without fear of Indian attack and battle. The United States had taken its first step westward, ensuring stability for the future.

In 1912, as the late President Theodore Roosevelt stated in a speech made in Greenville, "Greenville is a most historical site. It marks one of the great epochs in the history of our nation. . . a starting point of America as a coming world power." After the treaty was signed, the Stars and Stripes automatically changed from a flag of 13 colonies to the flag of the United States. A 15 star flag was hoisted over Fort Greenville by General Wayne. Eight years later, Ohio became the 17th State in the union.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the citizens and the city of Greenville, OH. Our forefathers persevered in creating a free and safe Nation. We truly have a reason to celebrate and recognize the treaty signed in Greenville, OH, 200 years ago today.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LT. GOV. RUDOLPH GUERRERO SABLAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the early morning hours of July 25 (Guam Time), Guam lost one of its most prominent leaders with the passing of Lt. Gov. Rudolph Guerrero Sablan. "Rudy" as we affectionately called him, is survived by his beloved wife Esperanza "Ancha" Cruz San Nicolas, children Rudy and Essie, and three grandchildren, Marie Antoinette, Jessica, and Mario.

Rudy always excelled at whatever he was tasked to do. He graduated as valedictorian of Father Duenas Memorial School in 1950 and went on to receive a bachelor's degree in political science from Loyola University in Los Angeles, CA. Rudy went on to serve his country as he worked at a Navy Public Works Center and eventually joined the U.S. Army. Serving his country in Hawaii, Rudy was an intelligence analyst and area study specialist with the Army Psychological Warfare Unit. Rudy's outstanding reputation was displayed through his selection to participate in various special assignments throughout Asia and the Pacific.

After his service ended, Rudy returned to his beloved island home. He began his service to Guam by entering the government of Guam work force. Within a short time, Rudy was promoted to various administration positions including director of labor and personnel in 1961. Impressed with Rudy's abilities, Gov. Manuel F.L. Guerrero selected him to serve as assistant secretary of Guam and executive assistant to the Governor. During this time, Rudy had oversight over most of the executive branch of the executive branch of the Government of Guam.

After the Guerrero administration ended, Rudy went on to assume roles in the other two branches of Guam's Government. These included the position of administrative director of the courts of Guam and then the administrative director of the 12th Guam Legislature. With experience in all three branches of government and with the support and consent of Gov. Manuel Guerrero, Gov. Ricardo J. Bordallo selected Rudy to be his running mate in the 1974 gubernatorial elections, the second gubernatorial election since the Organic Act of Guam was amended to allow for an elected Governor of Guam. The Bordallo-Sablan ticket was successful and the team spent 4 years in office.

After his years in office, Rudy was selected as general manager of Nanbo Insurance Underwriters, a well-respected business on Guam. Despite his busy and prominent lifestyle, Rudy managed to remain active in several community and civic organizations. These include the Young Men's League of Guam, the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the Chalan Pago Catholic Parish Organization.

In 1983, Rudy took the helm as head of the board of directors for the Guam Airport Authority. Under his leadership, movements toward the improvement, development, and modernization of the existing airport facilities were established. The massive airport expansion movement would eventually provide more sufficient facilities for Guam to take advantage of its growing tourism economy.

Despite his move to the private sector, Rudy would maintain his stature in Guam politics and serve as a respected Democratic Party elder. Commanding a respectable amount of grassroots followers, Rudy made three attempts to garner the support of the people of Guam and attain the elected office of Governor. So great was his influence that in 1993, he began his quest to merge the factions of the Democratic Party of Guam and is credited with spearheading the successful victory of Gov. Carl T.C. Gutierrez and Lt. Gov. Madeleine Z. Bordallo.

From the beginning of the Gutierrez-Bordallo administration until his untimely death, Rudy Sablan played an integral part in the policy making arm of the administration.

Serving as the Governor's chief advisor, Rudy was also selected to be a member of the Commission on Self-Determination, tasked with the responsibility of charting Guam's future political relationship with the United States of America. This was his second appointment to the commission, the first during the Bordallo-Reyes administration of the island from 1983 until 1987.

