

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATOR DOLE'S CALL FOR RECOGNIZING ENGLISH AS AMERICA'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, many of us in this House—indeed, close to 200 of us—have joined in sponsoring various legislative measures that would declare English as our country's official language. Beyond mere declaration, and depending on the particular proposal, these bills and resolutions contain various mechanisms of implementation and enforcement.

The movement behind recognizing English as our official language, I believe, is growing by the day. I continue to receive communications from my constituents, asking that we, in Congress, take action accordingly, and I am pleased to be a cosponsor of two such English language measures, H.R. 123 and H.R. 1005.

And, Mr. Speaker, it is with this emerging English energy in mind that I take particular pleasure in making available excerpts from a speech by the distinguished majority leader of the U.S. Senate, BOB DOLE, in which he stressed the unifying role of one language. Senator DOLE addressed the American Legion Convention in Indianapolis, IN, earlier this week on Labor Day.

You are Freedom's heroes and American patriots, and I'm proud to be among you. Each of you has answered America's call—whether it was to fight for our freedom, or to defend the peace in which we have prospered for so many years. Each of you knows what it means to wear the uniform of your country, to put your country first and to be willing to bear any sacrifice to keep her free.

Because of you, and those who came before you, we Americans are the freest people on earth. And you know as well as I do how we stay that way; we must remain the strongest country on earth.

That's what I want to talk with you about today. Keeping America strong—in her might and in her heart, in the face of external enemies and in the presence of threats from within. America is still the land of the free and the home of the brave, and a great century of hope and opportunity is about to unfold before us. But to claim that future, America needs your help. For some in America believe our might is no longer needed, and some think our definition of what it means to be an American is out of date.

Of course, neither is true. Can there be any doubt that the world is still a dangerous place? Yes, the Cold War is over. We won one of humanity's greatest struggles against totalitarianism and oppression. But today peace is threatened and dark forces are multiplying in almost every corner of the world.

For the demands of freedom require us to modernize our forces, to maintain our technological edge, and to ensure that America remains the world's one and only superpower. We will never apologize for that. Our goal is not just to be strong enough to turn back a threat. We must be so strong no one

ever again is even tempted to threaten us, at all.

But if we are to return this country to greatness, we must do more than restore America's defenses. We must return as a people to the original concept of what it means to be American. This means tackling subjects the arbiters of political correctness don't even want discussed: For example, English must be recognized as America's official language. Western tradition and American greatness must be taught in our schools. And the Federal government just end its war on traditional American values.

America has always been more than just a place on a map, it has held a claim on our hearts. We are a nation dedicated to a proposition: that all men and women are created equal, endowed by our Creator with certain, inalienable rights. Our forefathers rejected race and religion as the forces to form a nation, choosing instead the ideals of freedom and democracy. It was a radical gamble, and ever since we have held it to be an article of faith that those who would be Americans must first abandon lesser allegiances. As Franklin Roosevelt once said, "Americanism . . . is not, and never was, a matter of race and ancestry."

Succeeding waves of immigrants have been drawn to America by this idea. Lacking the centuries-old, primal bonds of other nations, we have used our language, our history and our code of values to make the American experiment work. We have used them to forge millions of diverse individuals into one people with a common purpose. Language, history and values: these are the strings that bind our hearts to America. These are the forces that have held us together—allowing us to be diverse and yet united, to absorb untold millions of immigrants while coming the closest any country ever has to the classless, upwardly mobile society of our ideals.

But these keys to unity are under attack from our government and from intellectual elites who seem embarrassed by America. What we see as opportunity they see as oppression. Where we see a proud past, they see a legacy of shame. What we hold as moral truth, they call intolerance. They have false theories, long dissertations and endless studies to back them up. But they know so much they have somehow missed the fact that the United States of America is the greatest force for good the world has ever known.

Yes, we have our faults. But part of what makes me so proud to be an American is the constant effort of our people to do better—to make our country right and good and just. Unfortunately some policies and programs born out of that desire have gone awry. Begun for the best of reasons and then hijacked by the Embarrassed-to-be-American crowd, certain Federal programs are untying the strings of citizenship.

LOBBYING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 9, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The report follows:

LOBBYING AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

Governing in America has become increasingly difficult in recent years. Part of the problem is that the country is much bigger than it used to be. Since World War II, the population of the U.S. has grown from 130 million people to 260 million. The country has become much more diverse: more than half of all California voters in the 1996 election will be non-white, and some of my colleagues will barely speak a word of English during their next congressional campaign. The country also faces difficult policy issues—from balancing the budget to the challenge of cheap labor abroad. But part of the problem is also the increasing role of special interests in the political process.

Special interests groups have become much more numerous and well-organized in recent years. Washington, of course, has always had lobbyists, and contacting Members of Congress is a basic form of political expression. But we have far more lobbyists now than ever before and they have become very sophisticated and aggressive. Lobbying is one of the biggest growth industries around. There are more than 12,000 registered lobbyists in Washington today, three times more than 20 years ago, but studies show that there are actually close to 100,000 people in Washington who conduct lobbying activities. I used to hear from just a few farm groups on agricultural legislation, for example. Today there are dozens of groups that represent every commodity; not long ago I was visited by people representing Hawaiian Macadamia nut growers. Many lobbyists now also represent foreign governments or companies.

In recent years lobbyists have also greatly expanded their grassroots efforts—trying to persuade ordinary voters to advocate by their letters and contacts with legislators. They use the technologies of the electronic age and can quickly reach and recruit thousands of Americans. With their increasing numbers and influence, lobbyists have become a real power in Washington. They can organize mass demonstrations and flood Members' offices with phone calls, fax messages, and letters.

BENEFITS OF LOBBYISTS

In some ways the growth of these interest groups and lobbying efforts is healthy. I sometimes walk through the halls of Capitol Hill and think I am in the middle of a convention or jamboree. Americans of all persuasions are clamoring to be heard. No single group dominates and freedom of expression is widespread and vigorous.

Lobbyists can play an important role in the legislative process. They help to facilitate the flow of information between legislators and their constituents, and they are well-informed and have detailed knowledge of the issues and Washington politics. They are often skillful in bringing contending parties together and building coalitions. With their growing numbers, they are also able to organize constituent interests and get broad numbers of people involved in grassroots lobbying. Lobbyists often play an integral role in representing less prominent interests by publicizing their causes.

DRAWBACKS

But the current lobbying system does have drawbacks. Sometimes it seems that everybody is represented except the average man

• 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.

and woman, and that their interests can be lost in all the special pleading.

Hoosiers are rightly concerned about the influence lobbyists have in our federal government. The efforts of lobbyists can at times go too far—giving lavish gifts to influential Members, helping to funnel large contributions to campaign coffers, using strong-arm tactics to get action on their particular agenda, and drafting entire sections of bills or official committee reports. Current lobbying regulations requiring the public disclosure of lobbyists' expenses and activities are vague and are generally considered inadequate.

Lobbyists' efforts can cancel each other out. Members of Congress often witness a clash of sophisticated and aggressive interest groups attempting to achieve contradictory policy goals. They push and pull in so many different directions that nothing seems to move anywhere. They add many issues to the public agenda and that just makes it much more difficult to get legislation passed—hence gridlock and a greater level of public dissatisfaction.

NEED FOR REFORM

All of this has brought about more pressure for lobbying reform. I support several reforms. We should require disclosure of who is paying the lobbyist, how much is being paid, what federal agencies and congressional committees are being lobbied, and the issues involved. Lobbyists should be required to identify how much is being spent on activities such as mass mailing campaigns. We should prohibit Members of Congress and their staffs from accepting gifts from lobbyists. Voters have a right to be skeptical about some of the gifts Members can now legally take. We should also require the public disclosure of bill language or committee report language drafted by lobbyists. The Senate recently passed measures to impose a gift ban and to improve lobbying disclosure; the House should follow suit.

Lobbying reform is needed, but it must be balanced. We must not reach too far and try to restrict legitimate lobbying activities and public contact with Members of Congress. Almost any attempt by the government to limit private and nongovernmental entities from using their own private funds to lobby will be difficult due to the First Amendment. Individuals who lobby on their own behalf or volunteers who lobby on behalf of a group should not be covered. In regulating lobbyists we have to be very careful to protect free speech and specifically careful to exclude from regulation contacts from churches and related groups.

CONCLUSION

Lobbying will always remain an important part of our political process because of the First Amendment right to petition the government for redress of grievances, but there are abuses that need to be checked. Our goals should not be to try to stamp out lobbying entirely, but to improve the current system so that it becomes more open and accountable and enables us to take the multiplicity of interests in this country and forge them into the national interest.

TRIBUTE TO DON BOSCO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Don Bosco Technical Institute.

Bosco Tech is celebrating 40 years of service to the San Gabriel Valley and the Greater Los Angeles area. Since 1955, young men have tackled the rigorous and challenging curriculum that this notable high school offers.

