

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 jour-
ney 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.

• 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.

HYMN—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 per-
secute 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 per-
secuted the prophets who were before
you.

You are the salt of the earth; but if the salt
loses its flavor, how shall it be sea-
soned? 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 re-
quests 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 manipu-
lation and pressure and stress. Paul was a won-
derful 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 poli-
ticians 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 de-
liberate 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 be-
fore 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 inter-
ests . . . 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 back-
grounds . . . different ethnic groups . . . dif-
ferent 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 appre-
ciate 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 prin-
ciples of freedom and liberty we continue liv-
ing in the greatest country on earth. Help us
appreciate that we live in a country that en-
courages 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 gen-
erations . . .

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 stu-
dent 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 in-
spiration 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.

Today there are many who are committed to reconciliation. Here in Congress there are a number of groups where members from both sides of the aisle meet for fellowship and prayer. For example, a group I'm in on Thursday afternoon (Republicans and Democrats) meets in the House chapel for fellowship and Bible study. The friendships that have been formed and the respect that has changed how we treat one another has been extraordinary. When people meet together respectfully and begin to listen to each other and work toward reconciliation, it changes the nature of the way they conduct their business on the floor of the House and in committee meetings. If you pray with and for someone, and they pray for you, it is hard to then turn around and attack them, and much easier to work with them. In this spirit of cooperation, we can work toward helping the people of America.

My last point concerns our personal priorities. People generally serve in the Congress because they desire to help other people. But we need to remember that while we serve in the 104th Congress trying to help others, we not forget those who matter most to us—our spouses and our children.

People who are working to meet the needs of others many times neglect to meet the needs of their own families. (Ministers, Doctors, Social workers) I heard of an individual who spent his entire life in service to others at the expense of his family. After he died his sons went to the cemetery and urinated on his grave. What a tragedy. As members, and husbands and wives, and mothers and fathers, we want to be sure to put our families first.

In closing, I want to share a quote [by Dr. James Dobson] from a book I read on the family. It says:

"I have concluded that the accumulation of wealth, even if I could achieve it, is an insufficient reason for living. When I reach the end of my days, a moment or two from now,

I must look backward on something more meaningful than the pursuit of houses and land and machines and stocks and bonds. Nor is fame of any lasting benefit. I will consider my earthly existence to have been wasted unless I can recall a loving family, a consistent investment in the lives of people, and an earnest attempt to serve the God who made me. Nothing else makes much sense."

CLOSING PRAYER

(The Honorable Tillie K. Fowler)

Let us pray. Father in heaven, we humbly ask for Your help and guidance as we undertake the important work that lies before us during the 104th Congress.

Give us wisdom, that we may make the right decisions on behalf of the American people; and give us compassion, that we never forget the human impact of those decisions.

Reinforce in us the knowledge that with leadership comes enormous responsibility, and give us strength to undertake the tasks that lie ahead with joyful determination.

Enable us to transcend the boundaries of politics and partisanship to work together for the common good, and keep us ever mindful that we were elected not to accomplish our own selfish ends but to serve the people. For we must always remember that the office we hold is a sacred trust; and that our actions have the power to change the lives of our brothers and sisters for better or for worse.

Lord, the Psalmist tells us that "unless the Lord builds the house, those who build it labor in vain, and unless the Lord watches over the city, the watchman stays awake in vain." As we make the laws of our land, help us remember that—unless we hold ourselves to the standard of your law—our work, too, is in vain.

Thank You for Your many blessing to us and to our nation, and for Your help in being wise stewards of the bounty You have bestowed upon us. In Your holy name, amen.

HYMN—BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

(Julia Ward Howe)

THE PINE FORGE ACADEMY CHOIR OF PINE FORGE, PA, LLOYD MALLORY, CHOIR DIRECTOR, JOHN STODDART, ORGANIST

First Verse:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword:

His truth is marching on.

Fifth Verse:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,

With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;

As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,

While God is marching on.

THE BENEDICTION

(The Honorable Bill Barrett)

Along with the words and the message of the Battle Hymn of the Republic,

May the Strength of God pilot us;

May the Power of God preserve us;

May the Wisdom of God instruct us;

May the Hand of God protect us;

May the Way of God direct us; and

May the Shield of God defend us.

Amen.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Ms. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, due to family emergency, I was unavoidably detained and unfortunately was not present for roll call vote 636, a vote on the previous question for the fiscal year 1996 Legislative Branch Appropriations conference report.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE M. WHITE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a great American. George M. White, who has served 24 years as Architect of the Capitol, has announced his retirement, commencing November 21, 1995.

George M. White has established a long and distinguished career, having practiced as an architect and as a consulting engineer since 1948. He is a former electronics design engineer and assistant division manager at General Electric Company and a former member of the Faculty in Physics and in Architecture at Case Western Reserve University.