During his first term as a member of the Commission on Self-Determination, Rudy is credited with participating in the drafting of the Guam Commonwealth Draft Act. His participation was highlighted with his expertise in airlines, travel, and communications. Rudy continued his support for the Commonwealth Act after the Bordallo-Reyes administration ended. Most notably he testified at the only congressional hearings to have been held on the Guam Commonwealth Draft Act in Honolulu, HI, during December 1989. Entrusted by the Governor, Rudy joined the other members of Team Guam and participated in the 1995 Base Reuse and Realignment Commission hearings held in San Francisco this past year.

It is with a sense of great loss that another distinguished island leader has passed away before the political status issues between Guam and the United States are resolved. It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I especially mourn the loss of Lieutenant Governor Sablan. His perseverance on these issues will not go unnoticed. I am committed to continue his legacy of leadership in this realm. May his lifelong commitment to these issues not be neglected by our Federal Government and energize the people of Guam.

Mr. Speaker, as Guam mourns the death of this fine leader, let us pay him tribute by honoring him in our body today. He will be remembered as a strong and highly respected gentleman. Let him serve as a model of what an exceptional citizen should be, here as in Guam. He was a good friend, one of Guam's most respected leaders and a great contributor to Guam's struggle for dignity with its relationship with the Federal Government and the world.

THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF MAJ.
JAY ZEAMER, JR. IN WORLD
WAR II

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to speak today about an exceptional Mainer who served this country with great honor and courage during one of history's most terrifying wars, World War II.

Maj. Jay Zeamer, Jr., exhibited uncommon courage and skill to complete his mission in the face of insurmountable odds. He was awarded this country's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor. I would like to honor him again as the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II nears.

Major Zeamer entered the service when he resided in Machias, ME. The Major was a volunteer bomber pilot who was charged with mapping a heavily defended region in the Solomon Islands. Even under the threat of a formidable Japanese fighter attack, Major Zeamer continued with his mission. In the en-

ding fight, the crew destroyed five enemy aircraft. It was the Major's superior maneuvering ability that allowed the outnumbered bomber to successfully engage the enemy. All this was accomplished even though Major Zeamer was shot in both legs and both arms. Although he was seriously wounded, the Major did not give up until the enemy fighters had retreated. Mr. Speaker, it was courageous soldiers like this that allowed the United States to repel Japanese advances in the Pacific.

Maine has a long and proud tradition of sending brave soldiers to fight for freedom at home and abroad. These brave men exhibited enormous skill and unbreakable courage in the face of death. From Joshua Chamberlain in the Civil War through Gary Gordon in Somalia and countless numbers in between, Maine patriots have fought so that others might live free.

I am proud of Major Zeamer for all that he has given to the world. He fought not only for America, but to free the world from one of the most dangerous threats it had ever known. The efforts of Major Zeamer and his fellow soldiers helped purge the Pacific of Japanese imperialism. This country and the world will never forget his sacrifice.

ONE NATION, ONE COMMON
LANGUAGE

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the August issue of Reader's Digest and the article, "One Nation, One Common Language." The author, Linda Chavez, makes a compelling case against bilingual education and for preserving our common bond, the English language.

Ms. Chavez points out that immigrants oppose bilingual education for their children and teachers oppose it for their students. Listen to the commonsense observation on bilingual education's shortcomings that elementary school teacher Gail Fiber makes: "How can anyone learn English in school when they speak Spanish 4½ hours a day?"

A recent survey showed that in just 5 years, there will be 40 million Americans who can't speak English. Those Americans will be isolated, cut off from realizing the American dream, if they don't have the one skill that is required for success in America: Fluency in English.

Linda Chavez in her article calls for an end to mandatory bilingual education at the State and Federal level, and she's absolutely right. My bill, H.R. 739, would do just that. I hope you all join me in my effort to make English our official language and keep America one Nation, one people. Cosponsor H.R. 739, the Declaration of Official Language Act. I ask that the full text of her article appear in the RECORD at this point.

ONE NATION, ONE COMMON LANGUAGE

(By Linda Chavez)

Lusi Granados was a bright five-year-old who could read simple words before he entered kindergarten in Sun Valley, Calif. But soon after the school year began, his mother was told that he couldn't keep up. Yolanda Granados was bewildered. "He knows his alphabet," she assured the teacher.

"You don't understand," the teacher explained. "The use of both Spanish and English in the classroom is confusing to him."