Like most high schools, Bosco Tech offers college preparatory academic courses, interscholastic athletics and extracurricular activities. What sets this school apart from the rest is the intensive instruction and practical experience in technology. Students specialize in technological areas such as, design, electronics and computer, graphic communication, manufacturing, materials science, power and transportation, and construction technology. Students select one of these areas to concentrate on after first taking introductory courses in at least four of the previously mentioned subjects. Based on their preference, as well as faculty and parental consultation, students select a final technological major.

Bosco Tech students also have the option of remaining at the school for a fifth year of study. During this time, they can attain an associate of science degree in their selected areas of specialization. Whichever option a student chooses, he will be significantly more prepared for the challenges that await than many of his peers.

The methods used at Bosco Tech are a definite success. Their acceptance rate at major colleges and universities for graduates is unparalleled in the Greater Los Angeles area. Bosco Tech alumni are leaders in their fields and communities. It is no surprise that they attribute much of their success to their time spent at Bosco Tech.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this widely recognized and respected school. For 40 years, Don Bosco Technical Institute has invested in the future of America by preparing tomorrow's leaders.

SALUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL AN- NIVERSARY OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL RECTORY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the centennial anniversary of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory.

In 1896, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory was established on 2319 South Third Street, in South Philadelphia. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory has witnessed many changes throughout the years. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory has been blessed with 10 pastors since its creation including the founding pastor, the Rev. Bernard F. Gallagher, to the present pastor, the Rev. Gerald D. Canavan. Today the church hosts many organizations to reach out to its parishioners: Catholic Youth Organization, Senior Citizens' Club, Parish Choir, Pastoral Council. The parish also maintains a grammar school of 457 pupils which will lead Our Lady of Mount Carmel into the next century.

In April 1996, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory's parishioners will proudly celebrate their 100th anniversary with events beginning in October 1995, and lasting through Sunday, April 14, 1996, with a concelebrated Mass at which the Most Reverend Anthony J.

Bevilacqua, Archbishop of Philadelphia will be the main celebrant.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in wishing Rev. Gerald D. Canavan and the congregation of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory a very happy 100th anniversary. I wish Our Lady of Mount Carmel Rectory the very best in its next 100 years of service to the American Catholic community in South Philadelphia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, although I intended to vote for S. 21, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act, on August 1, 1995, my vote was recorded in the negative. As my voting record reflects, I have consistently supported all efforts to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TRIBUTE TO EUPHRATES ABBITT, OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join the family, friends, and coworkers of Euphrates Abbitt in recognizing her 33 dedicated, consecutive years of service to our community. Her retirement from Key Biscayne Elementary on June 23, 1995, was truly a loss for the Dade County Public Schools.

Euphrates graduated from Middle Township High School in Cape May Court House, NJ, in 1957. She began her higher learning at Edward Waters College period in Jacksonville, FL, and received a BS degree from Florida A&M University. Euphrates continued her studies in the field of education as she graduated with honors from Indiana University with a master of science in Education. She continued her postgraduate work in education at the University of Miami and Florida International University.

Euphrates Abbitt began her long career in education as a creative fourth grade teacher at Poinciana Park Elementary. She eventually taught all elementary grades. Through her hard work and willingness to learn new techniques, Euphrates soon became known among her peers for her dedication to teaching excellence.

In 1969, when integration was introduced into the Dade County Schools, Euphrates Abbitt was among those teachers who made it happen. She felt close to the students she taught, and they had confidence in her. She expresses, "If I can reach just one child, then my efforts are worth it."

Over the many years of Euphrates' career, she successfully carried out various assignments including serving as assistant principal and acting principal of Key Biscayne Elementary School. She has been the recipient of numerous awards, certificates, plaques, proclamations, and mementoes through the years from her community, colleagues, and students.

Mr. Speaker, this remarkable woman has dedicated her life to shaping and enriching the minds and hearts of our young people. I join with our entire community in recognizing her many years of hard work and dedication which has made such a huge impact on countless lives. Euphrates will celebrate her official retirement celebration on Saturday, September 30, 1995, in Miami. I know that my colleagues join me in honoring Euphrates Abbitt on this special day.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PROF.
EDWARD J. MURPHY

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of one of our Nation's most eminent educators and scholars, Prof. Edward J. Murphy of the University of Notre Dame Law School who passed away on July 24.

Professor Murphy taught at Notre Dame from 1957 to 1994—and during that time was acknowledged to be an unsurpassed academic authority in the area of contracts law. Professor Murphy held the first chaired law professor at Notre Dame and authored the legal textbook "Studies in Contract Law" which became the most widely used contracts textbook in the country.

Mr. Speaker, for 37 years Professor Murphy taught every student who attended Notre Dame Law School. It was my honor and good fortune to have been one of those students. Professor Murphy taught me contracts, negotiable instruments, and bills and notes and directed a senior contracts seminar in which I participated. I have no hesitancy in saying that Professor Murphy was the most outstanding teacher I have ever had. He was hard working and dedicated and possessed an unsurpassed ability to communicate even the most arcane topics. He was admired and respected by every student who ever sat in his classroom.

Mr. Speaker, Professor Murphy loved the law and he loved to teach. But what made Ed Murphy so unique was that his teaching transcended the classroom. He believed in values, in principles, and in ideals and he imparted them to his students in all that he taught. Professor Murphy believed in God and in his Catholic faith and never wavered when confronted by the forces of political correctness. As Notre Dame Law Professor Charles Rice noted, "Professor Murphy uniquely integrated faith and morality with the law. What he taught is sorely needed by law students today."

Mr. Speaker, Prof. Edward Murphy faced death as he lived his life—with courage, with dignity and with faith in God. And now I would ask this House to pay its own tribute to a man who made such a profound impact on the lives of so many. Please join me as I express my regret at the loss of Edward J. Murphy, and my profoundest condolences to Mary Ann, his wife of 41 years, his 9 children, his 22 grandchildren, and to his entire family.

THE 1995 FARM BILL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 30, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE 1995 FARM BILL

When Congress returns to Washington after Labor Day, it will begin action on the 1995 farm bill. Farm programs are a bewildering variety of production limits, loans, income support payments, conservation programs, export promotion, research, and rural development. This year they are caught in the debate between budget constraints and the traditional constituencies that support farm programs.

Without much doubt, these programs have contributed to the stability and strength of American agriculture. American farmers produce the safest and cheapest food supply in the world. Americans spend less than 15% of their income on food—far less than our major competitors. While the number of Americans working on farms may be small (2%), almost 20% of the country is involved in production, processing, marketing, transport, sale, and export of agricultural products. Agriculture's success strengthens the American economy.

But, like most areas of the federal budget, farm spending will be reduced over the next several years. The debate in Congress centers on the depth and composition of those cuts. Unfortunately, the congressional leadership may include major farm programs in a huge omnibus budget reconciliation bill. This seven-year budget bill will include major changes in Medicare, welfare, defense, student loans, taxes, and hundreds of other agencies and programs. It will be thousands of pages long. Because of the enormous size of the reconciliation bill, debate on the farm bill may be severely limited on the House floor. Several different farm bill proposals are pending.

SINGLE-PAYMENT PLAN

This proposal would replace all commodity programs with one yearly payment. This plan would cut farm assistance almost a half, from about \$9 billion this year to \$5 billion in 2002. Farmers would receive one reduced payment each year based on a percentage of their historical payments. Farmers would not have to raise crops to receive payments, but they would be required to maintain existing conservation plans.

One advantage of this proposal is that it separates payments from crop planting requirements, and farmers would be more free to farm according to the market. A disadvantage is that, in bad years, farm payments would still decrease, and many farmers could be forced out of business. This proposal also makes no effort to reform current conservation programs, which favor Great Plains states at the expense of hillier areas such as Southern Indiana.

LOWER TARGET PRICE PLAN

Another proposal would make equally deep cuts, but keep the basic programs. For most crops, the government currently sets a target price and pays farmers a deficiency payment when prices fall below the target. This plan would lower those target prices 2 to 3 percent each year for seven years. That means that deficiency payments would eventually be paid only if prices dropped to extremely low levels. This plan would keep the link between production and payments and

allow reforms in other programs. However, if payments are cut too low, farmers might leave the programs, threatening erosion control and other conservation efforts to protect safe drinking water.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Urban Members have proposed abolishing farm programs entirely, or reducing payments to large corporate farms. Other Members have suggested an alternative budget that still balances the budget by 2002, but makes only one-third of the cuts in farm programs described above. It is not clear which of these proposals will be considered on the House floor.

MY GOALS

I believe we should move aggressively to a market-oriented farm policy. Farmers must have increased planting flexibility to respond to world markets, and regulations must be significantly reduced. Cuts in farm programs will be necessary to balance the budget, but farmers should not bear a disproportionate share of the burden.

Regulation: Regulation should be reduced. Farm programs must be streamlined and made more flexible at the local level, with an emphasis on voluntary incentives rather than mandates. All regulations should be based on sound science, and the cost of regulations should be weighed against their benefits.

Research: Agricultural research and extension have given U.S. farmers their competitive edge. I do not believe agricultural research should be reduced. With global competition and market reforms, research should be a top agricultural priority. Research boosts production and develops innovative agricultural products, such as ethanol, soydiesel, and biodegradable ink.

Trade: The United States should aggressively act to open new markets for American farmers. We should continue strong export promotion programs to maintain U.S. market share, so long as our competitors do the same. Small businesses, such as food processors and forest product manufacturers in Southern Indiana, depend increasingly on exports for growth. U.S. export promotion programs should be aimed more at these smaller businesses.

Conservation Programs: Important conservation programs should continue. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which removes environmentally important land from production, should be targeted to more environmentally sensitive areas, such as rolling hills, waterways, and wildlife areas.

Supply Management: Programs that limit crop production should be cut back. Current production controls stabilize prices in years of surplus by removing land from production. This reduces crop supplies and increases prices. However, when U.S. farmers produce less, foreign farmers gain world market share and American agribusiness loses money. Strict supply management programs place U.S. farmers at a competitive disadvantage.

CONCLUSION

In the next few weeks, I am concerned these important considerations may be lost in the rush to complete a mammoth budget reconciliation bill. Farm legislation is too important to brush off with minimal consideration in the overall budget and reform debate.

The farm bill must maintain the strength of American agriculture and move toward free market principles. The farm bill should increase farmer flexibility, decrease regulations, preserve a safe and stable food supply, and provide family farmers with a decent return for their labor and investment.

TRIBUTE TO GERTRUDE "TRUDY"
HILL ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues assembled to join me in congratulating Gertrude "Trudy" Hill, an outstanding American, for her dedication to public service. Trudy has served the city of Whittier as the city clerk-treasurer since 1981.

Her expertise and knowledge of local government earned her election to the executive board of the Southern California Clerks Association for 5 consecutive years. She served as president in 1985 and 1986. As president, she initiated an annual strategic planning session for board members to develop a mission statement, as well as short- and long-term goals. She also helped increase scholarship funds for her State association's annual conference.

Her long list of service includes membership on the board of directors of the city clerks department for the league of California Cities, where she also served as president. For the past 18 years, Trudy served on seven committees of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks and currently chairs the Resource Center Committee.

Trudy proudly credits her mother as her No. 1 role model and mentor. She says her mother bestowed upon her strong determination and the belief that all things are possible. To achieve her goals, Trudy seeks a balance in her life. A love for her work, seeing her staff develop as they are presented new challenges, helping her community through church and the YMCA and spending time with her family. Trudy is a 10-year member of Soroptimist International of Whittier, a charter member of YMCA of Whittier, an annual participant in the Employee Art Show and an active member of Our Saviour Lutheran Church.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday her colleagues at the city of Whittier honored her at a luncheon. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Gertrude "Trudy" Hill for her commitment to her community and wishing her a wonderful retirement.

SALUTE TO MRS. RUBY RITTER
JENKINS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Mrs. Ruby Ritter Jenkins, whose 100th birthday will be celebrated on September 29, 1995.

Mrs. Jenkins, born on September 29, 1895, is a long-time resident of Philadelphia, whose birthday will be celebrated by the Second Macedonia Baptist Church on September 23, 1995. Mrs. Jenkins is the proud mother of the Reverend Thomas J. Ritter, pastor of the Second Macedonia Baptist Church. Throughout her years, Mrs. Jenkins has been an invaluable member of the church in many capacities including the nurses unit, the deaconesses, president of the Missionary Society, a member of the church choir, a teacher of vacation bible

school, and as a Sunday School teacher for over 35 years. In addition, Mrs. Jenkins has represented the church as a member and delegate to the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention for over 50 years. Mrs. Jenkins has been an enthusiastic leader for church functions and fund raisers in the Philadelphia community.

In addition to her many church activities, Mrs. Jenkins is a strong advocate for voters rights. She has worked tirelessly at the voting polls for many years and always encouraged and persuaded persons to exercise their right to vote. Her strong civic and family commitments, as well as her determination to help others in the community is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the Rev. Thomas J. Ritter, the congregation of Second Macedonia Baptist Church, and the friends of Mrs. Jenkins in wishing her a very happy 100th birthday.

DEFENDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ON THE PLAYING FIELDS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in condemning the meanspirited and utterly sexist provision in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill which would begin to reverse decades of progress in the march to gender equality in our Nation. The current majority's recent attack on title IX, the landmark law that opened the door to women's participation in school sports, cannot go uncriticized even though it was slipped into the debate just before this August recess. I draw my colleagues' attention to the following excellent and pointed, August 7, 1995, editorial by the San Francisco Chronicle, entitled "Equal Opportunity On The Playing Fields," which, unfortunately, could not be entered into the RECORD before the recess. I offer that editorial now, and urge my colleagues to reconsider the Congress' current path which would reverse hard-won gains in equal opportunity for female athletes.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ON THE PLAYING FIELDS

Tucked in the ugly social spending cuts package approved by the House of Representatives last week is the first salvo in a war against Title IX, the landmark 1972 law that opened a long-closed door to young women who had been denied participation in school sports.

The meanspirited appropriations measure includes restrictions on Medicaid abortions, funding cuts for Head Start, prohibitions on lobbying by nonprofit groups, limits on the authority of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration and the National Labor Relations Board and termination of subsidies that help the poor pay their utility bills.

By a voice vote, the House added an amendment calling for a review of Title IX, which bars sex discrimination by schools and colleges receiving federal funds and requires that both sexes have an equal opportunity to participate in school sports.

The law has come under fire from some newly powerful House conservatives who are sympathetic to coaches who say they are forced to cut back on men's programs in order to comply with the law. This trans-

parent effort at scapegoating women's sports and enfeebling gender equity in college athletics should be squelched before it gets lost in the maze of frenetic congressional activity.

Millions of American women can attest to the difference the '70s law has made in their lives. Contrast the existence of pre-Title IX mothers left out of organized sports in their high school and college years to their daughters, whose lives were immeasurably changed and enriched because they were offered more athletic opportunities.

The same development of confidence, fitness, perseverance and social skills that boys enjoyed for so many decades through sports programs was finally accessible—even if on a much smaller scale—to girls. In addition, like boys who play sports, girls who play sports are more likely to graduate from high school.

Title IX clearly has opened doors. In the years since the gender equity law was enacted, women's participation in college athletics has ballooned. Participation in young women's high school and college competitive sports has increased from about 300,000 to more than 2 million.

But even after 23 years, equity is far from having been achieved. Compared with men, women in Division I—big-time sports colleges—receive less than one-third of athletic scholarship dollars, one-sixth of recruitment dollars and one-fifth of overall athletic budgets, even though they represent more than half of the student body.

Too many important rights are being surrendered in the name of congressional vigor. Hard-won equal opportunity for female athletes should not be one of them.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLOTTE F.
LEONARD, POETESS OF
ROSEMEAD, CA

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Miss Charlotte Leonard, a resident of Rose Manor, California Christian Home in Rosemead, CA. Mrs. Leonard is the author of one of the most inspiring pieces of poetry that I have ever read. I commend to you, Mr. Speaker, and all of my fellow Members of Congress, both in this House and in the other body, her words:

THE CHAPEL IN THE DOME

(By Charlotte F. Leonard)

High in the dome of our Capitol
Is the national altar of prayer
By the light of a stained glass window
A statesman is kneeling there

Inspired by the Holy Bible
Open to the twenty-third Psalm
High in the dome of this chapel
Our statesman finds peace and calm.

In the center of the window
In this room of blue and gold
Kneels the figure of George Washington
With seals above and below,
And all around the ruby red glass
The stars of our states, aglow.

The seven-branch candelabra
Each side of the altar stand,
With the flag of our country to the right,
The flag of our own dear land.

And the flowers so fair by the Bible there
Speak of the Almighty's hand.

Men of our state and our destiny

Withdraw from your rush of life
To this peaceful chapel in the dome,
Away from all stress and strife.

Renew your faith by the altar there
Look to God for strength and wisdom,
In the wonderful power of prayer.

While I understand that this poem, which Mrs. Leonard penned some years ago, may have been included in the RECORD on an earlier day—during the Nation's bicentennial—it is my firm belief that we need this kind of reminder every now and then. I commend Mrs. Leonard's words to my colleagues and I thank Mrs. Leonard both for writing them and for agreeing to share them with the Nation.