Yolanda Granados was born in Mexico but speaks excellent English. Simply because Spanish is sometimes spoken in her household, however, the school district—without consulting her—put her son in bilingual classes. "I sent Luis to school to learn English," she declares.

When she tried to put her boy into regular classes, she was given the runaround. "Every time I went to the school," she says, "the principal gave me some excuse." Finally, Granados figured out a way to get around the principal, who has since left the school.

Each school year, she had to meet with Luis's teachers to say she wanted her son taught solely in English. They cooperated with her, but Luis was still officially classified as a bilingual student until he entered the sixth grade.

Immigrant parents want their kids to learn English. Why, then, do we have a multibillion-dollar bureaucracy to promote bilingual education?

Unfortunately, the Granados family's experience has become common around the country. When bilingual education was being considered by Congress, it had a limited mission: to teach children of Mexican descent in Spanish while they learned English. Instead, it has become an expensive behemoth, often with a far-reaching political agenda: to promote Spanish among Hispanic children—regardless of whether they speak English or not, regardless of their parents' wishes and even without their knowledge. For instance:

In New Jersey last year, Hispanic children were being assigned to Spanish-speaking classrooms, the result of a state law that mandated bilingual instruction. Angry parents demanded freedom of choice. But when a bill to end the mandate was introduced in the legislature, a group of 50 bilingual advocates testified against it at a state board of education meeting.

"Why would we require parents unfamiliar with our educational system to make such a monumental decision when we are trained to make those decisions?" asked Joseph Ramos, then co-chairman of the North Jersey Bilingual Council.

The Los Angeles Unified School District educates some 265,000 Spanish-speaking children, more than any other in the nation. It advises teachers, in the words of the district's Bilingual Methodology Study Guide, "not to encourage minority parents to switch to English in the home, but to encourage them to strongly promote development of the primary language." Incredibly, the guide also declares that "excessive use of English in bilingual classrooms tends to lower students' achievement in English."

In Denver, 2500 students from countries such as Russia and Vietnam learn grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation in ESL (English as a Second Language). An English "immersion" program, ESL is the principal alternative to bilingual education. Within a few months, most ESL kids are taking mathematics, science and social-studies classes in English.

But the 11,000 Hispanic children in Denver public schools don't have the choice to participate in ESL full time. Instead, for their first few years they are taught most of the day in Spanish and are introduced only gradually to English. Jo Thomas, head of the bilingual/ESL education program for the Denver public schools, estimates these kids will ultimately spend on average five to seven years in its bilingual program.

ACTIVIST TAKEOVER.

Bilingual education began in the late 1960s as a small, \$75-million federal program primarily for Mexican-American children, half

of whom could not speak English when they entered first grade. The idea was to teach them in Spanish for a short period, until they got up to speed in their new language.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D., Texas), a leading sponsor of the first federal bilingual law in 1968, explained that its intent was "to make children fully literate in English." Yarborough assured Congress that the purpose was "not to make the mother tongue dominant."

Unfortunately, bilingual-education policy soon fell under the sway of political activists demanding recognition of the "group rights" of cultural and linguistic minorities. By the late 1970s the federal civil-rights office was insisting that school districts offer bilingual education to Hispanic and other "language minority" students or face a cutoff of federal funds.

Most states followed suit, adopting bilingual mandates either by law or by bureaucratic edict. The result is that, nationally, most first-grade students from Spanish-speaking homes are taught to read and write in Spanish.

The purpose in many cases is no longer to bring immigrant children into the mainstream of American life. Some advocates see bilingual education as the first step in a radical transformation of the United States into a nation without one common language or fixed borders.

Spanish "should no longer be regarded as a 'foreign' language," according to Josué González, director of bilingual education in the Carter Administration and now a professor at Columbia University Teachers College. Instead, he writes in *Reinventing Urban Education*, Spanish should be "a second national language."

Others have even more extreme views. At last February's annual conference of the National Association for Bilingual Education (a leading lobbying group for supporters of bilingual education) in Phoenix, several speakers challenged the idea of U.S. sovereignty and promoted the notion that the Southwest and northern Mexico form one cultural region, which they dub *La Frontera*.

Eugene García, head of bilingual education at the U.S. Department of Education, declared to thunderous applause that "the border for many is nonexistent. For me, for intellectual reasons, that border shall be nonexistent." His statement might surprise President Clinton, who appointed García and has vowed to beef up border protection to stem the flow of illegal aliens into the United States.