INNOVATIVE, COST-SAVING LEAD POISONING PROGRAM

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to share information on a new, innovative treatment and prevention system for lead poisoning, conceived in Baltimore, that is achieving far better results for greater numbers of children, at a dramatically lower cost than traditional treatments. Approximately 15 percent of the children in the United States, that is one in every six under 6 years of age, have high levels of lead in their blood. I urge my colleagues, whose constituents face this problem, to take note of this treatment model and consider endorsing the approach in their own districts.

The sad truth is that, even though lead poisoning is entirely preventable, it is the No. 1 environmental disease that threatens children in our country. The long term effects of lead can cause learning disabilities, hyperactivity, impaired hearing and speech, even brain damage.

Most children are treated for lead poisoning on an outpatient basis and receive chelation therapy. Children with dangerously high levels of lead in their bodies are treated on an inpatient basis. The good news is that traditional treatments are usually reimbursed by insurance companies and provide necessary relief to the children. The bad news is that traditional treatment has not focused on the root cause of lead poisoning: the child's environment. This often leads to multiple poisonings and very costly medical care for each child. This revolving door syndrome is traumatic for the child and family, frustrating for care providers and costly to the payors.

An exciting new model, called the Community Lead Poisoning Prevention and Treatment Center, created by the Kennedy Krieger Institute, a leading speciality pediatric facility located in Baltimore, MD, offers a leap forward in lead poisoning treatment and a significant reduction in costs to State and Federal Government.

The key elements to the model are:

Kennedy Krieger Institute provides a community-based setting for chelation therapy, a renovated rowhouse conveniently located near the outpatient clinic. This is important because it allows children to be treated in a home-like setting, ensures that they live in a lead-free environment—thus avoiding repeated poisoning—and it costs much less than in-hospital treatment.

Kennedy Krieger Institute uses a comprehensive case management approach, addressing not only treatment but also correction of the child's home environment. The institute will facilitate the family's relocation to a lead-free environment or abatement of lead in the family's current dwelling. This crucial, commonsense component in treating a wholly environmental disease has been absent from traditional treatment. Kennedy Krieger Institute's comprehensive approach also includes community outreach and education regarding sources and negative effects of lead poisoning, abatement, nutrition, and proper household cleaning techniques.

Kennedy Krieger created a partnership with the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene [DHMH] to secure a waiver from Medicaid. DHMH pays a years capitated rate to Kennedy Krieger, a fixed amount well below normal inpatient costs. DHMH does not limit its authorization of dollars to medical treatment only. Recognizing the institute's expertise in treating lead poisoning, the department allows these experts flexibility to prescribe a mix of services appropriate to the individual child and family. The department frees the experts to do what is right for the child, focusing on prevention and reducing the revolving door syndrome. Isn't it refreshing to see a government agency act sensibly, removing constraints for real, lasting results for these children?

The results have been striking. Since the program's inception in the summer of 1994, 150 children from 133 families have been enrolled; 95 percent of the children have lower blood lead levels at the second visit than at the enrollment visit and continue to have lower blood lead levels; 84 percent of the families who brought their children to the Kennedy Krieger Institute for their second visit now live in lead safe environments; and 60 families have participated in educational programs, and a team of six individuals is being trained in the first Lead Patrol class to educate their communities about lead poisoning issues.

Substantially improved results are only the beginning. When the historical costs of treating children with lead poisoning are applied to the current group of children enrolled in the program and compared with the current costs to payors, the program costs represent 37 percent of the historical costs. During its first year of operation, the total cost savings will reach \$2 million, of which the State of Maryland will save between \$500,000 and \$1 million. Not only has Kennedy Krieger reduced the costs of treating lead poisoned children, it has also improved upon the quality of care given.

I have simplified my explanation of the program in the interest of time. There is so much more to this exciting program, and I urge you to encourage your local pediatric hospitals and health departments to contact the Kennedy Krieger Institute. In the interest of children across the Nation, the institute will be happy to share information and work with local organizations to replicate the model in towns and cities where lead poisoning is such a tragic, yet preventable problem.

THE TENTH AMENDMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 16, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE TENTH AMENDMENT

This year has witnessed a remarkable revival of the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It was until recently perhaps the least known, and least understood, of the ten amendments contained in the Bill of Rights, but now it comes up regularly in my meetings with constituents and public officials. It is invoked most commonly in support of arguments to protect states' rights and return more power from the federal government to the states.

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." What precisely the amendment means has been the subject of debate for over two hundred years.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Founding Fathers were divided on the significance of the Tenth Amendment. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention did not include such language in the original Constitution because they thought it was not necessary. According to this view, the Constitution gave the new federal government specific powers, such as the powers to tax and regulate interstate commerce; and powers not granted to the federal government could not be exercised by it, and were therefore reserved to the states.

But fear of central authority was widespread and there emerged strong support, during the ratification process, for an explicit guarantee that the states should retain control over their internal affairs. Hence, the Tenth Amendment was included in the Bill of Rights. Some Founding Fathers, such as James Madison, viewed the Tenth Amendment as merely rhetorical—a provision intended to allay public fears about new federal powers, without limiting those powers in any substantive way. Others, like Thomas Jefferson and other states' rights advocates, viewed it as the bulwark against abuse of federal powers.

The Supreme Court has over the years changed its approach to the Tenth Amendment. Early on the Court paid little heed to it. Subsequent Courts, however, invoked the Tenth Amendment to curtail powers expressly granted to Congress, particularly the powers to tax and regulate interstate commerce. But then the tide turned again. During the Great Depression, in the face of mounting public opposition and a hostile President Roosevelt, the Court retreated, affirming the Social Security Act and other New Deal laws. The Court thereafter tended to defer to Congress in the exercise of its constitutional powers.

REVIVED INTEREST

The Tenth Amendment has made a striking comeback in the last year. The Supreme Court invoked the amendment in the course of striking down a federal law banning gun possession near a school on the ground that Congress had overstepped its constitutional authority to regulate interstate commerce. Members of Congress have also acted in the name of the Tenth Amendment to rein in federal powers and return more responsibilities to the states.

There are several factors driving the renewed interest in the Tenth Amendment. First is the general hostility to the federal government; there is a sense that government is too intrusive in peoples' lives and too disruptive of business. Second is the view that problems can best be handled by those closest to them, namely state and local governments and individual citizens. Third is the federal budget deficit, which requires that more responsibilities be shifted to states as cost-saving measure.

BALANCED APPROACH

I am generally supportive of efforts to return power to the states. The federal government has become too large, bureaucratic and intrusive, and needs to be downsized. I have supported measures to cut the federal workforce, turn more responsibilities over to the states, and reduce government spending.

However, I am uncomfortable with the proposition that the Tenth Amendment forces us to take such actions. The Tenth Amendment raises the question of how powers should be distributed in our system of government, without really answering that question. The Constitution has to be read as a whole, with consideration given to other clauses which provide large powers to the federal government. The Constitution is ambiguous on the question of where federal powers end, such as the regulation of interstate commerce, and where state powers begin. We have never been able to resolve how much power should be kept at the center of the federal government and how much could be left to the states. That was a tough call in 1789 and it is a tough call in 1995.

Americans have always been hesitant to lodge too much power in the central government. During the first 150 years of our government, states had the dominant role. But with the onset of the Great Depression, power shifted dramatically to Washington. In more recent years the tide has been flowing toward the states, slowly at first but now more strongly. Today what we have is a period of competitive federalism, which means that the federal government and the states are competing with each other for leadership in domestic policy.

I am not sure that any level of government is necessarily wiser, more efficient or more frugal than other levels, nor am I sure that people know more about what happens at the state level than the federal level. It is also unclear whether giving more power to the states is the best form of moving power away from Washington. Why not give power and money directly to the counties or the cities? Why not, as we do with social Security, provide assistance or vouchers directly to individuals, bypassing both the state and the local governments?

Americans do not like big centralized bureaucracies. That's a healthy instinct. The task is to go beyond it and try to determine which level of government can best handle a certain function. As the Congress looks at shifting more responsibility for welfare, Medicaid, transportation, job training, and the environment to the states, we have to be careful that the states have the financial and managerial resources to run the programs. We also have to be careful not to dump too many burdens on states in an extremely brief period of time. The task is to turn a pragmatic eye toward what has a chance of working. If we can do that, the nation will be well served.

CONGRATULATIONS REV. WILLIAM J. KEY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Rev. William J. Key on his installation as pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, located in North Philadelphia.

Reverend Key, educated at Morehouse College, Indiana University, and the Howard University School of Divinity, began his tenure with the Zion Baptist Church over 12 years ago, first as a minister of youth and young adults and later as executive director of the Zion Community Center.

Reverend Key has been responsible for many valuable projects in the North Philadelphia community including community outreach by joining with Zion Social Services and the Frontiers in developing and implementing Life Planning workshops and activities for church and neighborhood youth. Reverend Key also managed and developed 15 community empowerment programs directed to the Nicetown-Tioga community and established the Joseph DeBerry Choir. Reverend Key's management capabilities coupled with his strong prayer life and leadership skills have greatly contributed to Zion Baptist Church's spiritual success and enrichment.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the Reverend William J. Key on his installation as pastor for the Zion Baptist Church. I wish the Reverend Key and the Zion Baptist Church the very best as they continue their service to the Baptist community in North Philadelphia.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WILLIAM N. KENEFICK

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, northwest Indiana lost a great business leader last month. William N. Kenefick, who devoted every ounce of his spirit to the Indiana Port Commission and development of northwest Indiana, passed away on August 10, 1995.

William was the son of a lawyer and a grandson of Michigan City, IN's, first judge. He graduated from Notre Dame University, the Benjamin Franklin School of Accounting, and Georgetown University Law School.

Following service in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946 as a lieutenant, he began his law practice in Michigan City. William actively practiced law until 1978. It was at this point in time that William launched another career as a land developer. William's major projects included the Marina Park South, Commerce Square, Medical Plaza, and Congress Park condominium and office complexes in Michigan City.

Moreover, in 1989, William joined the Indiana Port Commission, which oversees all three of Indiana's port sites. In 1991, William became the head of the commission. During his tenure, William stressed maritime-related industrial development at port properties. Wil-

liam succeeded in developing family-wage jobs for residents of northwest Indiana. As Indiana's International Port at Burns Harbor, IN, celebrates its 25th anniversary, the citizens of northwest Indiana can thank William for his dedication to the Port Commission to make Indiana's ports a success.

William's determination to better northwest Indiana for all of its residents did not stop in the business community. In 1968, William underwent surgery for cancer of the larynx and then traveled to Arizona to learn to speak without a voicebox. He later counseled people facing the same operation.

Mr. Speaker and my other distinguished colleagues, William Kenefick's legacy is a superb example of how the business community can make a difference for everyone in northwest Indiana. William will be missed by all who loved him.

TRIBUTE TO HARLAN MILLER,
LONG BEACH, CA

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow Californian and friend, Harlan Miller of Long Beach, who is nearing completion of his 1-year term as president of the Independent Insurance Agents of America [IIAA]. Mr. Miller is president of Hamman-Miller-Beauchamp-Deeble, Inc., an independent insurance agency located in Long Beach.

The closure of his term as the elected leader of the Nation's largest insurance trade association next month in Las Vegas will be the crowning accomplishment of Mr. Miller's many years of distinguished service to IIAA, his profession, and most importantly, to his 300,000 colleagues across the country.

Harlan has enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an independent insurance agent. His service to both his national and State associations—the Insurance Brokers & Agents of the West—is equally long and impressive. Harlan has held several elective offices in the Californian association including secretary-treasurer, vice president, and president. He began his commitment to the national organization by serving as the State association's representative to IIAA's national board of directors.

Harlan was elected to IIAA's executive committee in Los Angeles in 1989. In the time since then he has served with unwavering leadership, distinction, and commitment to his thousands of professional counterparts.

Harlan's selfless attitude is also evident in the depth of his involvement in Long Beach area community activities. He is a past president of the Kiwanis Club, Community Volunteer Office, the International City Club, and the Long Beach Boy Scout Council. Additionally, he was an active member of the California State University's President's Associates and has worked with numerous other Long Beach civic groups.

Currently, he sits on the boards of the Memorial Medical Center, Memorial Heart. Institute, and the Advisory Council Junior League of Long Beach and serves on the Planned Gifts Sponsor Committee for the Long Beach Symphony Orchestra.

I congratulate my fellow Californian and concerned citizen for a job extremely well done. I am confident in his selfless service to IIAA, his colleagues, and his fellow citizens of Long Beach will continue uninterrupted well into the future.

MSTRAP AND LEAD PROVIDE A TECHNOLOGICAL LEAP

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, last week on August 29 and 30, the officers and crew of the U.S.S. *Hayler* made history. In exercises against one of the most sophisticated diesel submarine forces in the world, armed with a full load-out of modern torpedoes, the ship successfully defeated every simulated attack. The state of the art capability that was most professionally demonstrated by the ship's captain, CDR Alan B. Hicks, and the U.S.S. *Hayler* represents a technological breakthrough and a real success story for acquisition reform and reinventing Government. This technological leap was provided by two new systems known as MSTRAP and LEAD that were developed and deployed in a fraction of the time and at a fraction of the cost than traditional Mil-Spec approaches would have taken.

PRESS ADVISORY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to issue a press advisory concerning the coalition to save Medicare.

Earlier this month, a spokesperson for the coalition was quoted as saying—

We want to reform Medicare and we want to save it. That's what it's all about. No one's going to be forced into managed care or anything else. It's so simple and so innocent. I'm just amazed at how it's being depicted. (Associated Press, August 9, 1995.)

The person who made this comment on behalf of the coalition was Claire del Real. Ms. del Real served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] during the Reagan administration. Upon leaving HHS, Ms. del Real took a position with International Medical Centers [IMC]. IMC was a private HMO participating in a Medicare demonstration project that promised to provide free prescription drugs, eyeglasses, and doctor and hospital care without Medicare deductibles in an effort to increase competition and reduce costs to the Medicare Program. (The Washington Post, June 23, 1987.)

In reality, IMC President Miguel Recarey was indicted for being one of the most fraudulent parties to ever participate in the Medicare Program, with the fraudulent activity permitted largely as a result of waivers approved by HHS officials. Recarey remains a fugitive from U.S. courts. The inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services, the

General Accounting Office, and a congressional committee found that—

Between 1981 and 1986, a period in which HHS was making key decisions regarding IMC, numerous HHS employees left Government service for employment with IMC, either directly or as consultants providing services to IMC. ("Alleged Misconduct by International Medical Centers, Inc. Officials." Report of the Office of Special Investigations, General Accounting Office, December 15, 1987.)

Among the former HHS officials hired by IMC was Juan del Real, the HHS general counsel who left the Government in November 1984 to work for a large Washington law firm. The firm began representing IMC several months later and was paid \$800,000 in 1986 by IMC. In June 1985, del Real quit the firm to work for IMC at a salary of \$325,000, four times what he earned as a Government lawyer. IMC also hired his wife, Claire, a former HHS spokesperson at \$130,000 per year. (Miami Herald, 1988.)

McClain Haddow, the chief of staff to the Secretary of HHS, was found to have circumvented his agency's normal procedures, got a secret opinion justifying the waiver to IMC and granted it. Months after Haddow left HHS in 1986, Claire del Real offered him a job and hired him as an IMC lobbyist. ("Medicare Health Maintenance Organizations: The IMC Experience." Hearing of the Committee on Government Operations, December 15, 1987.)

In sum, Ms. del Real was a senior representative in an organization that offered to strengthen, but actually looted, Medicare. Today, she represents an organization with the stated goal of saving Medicare.

"MY VISION FOR AMERICA"

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter written to me from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States regarding the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. Jennifer Schuler, a senior at Devils Lake High School from North Dakota, has been named a national winner in the 1995 Voice of Democracy Program for her essay entitled "My Vision For America" which emphasizes remembering the positive things in this world. I have included Jennifer's essay for the benefit of my colleagues.

Bullets flagged down thirty protesters in front of the capitol. . . (click) Four B-52 bombers flew over Kwait today. . . (click) A 7.1 earthquake struck southern California. . . (click) The mid-west estimates flood damage to have reached. . . (click) The World Trade Center was evacuated today after a bomb blast. . . (click)

Its hard to watch the news at night and come away with a positive outlook on what the future holds. I, like many other people, get caught up in the media's negative portrayal of the world. If we are so wrapped up in the negative, it closes us off to so many opportunities to see the good that is around us. A perfect example is Susan Smith; the woman who confessed to murdering her two children. The nation, perhaps even the world, was struck to the soul by this story. A shadow fell over the United States filling us with helplessness and now hinders us from seeing the good that so many people are giving.

My vision is that people stop and take the time to see what is actually being accomplished for the better good of this nation. Look for the people who haven't given up on our country. Look at our teachers. Everytime that a teacher helps just one student understand, is another step forward. Look at the organizations dedicated to helping citizens of our own United States and the world. Consider for example, Mothers against Drunk Driving, or students against drunk driving. Everytime their message touches a parent or a child, chances are that someone will be spared from an alcohol related accident. What about UNICEF. Does anyone know what UNICEF stands for anymore? The Jerry Lewis Telethon or the March of Dimes. These organizations, too, are fighting for the people. The people of the United States. It's not just organizations who are making the world a better place. Individuals who donate organs, give up a half an hour of their time to tutor someone, or organize a program like Just Say No are all contributing to the positive side of America.