I WAS FURIOUS

Bilingual education has grown tremendously from its modest start. Currently, some 2.4 million children are eligible for bilingual or ESL classes, with bilingual education alone costing over \$5.5 billion. New York City, for instance, spends \$400 million annually on its 147,500 bilingual students—\$2712 per pupil.

A great deal of this money is being wasted. "We don't even speak Spanish at home," says Miguel Alvarado of Sun Valley, Calif., yet his eight-year-old daughter, Emily, was put in a bilingual class. Alvarado concludes that this was done simply because he is bilingual.

When my son Pablo entered school in the District of Columbia, I received a letter notifying me that he would be placed in a bilingual program—even though Pablo didn't speak a word of Spanish, since I grew up not speaking it either. (My family has lived in what is now New Mexico since 1609). I was able to decline the program without much trouble, but other Hispanic parents aren't always so fortunate.

When Rita Montero's son, Camilo, grew bored by the slow academic pace of his first-

grade bilingual class in Denver, she requested a transfer. "The kids were doing work way below the regular grade level," says Montero. "I was furious." Officials argued they were under court order to place him in a bilingual class.

In fact, she was entitled to sign a waiver, but no one she met at school informed her of this. Ultimately she enrolled Camilo in a magnet school across town. Says Montero, "Only through a lot of determination and anger did I get my son in the classroom where he belonged." Most parents—especially immigrants—aren't so lucky. They're intimidated by the system, and their kids are stuck.

Most school districts with large Hispanic populations require parents with Spanish surnames to fill out a "home-language survey." If parents report that Spanish is used in the home, even occasionally, the school may place the child in bilingual classes. Unbeknownst to parents, a Spanish-speaking grandparent living with the family may be enough to trigger placement, even if the grandchild speaks little or no Spanish.

Though parents are supposed to be able to opt out, bureaucrats have vested interest in discouraging them, since the school will lose government funds. In some districts, funding for bilingual education exceeds that for mainstream classes by 20 percent or more. New York State, for example, doesn't allow Hispanic students to exist the bilingual program until they score above the 40th percentile on a standardized English test.

"There's a Catch-22 operating here," says Christine Rossell, a professor of political science at Boston University. She explains that such testing guarantees enrollment in the program, for "by definition, 40 percent of all students who take any standardized test will score at or below the 40th percentile."

FAMILY'S BUSINESS

Bilingual programs are also wasted on children who do need help learning English. Studies confirm what common sense would tell you: the less time you spend speaking a new language, the more slowly you'll learn it.

Last year, bilingual and ESL programs in New York City were compared. Results: 92 percent of Korean, 87 percent of Russian, and 83 percent of Chinese children who started intensive ESL classes in kindergarten had made it into mainstream classes in three years or less. Of the Hispanic students in bilingual classes, only half made it to mainstream classes within three years. "How can anyone learn English in school when they speak Spanish 4½ hours a day?" asks Gail Fiber, an elementary-school teacher in Southern California. "In more than seven years' experience with bilingual education, I've never seen it done successfully."

Rosalie Pedalino Porter, former director of bilingual education in Newton, Mass, and now with the Institute for Research in English Acquisition and Development, reached a similar conclusion. "I felt that I was deliberately holding back the learning of English," she writes in her eloquent critique, *Forked Tongue: The Politics of Bilingual Education*.

Native-language instruction is not even necessary to academic performance, according to Boston University's Rossell. "Ninety-one percent of scientifically valid studies show bilingual education to be no better—or actually worse—than doing nothing." In other words, students who are allowed to sink or swim in all-English classes are actually better off than bilingual students.

The overwhelming majority of immigrants believe that it is a family's duty—not the school's—to help children maintain the native language. "If parents had an option,"

says Lila Ramirez, vice president of the Burbank, Calif., Human Relations Council, "they'd prefer all-English to all-Spanish." When a U.S. Department of Education survey asked Mexican and Cuban parents what they wanted, four-fifths declared their opposition to teaching children in their native language if it meant less time devoted to English.

SENSE OF UNITY

It's time for federal and state legislators to overhaul this misbegotten program. The best policy for children—and for the country—is to teach English to immigrant children as quickly as possible. American-born Hispanics, who now make up more than half of all bilingual students, should be taught in English.