Certainly our world is not a perfect place. It does have its share of problems. But rather than making these problems so large that they seem impossible or insurmountable, doesn't it make much sense to look at what has already been accomplished. There are many people who have not let the negativism of our country to pull them down. Would African American's have their rights and freedom if Martin Luther King, Jr. hadn't had the courage to bring his dream to life? Would women have won the right to vote if Susan B. Anthony had not held fast to her vision? The Wright Brothers may have not have even attempted to design or construct a plane if they had let the negativism and ridicule of their peers influence their vision that flight was possible. Without these visions, if people had not blocked out the negative, America would not be a safe haven for refugees and immigrants. Without a vision, America would international relations be possible? Take for example Space Station Alpha. Would this be an all-American project with closed doors to the world if someone had not had a vision? In reality, the U.S., Europe, Canada, Japan, and Russia have all bonded together to create Space Station Alpha. This station is a vision to our future.

We all have visions of what we want America to accomplish. Some examples are world peace, hunger relief, a cure for Aids, or even a unified nation. But my vision is simple. All I ask is that we remember the good, while we're dealing with the bad.

LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 6, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WHY I OPPOSE LEGALIZING MARIJUANA

I am almost always asked during high school convocations in southern Indiana whether I think marijuana should be legalized. The question reflects a widespread perception, particularly among young people, that marijuana is a "safe" drug and, like tobacco, should be made legal. I do not agree with this view. Recent scientific studies continue to demonstrate that marijuana is dangerous and can cause significant health problems for those who consume it.

WHAT IS IT

Marijuana is a product of the hemp plant, a crop which has been harvested for thousands of years and whose fibers have been used to make rope, canvas and paper. Marijuana derives from the sticky resin of the flowering tops of the plant.

WHERE IS IT GROWN

Most marijuana consumed in this country is grown in Mexico, Colombia and Jamaica. The amount grown in this country, however, has increased in recent years, and now accounts for about 20% of the entire U.S. market. Marijuana is the largest cash crop in the U.S. Earnings from marijuana are estimated at \$32 billion per year, far outstripping corn (\$14 billion) and soybeans (\$11 billion). The highest quality marijuana is cultivated indoors on the West Coast, but the largest volume is grown in the Midwest, including Indiana. The Indiana National Guard, for example, eradicated almost 80 million marijuana plants in Indiana last year.

WHAT IS THE LAW

Under federal law, it is illegal to buy, sell, grow or possess any amount of marijuana anywhere in the United States. Penalties for a first offense range from probation to life imprisonment, with fines of up to \$4 million, depending on the quantity of marijuana involved. Under civil forfeiture laws, real estate, cars, cash and any other property connected with a marijuana offense are subject to immediate seizure. The federal government need not prove that the property was bought with the proceeds of illegal drug sales, only that it was involved in the commission of a crime—that marijuana was grown on certain land or transported in a particular vehicle. There are state marijuana laws as well. In 1993 more than 380,000 people were arrested nationwide for violating marijuana laws; marijuana convictions in that year outnumbered those for heroin, cocaine and LSD combined.

WHO USES IT

Close to 70 million Americans have tried marijuana at least once, according to a recent government survey. The number of regular users, however, is far smaller, perhaps around four million people, and overall marijuana use has declined from peak levels in the 1970s. Even so, marijuana consumption among American teenagers has been on the increase over the last three years. Thirteen percent of eighth-graders reported having tried marijuana at least once in 1994, up from 6.2% in 1991.

WHY THE INCREASE

During the 1980s, increasing concerns about the dangers of marijuana and other drugs contributed to a sharp decline in use. That attitude is changing. More and more young people today believe that marijuana is not a dangerous drug—that, unlike cocaine for example, the drug is not addictive, does not kill people and does not produce violent behavior. Furthermore, marijuana is said to have certain medicinal properties, whether it is used by cancer patients to ease the pain and nausea associated with chemotherapy or by a recreational user to relieve stress. In this view, marijuana should be treated like tobacco and made legal.

WHAT ARE THE HEALTH DANGERS

Numerous scientific studies have demonstrated that marijuana does in fact pose serious health dangers. It damages short-term memory, distorts perception, impairs judgment and complex motor skills, alters the heart rate, can lead to severe anxiety, and can cause paranoia and lethargy. It may not kill people by an overdose, but young marijuana users are more likely than nonusers to consume other illicit drugs, to

have car accidents, and to be arrested. In 1993, twice as many teenagers ended up in emergency rooms for marijuana use as for heroin and cocaine combined.

Contrary to popular belief, marijuana is also an addictive drug. More efficient agriculture—new methods of harvesting and processing marijuana plants—has made the drug about 20 times more potent than the marijuana on the street in the 60's and 70's. Marijuana is frequently mentioned by drug-control specialists as being a stepping stone or gateway to drugs such as crack cocaine and heroin. About 43% of young people who use marijuana before age 18 go on to use cocaine. Legalizing marijuana would almost certainly cause more young people to use—and become addicted to—marijuana and other drugs.

WHAT ARE THE SOCIAL COSTS

There are numerous social and economic costs associated with increased marijuana use. First, its use can impair academic performance among young people. Marijuana is associated with increased truancy, poor attention span and under-achievement in school. Second, and more broadly, its use causes damage in our workplace. Few Americans realize that three-fourths of regular drug users are employed. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, employed drug users are 33% less productive than their colleagues. They are likely to incur 300% higher medical costs and benefits. Third, marijuana use has been linked to other crimes.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THE PROBLEM

A key step to reducing marijuana use, particularly among young people, is to educate them to its dangers. It is critical to reach kids early, before they have begun to use drugs, with clear information about marijuana and with positive alternatives for their time. Children typically have very strong anti-drug attitudes, and most young people today don't use drugs. It's essential to reinforce these views.

Our message must be clear and consistent. The message in the 1980's was, "Just say no to drugs," and the message for the 1990's must be the same. Marijuana use is illegal, dangerous and unhealthy. It is not cool. It is not respectful of your body. If you use drugs, stop, and if you can't stop, get help.

We know that young people need to hear antidrug messages where they live, study, work and play. This education effort must be a group effort, involving the public and private sector, but particularly parents, teachers and neighbors.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ALVARADO
AND LOU MARTINEZ

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to two celebrated community servants, Mr. Joseph Alvarado and Mr. Lou Martinez. On September 8, 1995, Joe and Lou will be honored for their contributions to northwest Indiana and the Hispanic community by the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council. This testimonial dinner will take place at the Casa Blanca Restaurant in East Chicago, IN.

We are all very fortunate to have dedicated people, like Joe and Lou, who are sincerely proud of their Hispanic heritage and have taken an active role in promoting the progress of the Hispanic community in Indiana's First Congressional District.

Joe Alvarado is a native of East Chicago, IN. He is also a fellow graduate of the University of Notre Dame, where he played varsity football for the Irish. He later received his masters degree in finance from Cornell University. Joe returned to East Chicago and started his career with Inland Steel Co. in 1976. Since that time, he has steadily risen through the ranks from the days when he was a finance trainee to his current position as president of Inland Steel Bar Co.

Lou Martinez, a classmate of mine at Andrean High School in Merrillville IN, has been with the United Way system since he joined the Lake Area United Way in Griffith, IN, in 1979. In my personal experience with Lou, I can say that he is one of the most dedicated and unselfish individuals I know. His desire to serve his community has allowed him to prosper in an organization like the United Way, whose focus is community service. As president of the Lake Area United Way, Lou has realized his leadership potential and he has played a big part in touching the lives of so many who are in need in northwest Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my heartfelt congratulations to these two very special men. Joe and Lou's large circle of family and friends, as well as the entire Hispanic community of northwest Indiana, can be proud of the contributions these prominent individuals have made. They have proven themselves to be distinguished advocates for the Hispanic community, and they have truly made northwest Indiana a better place in which to live.

A SPECIAL MEMBERS' PRAYER SERVICE ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 313 2ND STREET, SOUTHEAST ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1995 AT 9:00 A.M.

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the opening day of this Congress began, at the request of then Speaker-elect GINGRICH, with a Members' Prayer Service which was held at St. Peter's Church on Capitol Hill. It was a significant event in the history of this Congress and the House of Representatives. The many Members, Members-elect, and their families who attended, and the many Americans who viewed this Service on C-Span, found it inspiring and poignant.

As we return from our prolonged August recess it seems altogether appropriate that we pause and reflect again on the importance of keeping all our endeavors in perspective through our faith. It is in this spirit that I submit for the record the following transcript of this Members' Prayer Service.

PROCESSIONAL HYMN—"GUIDE ME O THOU GREAT JEHOVAH"

He will be our guide even to the end. Ps. 48:14
Guide me, O thou great Jehovah, pilgrim
through this barren land;

I am weak, but thou art mighty; hold me
with thy pow'ful hand;

Bread of heaven, Bread of heaven, feed me
till I want no more, feed till I want no
more.

Open now the crystal fountain, whence the
healing stream doth flow; let the fire

and cloudy pillar lead me all my journey through; strong Deliv'rer, strong Deliv'rer, be thou still my strength and shield, be thou still my strength and shield.

When I thread the verge of Jordan, bid my anxious fears subside; Death of death and hell's Destruction, land me safe on Canaan's side; songs of praises, songs of praises.

I will ever give to thee, I will ever give to thee.

CALL TO WORSHIP

(The Honorable G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery)

In the Call to Worship, I would like to read one verse from the Book of Psalms 95:6 followed with a brief prayer.

The Psalm, "O Come, let us worship and bow down. Let us kneel before the Lord, Our Maker! For He is our God, and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of His hand."

Now let us pray.

Our Father, You have given us this good land for our benefit and have blessed us with every good thing. We offer this Prayer of Thanksgiving for all Your good works to us and to all people.

We ask this day that You would bless our government with wisdom and that Your teachings be done with kindness and in the spirit of understanding and peace.

This is our prayer. Amen. Amen.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

(The Honorable Bill Emerson)

Welcome!

This is the day the Lord has made, let us be glad and rejoice in it.

The Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives requested that the events of this historic day, the convening of the 104th Congress, commence with a service of prayer for all Members and Members-elect. We are bi-partisan and ecumenical, gathering in body and spirit to invoke the blessings of Divine Providence upon our assemblage—upon our labors and the fruits of our labors.

It is appropriate that we do this.

Toward the close of the Constitutional Convention that created the body into which we will today be sworn as Members, Benjamin Franklin rose, addressed the chair, the illustrious father of our country, and to his colleagues said:

"I have lived . . . a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can arise without His aid?"

At the time of our greatest national strife Abraham Lincoln said this:

"Being a humble instrument in the hands of our heavenly Father, I desire that *all* my words and acts may be according to His will; and that it may be so, I give thanks to the Almighty, and seek His aid."

It is with these attitudes we gather today, and pray this service may be a blessing to all participants and to our labors that lie ahead.

PRAYER FOR THE PEOPLE AND ALL OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY

(The Honorable Jim Hansen)

Our Father in Heaven, we are assembled here prior to the beginning of the 104th session of the United States Congress. Father, we are thankful to Thee to live in this great land of bounty.

We realize the great significance of this day, and pray for Thy blessings and guidance. As we take this sacred oath of office, and agree to uphold this inspired Constitution and the sacred freedoms which have been secured through the blood and sacrifices of valiant men and women who have

gone before us, may we realize that we are servants of the people and sent to this cradle of Democracy to do their bidding.

May we always remember that we are here to serve, and that we serve all the people, regardless of political affiliation, race, religion, or philosophy. Help us to work in harmony, with understanding, with patience, and with an eye single to honest values, correct principles, to upholding the Constitution.

We pray for our President, William Jefferson Clinton, and his family, that he may be blessed as he carries out his awesome responsibility. We pray for unity as we work together for the betterment of the United States of America. Bless us with a spirit of cooperation, that we may deal justly and fairly with one another regardless of our philosophical differences. Help us to treat each other as the brothers and sisters which we truly are.

We also ask that Thy spirit may be poured out upon the leaders of the world, that peace and tranquility will prevail. We ask a special blessing for those in war torn areas of the world, that peace may come to their lands and that people can live together without hate and strife.

We are very aware of the less fortunate among us, the poor, the sick, and the needy. We pray that, during our deliberations, we can provide for opportunities for people to progress and to better their station in life. Help us all to have compassion for the truly needy, and to remember that the worth of each soul is great in Thy sight.

We pray for the families of our nation and of the world. We recognize that families are the bedrock upon which our civilization is built, and that no earthly success or fame can compensate for failure in our homes or in raising our children to be moral and just. Help us, in all that we do, to strengthen the sacred institution of the family.

Now Father, we pray for our leadership in the Congress of both political parties, that we may be successful, that we may work together diligently for the benefit of all our citizens and for all people where ever they may be.

And this we ask in the worthy name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, Amen.

READING FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

(The Honorable Benjamin A. Gilman)

"Zen haYom asah Adonai, Na-geelah v'Nees-m'cha Vo."

As David said in Psalm 118. "This is the day that the Lord has made, let us be glad and rejoice in it."

Mr. Speaker-elect, My Dear Colleagues, Father O'Sullivan, and Friends: What a wonderful day this is! Permit me to recite two passages from Hebrew scriptures. One recalls that leadership in this world comes with very special obligation to our Creator. The other sets out a prophetic teaching we should always bear in mind, even in the hour of our greatest triumph. In the first passage, as the Israelites prepare to cross the Jordan, God admonishes Joshua in these words from the First Chapter of the Book of Joshua:

"Be strong and resolute, for you shall apportion to this people the land that I swore to their fathers to give them.

"But you must be very strong and resolute to observe faithfully all the Teaching that My servant Moses enjoined upon you. Do not deviate from it to the left or to the right, that you may be successful wherever you go.

"Let not this Book of the Teaching cease from your lips, but recite it day and night, so that you may observe faithfully all that is written in it. Only then will you prosper in your undertakings and only then will you be successful.

"I charge you: Be strong and resolute; do not be terrified or dismayed, for the Lord your God is with you wherever you go."

And in the Sixth Chapter of the Book of Micah, the Prophet taught:

"Would the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams,

With myriads of streams of oil? . . .

"He has told you, O man, what is good,

And what the Lord requires of you:

Only to do justice,

And to love mercy,

And to walk humbly with your God."

TANAKH

A New Translation of The Holy Scriptures, According to the Traditional Hebrew Text, The Jewish Publication Society 1985.

HYMM—HOW GREAT THOU ART

Great is the Lord, and most worthy of praise
Ps. 48:1

Patricia Barnes, Soloist

First Verse

O Lord my God, when I in awesome wonder
consider all the worlds thy hands have made,

I see the stars, I hear the rolling thunder,
they pow'r thro'-out the universe displayed.

Refrain

Then sings my soul, my Savior God to thee:
how great thou art, how great thou art!

Then sings my soul, my Savior God to thee:
how great thou art, how great thou art!

Fourth Verse

When Christ shall come with shout of acclamation
and take me home, what joy shall fill my heart!

Then I shall bow in humble adoration
and there proclaim, my God, how great thou art.

READING FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT

(The Honorable Sue Myrick)

MATTHEW 5:2-16

Then He opened His mouth and taught them,
saying:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit,
For theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are those who mourn,

For they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek,

For they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness,

For they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful,

For they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart,

For they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers,

For they shall be called sons of God.

Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake,

For theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are you when they revile and persecute you, and say all kinds of evil against you falsely for My sake.

Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great is your reward in heaven, for so they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

You are the salt of the earth; but if the salt loses its flavor, how shall it be seasoned? It is then good for nothing but to be thrown out and trampled under foot by men.

You are the light of the world, A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden under a basket, but on a lampstand, and it gives light to all who are in the house.

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven.

PRAYER FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD

(The Honorable Tony P. Hall)

When Bill Emerson asked me to pray for world peace I went to my scriptures and looked up all the passages on world peace—

or at least peace—and there were hundreds of scriptures in both the Old and New Testaments. I thought about it for a while and I thought that a lot of people have prayed for peace—for world peace—for a number of years and often times it eludes us.

And in light of what is going on in the world today, as a matter of fact, I have been told that there are over 100 conflicts going on in the world right now, twenty-three or twenty-four major humanitarian crises, and I felt it may be better to pray for peace in the hearts of us, in the hearts of elected officials. Because, if we don't have peace, how are we going to have peace in the country and peace in the world?

A lot of verses deal with that. There are many verses mentioning peace. And the one verse I really like, that I think addresses the issues is in Philippians. "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God; and the peace of God, which surpasses all understanding, will guard your hearts and minds, through Christ Jesus.

Paul wrote this while he was in jail, in prison, and he wrote under great manipulation and pressure and stress. Paul was a wonderful man, and he didn't know from day to day of things and pressures that were going to happen to him. But he had a world view, and his world view was the view of the power of God in prayer, the peace of God in people's hearts. And that is briefly what I want to pray about this morning.

We'll bow our heads.

Thank you Father for the passage and for the privilege of coming together today to ask for peace in the hearts of the Members of Congress, not only those taking office for the first time, but for the other Members and for the leadership especially. We pray for them and we just ask you to be with them, and most especially their spouses and children and families, for whatever is going on in their family, let there be comfort and love and peace. And, then peace among us as politicians and elected officials of this country. We pray that there be peace among the parties, O Lord, that as we go through the days and weeks that are coming, that we walk in a manner that is worthy of You, that we please You, that we increase in knowledge of You and Your will. We just thank You for all the things You do. We ask O God, as we deliberate and as we go through this year, that we ask the question of ourselves individually, "God, what is it You ask of us to do God? What is it You want us to do? Have we been those kind of servants?" If we can, and if we do that O Lord, I believe we can have peace in our hearts and peace in our country and will be helping with the peace in the world.