Bilingual education probably would end swiftly if more people knew about last November's meeting of the Texas Association for Bilingual Education, in Austin. Both the Mexican and U.S. flags adorned the stage at this gathering, and the attendees—mainly Texas teachers and administrators—stood as the national anthems of both countries were sung.

At least one educator present found the episode dismaying. "I stood, out of respect, when the Mexican anthem was played," says Odilia Leal, bilingual coordinator for the Temple Independent School District. "But I think we should just sing the U.S. anthem. My father, who was born in Mexico, taught me that the United States, not Mexico, is my country."

With 20 million immigrants now living in our country, it's more important than ever to teach newcomers to think of themselves as Americans if we hope to remain one people, not simply a conglomeration of different groups. And one of the most effective ways of forging that sense of unity is through a common language.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2076) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to restore funding in the State-Commerce-Justice appropriations bill for the State Justice Institute. Since filing the amendment, I realized that a number of Members are not familiar with the work of the State Justice Institute, thereby leading me to conclude that it was not an opportune time to debate SJI funding. I withdrew the amendment.

But I want to let my colleagues know that there is a clear Federal interest in supporting programs like SJI, which promotes a just, effective, and innovative system of State courts. State courts have been the beneficiaries of more than 800 projects improving the quality of the justice they deliver, and the Federal judiciary has worked closely with SJI to improve the working relationship between the State and Federal courts.

Federal assistance to State courts is as appropriate as Federal assistance to State law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections agencies. By helping the State courts to deliver justice more efficiently and effectively, SJI promotes their greater use by litigants, thereby reducing the number of cases filed in Federal court. Continued funding for SJI would provide the administration and Congress with the opportunity to improve the State courts' response to important issues, such as family violence, the rights of children, drug abuse, and crime.

As a Member of Congress who has been active on the issue of domestic violence, I can attest to SJI's many contributions in improving the State courts' response to family violence. For example, the State Justice Institute is the entity responsible for implementing my legislation, approved by Congress in 1992, to develop training programs for judges and other court personnel about domestic violence, especially its impact on children, and to review child custody decisions where evidence of spousal abuse has been presented. The Judicial Training Act addresses problems that many battered women have when they step into the courtrooms in this country to fight for custody of their children or to fight for equal justice in criminal cases. The response of our judicial system to domestic violence has been one of ignorance, negligence, and indifference, often with tragic consequences. The State Justice Institute has moved expeditiously to implement this act, and it has provided important assistance in improving the State courts' response to family violence.

Federal policies can have serious consequences for the State courts and often impose substantial responsibilities on the State courts. The State Justice Institute has provided important Federal assistance to help the State judiciaries cope with federally imposed burdens, such as the Child Support Enforcement Act of 1984, the Family Support Act of 1986, and the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. These Federal programs should be accompanied by Federal assistance for State courts to meet these increased demands. The State Justice Institute has filled this important role.

OUR CHILDREN ARE OUR FUTURE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chairman and colleagues, I rise today to remind us all that the future of our Nation lies with our children. We hear those words so often that they are almost a cliché—but do we listen? Do we understand what that must mean as we develop our budget priorities?

As an educator, a former university professor, and a former president of the San Diego Board of Education, I am in a unique position here in Congress—I have first-hand knowledge of the importance of Federal funding to students of all ages and all communities. And I want you to know that I have serious concerns about the direction we are taking in the current budget deliberations.

For example, the San Diego School District—one of the school districts in my congressional district—stands to lose a minimum of \$12 million in fiscal year 1996. Although students in every school in the district will be affected, the students most in need will be hit the hardest if we vote to slash title I as is currently proposed. Schools with a high number of students and families in poverty and low achieving students will receive the deepest and most severe cuts.

Title I funding helps disadvantaged children to better learn and achieve high educational standards. The proposed cuts in title I funding will devastate this program currently operating in the San Diego schools. A total of 50 schools will be eliminated from the program, and more than 11,000 children will not be served. Supplemental reading and math programs will be eliminated, as well as parental involvement activities. The very resources needed to raise student achievement and to meet the high standards we all want will be taken away.

In addition, the 127,000 students served by Impact Aid, the 31,000 students served by the Bilingual Education Program, the 17,000 students served by School-to-Work funding, and the 127,000 students affected by the Safe & Drug-Free Schools funding will suffer from the \$700,000 cut to Impact Aid, the \$1 million cut to Bilingual Education, the \$140,000 cut to School-to-Work and the \$500,000 cut to Safe & Drug-Free Schools. These cuts are for one school district. Multiply that by the thousands of districts in the Nation.

Perhaps the most foolish action in the bill pending before us is the cut of \$137 million for Head Start. The money we spend to give our youngsters a head start makes for productive citizens and pays dividends in the future. We should be putting more money into Head Start—not less.

In California, the economic decline of the past several years means that State and local economics cannot absorb the huge financial burden that will be shifted to them. The loss of instruction, the lay-offs of teachers and staff, and the lessening of the quality of education resulting from these proposed cuts cannot be replaced at the local level. The Federal Government has a role, an obligation, and a responsibility to participate in the education of our children.

Our children are our future. Let us make them a priority. I urge my colleagues to do our

part. Support the Federal investment in the future and reject the severe cuts proposed for the coming fiscal year.

ELIMINATE THE MAGNET FOR IMMIGRATION!

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, today I am introducing legislation to attack one of the most critical problems facing the residents of San Diego County and California—illegal immigration.

The Eliminating the Magnet for Illegal Immigration Act gets at the root of the problem. It will stop people from trying to cross the border in the first place by eliminating the illegal jobs that attract people to the United States.

My bill finally clamps down on employers that encourage illegal immigration by violating our laws and knowingly hiring undocumented workers.

In San Diego, I represent the district that runs along the border and has the most border crossing—both legal and illegal—in the world. I am acutely aware of the strain illegal immigration puts on communities in my district, and I have always been a firm believer in gaining control of our borders.

In the last 2 years, we have made significant progress. We have increased the number of Border Patrol agents and have begun to give them the tools and technology to get the job done.

But these changes have had limited success in stopping illegal immigration. The critical next step in the fight to stop illegal immigration is to eliminate the magnet and enforce our laws against the hiring of illegal immigrants.

In 1986, Congress underscored the need to eliminate the job magnet and made it illegal to hire undocumented workers—but these laws have been largely ignored. The INS simply has not had the resources to do its job.

Some employers hire undocumented workers because their status makes them easy targets for exploitation and abuse. These employers know they can force them to work in substandard conditions. These employers know they can get away with paying them substandard wages. It is any wonder that we have this problem?

My legislation gives the INS the resources it needs to aggressively enforce employer sanctions and gives the Department of Labor the resources to aggressively enforce wage and hour laws.

And most importantly, it directs the two agencies to combine forces and target those industries notorious for hiring undocumented workers and forcing them to work in unacceptable conditions.

My bill gets tough on employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers by imposing stronger sanctions and doubling those penalties against employers also caught violating labor laws. It also helps employers by reducing the number of documents workers can use to verify their eligibility.

I want to fully acknowledge that there is an inherent danger that this kind of approach could lead to discrimination against workers—

and evidence shows that this has indeed been the case in some instances. Thus my bill will also stiffen the penalties against employers that discriminate and give the Department of Justice the resources it needs to thoroughly investigate incidents of discrimination. We will also provide programs to educate employers about their responsibilities in this area.

Finally, my bill will crack down on document fraud by increasing the civil and criminal penalties for using or manufacturing fraudulent documents.

My bill takes a balanced, comprehensive approach to the problems created by illegal immigration. As a border Congressman, I am

well aware of both the positive and the negative effects of immigration.

And I promised myself, and the people that I represent, that we would deal with the negative impacts without retreating from the values that have made this the greatest country in the world. I challenge Congress to get past the scapegoating that has become so politically profitable.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this critically important initiative and show your commitment to truly stemming the illegal immigration that affects so many of our communities.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, August 3, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for July.
2261 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2002, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.
SD-192

AUGUST 8

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the drug trade in Mexico and implications for U.S.-Mexican relations.
SD-419

AUGUST 9

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1054, to provide for the protection of Southeast Alaska jobs and communities.
SD-366

Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 487, to establish a Federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Commission to regulate Indian gaming operations and standards.
SD-106

AUGUST 10

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine United States Sentencing Commission's cocaine sentencing policy.
SD-226