RESPONSIVE READING

(The Honorable Blanche Lambert)

PSALM 18:1-6 AND 31-36

Leader: I will love thee, O Lord my strength.

All: The Lord is my rock, and my fortress and my believer; my God, my strength, in whom will I trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower.

Leader: I will call upon the Lord, who is worthy to be praised; so shall I be saved from all mine enemies.

All: The sorrows of death encompassed me, and the floods of ungodly men made me afraid.

Leader: In my distress I called upon the Lord, and cried unto my God; He heard my voice out of His temple, and my cry came before Him, even into His ears.

Leader: For who is God save the Lord? Or who is a rock save our God?

All: It is God that giveth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect.

Leader: He maketh my feet like hinds' feet, and setteth me upon my high places.

All: He teacheth my hands to war, so that a bow of steel is broken by mine arms.

Leader: Thou hast also given me the shield of Thy salvation; and Thy gentleness hath made me great.

All: Thou has enlarged my steps under me, that my feet did not slip.

PRAYER FOR GUIDANCE

(The Honorable Henry Bonilla)

Let us please bow our heads.

Dear Lord, We are gathered here on this historic day to ask your guidance as we take the reins of government in a new direction.

As we toil in the effort to make the right decisions for our nation we will be counseled and advised by many people . . . many interests . . . many inner feelings . . .

In the end help us all to remember that Your divine guidance is what we should turn to as the greatest authority . . . the greatest special interest . . . because Your interest is the best interest of the United States of America.

As representatives of every neighborhood in America we come from different backgrounds . . . different ethnic groups . . . different economies . . . different cultures . . . different religious backgrounds.

Lord help us to remember that above all we are alike because we are Americans first . . . Americans first with a common interest of preserving the American dream for our children and their children as our country grows and prospers in the next century.

Lord, help us have the wisdom to appreciate what we have and not to be wanting for what we don't have. Help us appreciate that because our country was built on moral principles of freedom and liberty we continue living in the greatest country on earth. Help us appreciate that we live in a country that encourages self-responsibility, self-reliance and selflessness . . .

Lord, help us understand that You give us our health, our intelligence and our talents to strive for these principles. Finally Lord, help us understand every day that what we do now can have a profound affect on what happens to our great nation for future generations . . .

Help us have the vision . . . the foresight . . . the wisdom . . . the humility to pursue an agenda that helps the worker, the parent, the teacher, the child, the volunteer, the student and those less fortunate who need a helping hand. Help us understand, Dear Lord, that They are what America is all about.

In Your Name we pray, Amen.

HYMN—AMAZING GRACE!

TRADITIONAL AMERICAN MELODY, WORDS BY JOHN NEWTON, 1779, ARRANGED BY WINTLEY PHIPPS, JOHN STODDART AND ANDRIAN WESTNEY

(Wintley Phipps, Soloist)

Amazing grace! how sweet the sound that saved a wretch like me!

I once was lost, but now am found, was blind, but now I see.

When we've been there ten thousand years, bright shining as the sun,

We've no less days to sing God's praise than when we've first begun.

Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Amen

THE HOMILY

(The Honorable Frank R. Wolf)

When I was asked to give this talk, I was initially very reluctant for several reasons. Not only is it sometimes difficult to speak before your colleagues but I have stuttered since I was a small boy and have always found speaking in public a challenge.

As someone who stutters, I have drawn inspiration from Chapter 4 of Exodus in the

Bible where God tells Moses to ask Pharaoh to let His people go, Moses answers, "I have never been eloquent . . . I am slow of speech and slow of tongue." God assures Moses that He will send him help—and I'm sure I'll get some help here.

But the greatest source of motivation for speaking today is the passage in Matthew Chapter 10 verse 32, where Jesus says,

Whoever acknowledges me before men, I also will acknowledge before my Father who is in Heaven; but whoever denies me before men, I also will deny before my Father who is in heaven.

And because of this, I felt compelled to speak today.

We are about to open the 104th Congress with great hope and expectation. This is not very different from the opening of previous Congresses. This is my eighth start of a new Congress and I still feel a sense of anticipation and excitement.

So today, as we begin this new Congress, I want to focus on what kind of leaders we should strive to be. I have considered this question often for my self. There are several principles I have learned from my observations and experience as a Member of Congress, as a father and husband, from reading the Scriptures and from listening to individuals I respect. Four of these I want to share with you today. They are ones that I believe are important to acknowledge as we begin this new Congress.

1. The problems in our country have a moral base, and the solutions are not purely political.

2. As leaders, we need to be men and women of character.

3. We must foster reconciliation within our country.

4. While we serve in this 104th Congress, we must not forget those that matter most to us—our spouses and our children.

MORAL ROOT OF PROBLEMS

We all know that we face many serious problems in this country and we as leaders need to diagnose and manage them realistically.

I want to suggest a simple proposition to keep in mind as we lead: The problems we face in America have one thing in common—they are at their core moral. In our culture today, many believe there is no difference between vice and virtue. However, we must recognize that there are transcendent standards of right and wrong.

Samuel Johnson once said many years ago when his butler told him a guest was coming to dinner who believed morality was a sham. He said, "If he really believes that there is no difference between vice and virtue, let us count the spoons before he leaves."

So, if we believe that transcendent truths exist, what is our role as members of Congress? Government is not the source of right and wrong, nor is it the ultimate answer regarding questions of right and wrong. The thing that I fear most is that we will believe that we can solve all of our problems politically. If we do believe this, we will fail as we always have. That's not to say we cannot improve things greatly, because we can. But in our political activity what we should focus on is creating a climate where conscience is cultivated and character can be built. It is to that end that public policy, political and social, must be directed.

CHARACTER IN LEADERSHIP

My second point today concerns character. As I enter the 104th Congress, I need to examine my heart—what kind of member do I want to be. The name of Moses is carved in the wall across from the Speaker's rostrum in the House. When Moses was choosing helpers to lead Israel, his father-in-law Jethro gave him this advice in Exodus chapter 18,

verse 21: "Select capable men from all the people, men who fear God, trustworthy men who hate dishonest gain."

Isaiah chapter 1, verse 17 says, "learn to do right, seek justice, encourage the oppressed. Defend the cause of the fatherless. Plead the case of the widow."

And Micah chapter 6, verse 8 says, "And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to have mercy and to walk humbly with your God."

I challenge myself to follow these guidelines—to be a person who fears God, to be trustworthy, to be a person of integrity and character. I must ask myself do I want to be a man of excellence or a man of expedience, a man of principle or one who seeks to be popular, a man who looks for the right thing to do and does it, or a man who finds the easy way around whatever I'm facing.

I'm reminded of what William Penn said, "Government, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too . . . Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it."

RECONCILIATION

My third point concerns reconciliation, a sometimes difficult task in Washington. As we govern, it is important to work in a spirit of cooperation. What we need in the country and world, as well as in the Congress, is reconciliation—between races, countries, spouses, between children and their parents.

Today regardless of your religious views, consider the teaching of Jesus who is one of

the greatest authorities on reconciliation. He stressed the importance of forgiveness and of loving one's enemies. In Matthew Chapter 18, verses 21 and 22, Peter asks Jesus, "Lord, how many times shall I forgive my brother when he sins against me? Up to seven times? Jesus answered, I tell you, not seven times, but seventy times seven."

When I think of reconciliation in the political arena I think of one person who did it well. His name was William Wilberforce, who got together a group of members of the British parliament from across the political spectrum to abolish the slave trade in England at a time when the country's economy was dependent on it.

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, September 7, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 8

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information Subcommittee
To continue hearings on matters relating to the incident in Ruby Ridge, Idaho.
SH-216

SEPTEMBER 12

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform existing spectrum policy.
SR-253
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on H.R. 1266, to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, known as the "Greens Creek Land Exchange Act".
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on S. 969, to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the status of religious liberty in America.
SD-226

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the government of the District of Columbia.
SD-138

SEPTEMBER 13

9:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Paul M. Homan, of the District of Columbia, to be Special Trustee, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine proposals to divide the ninth circuit court, including S. 956, to divide the ninth judicial circuit of the United States into two circuits.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings on legal immigration reform proposals.
SD-226

SEPTEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on public broadcasting reform.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1144, to reform and enhance the management of the National Park Service, S. 309, to reform the concession policies of the National Park Service, and S. 964, to amend the Land and Water Conserva-

tion Fund Act of 1965 with respect to fees for admission into units of the National Park System.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information Subcommittee
To resume hearings on matters relating to the incident in Ruby Ridge, Idaho.
SD-G50

SEPTEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information Subcommittee
To continue hearings on matters relating to the incident in Ruby Ridge, Idaho.
SD-G50

SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of Title III of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (P.L. 101-630).
SR-485

SEPTEMBER 27

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366