Mr. White zealously gives his time and energy to numerous organizations, such as the U.S. Capitol Police Board, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Board of Regents of the American Architectural Foundation. A few of his former affiliations have been as Trustee of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Chairman of the Architectural Advisory Group regarding the restoration of the Statue of Liberty, and member of the Visiting Committee, Department of Architecture and Planning.

George M. White's reputation is universally acclaimed. He is a former member of an international committee of consultants for the Egyptian Museum of Cairo and a former Chairman of the Committee of Review of the National Capital Development Commission for Canberra, Australia.

George M. White has served as the designer, protector and preserver of our federal buildings in the manner of one who reveres and respects the great halls of our nation's Capital. I know all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in wishing George M. White much happiness and success in the years to come. We shall all miss him.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday August 3, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Kolbe amendment to restore the requirement of current law that a State must pay for abortions resulting from rape or incest for women who are eligible under the State Medicaid Program.

We are dealing with a few simple facts here. Abortion is a legal medical procedure in this country. Rape and incest are illegal crimes in this country. The involuntary pregnancy resulting from one of these crimes is a terrible burden for the victim. It is wrong to make her plight more burdensome and more difficult by keeping her from the medical services that she decides she needs.

Under the bill sent to this House by the Appropriations Committee, the victim of the crime of rape and the victim of the crime of incest are punished. If they are poor—and that is what women eligible for Medicaid are—and they cannot afford to pay out of their own pockets for an abortion, their access to this legal medical procedure is eliminated.

In the name of morality, the Members of this House are substituting their judgment for the judgment of the unfortunate women who have been the victims of these unspeakable crimes. In denying her the choice of an abortion, this bill assaults these women a second time, and compounds the agony they already face.

Women who are the victims of rape or incest have been harmed enough by their criminal assailants. We should not be party to compounding that harm.

I urge Members to do the only humane thing: vote for the Kolbe amendment; retain the requirements of the current law.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR CARL W.
BLOCK**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and privilege for me to congratulate the Honorable Carl W. Block, mayor of Stafford Township, for his 25 years of dedicated public service as a member of the Stafford Township Council, Planning Board, Regular Republican Club, and the Board of Trustees of Southern Ocean County Hospital.

Under Carl's leadership, Stafford Township has won 24 State and national environmental awards, more than any other municipality in

the country. Many of the environmental processes conceived and piloted by Stafford are now being used nationwide and in Europe.

Under Mayor Block's leadership, Stafford Township is the fastest growing community in all of Ocean County, with more business and commercial development than any other Ocean County community. This has enabled the township to maintain a tax rate for its citizens well below the county average.

Mayor Block has been successful in bringing to Stafford millions of dollars in revitalization grants, including the Neighborhood Preservation Program, which is used to revitalize older areas of the township. He has also increased parks and recreational areas for the residents of Stafford by 1,000 percent. Manahawkin Lake, which has revitalized under Mayor Block's leadership, has had the highest percentage of swimmable days in all of Ocean County.

Carl developed a long-range master plan for Stafford which gave careful consideration to growth while protecting the environment and assuring that future growth would be managed properly through existing infrastructure and roadways.

His dedication to quality of life issues in Stafford Township resulted in the township receiving the Quality New Jersey Award in 1992. This award is equivalent of the Malcolm Bainbridge Award. Stafford's successes with environmental planning and management have been recognized by numerous national magazines, including National Geographic, which pointed to Stafford Township as an example of how one town can make a difference.

The past year, under Carl's leadership, Stafford was the first township in New Jersey to win the prestigious Lawrence Emerson Award from the National Arbor Day Foundation. This resulted in the permanent display of New Jersey's State Flag at the Lied Conference Center in Nebraska. Stafford was also selected for the 1995 First Place National Award for Excellence by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] for its innovative storm water management design.

Stafford Township's designation as a Tree City U.S.A. for 6 consecutive years, and as a Tree Growth Award Winner for 4 consecutive years are records unsurpassed by any other community in the entire Nation.

Carl Block's motto throughout his tenure as an elected official has been "Progress With Pride." Stafford Township's economic growth, as well as the environmental regulations in existence in the township today, are indicative of his success in judiciously encouraging growth while protecting the environment.

For his contributions to the citizens of Stafford Township and all of Ocean County, I recognize Mayor Carl Block today.

REFORMING WELFARE

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 23, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REFORMING WELFARE

Hoosiers do not like the current welfare system. They think it is anti-work and anti-

family, and encourages out-of-marriage births. They think it is degrading and demoralizing for welfare recipients who would prefer work. They think it is too bureaucratic and does not provide sufficient flexibility. They also think it has done little to reduce poverty. Welfare reform is one of the major issues before Congress this year, and several aspects of it are being examined.

THE FEDERAL ROLE

The current welfare system as most people think of it consists of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), an entitlement under which cash benefits flow to all eligible individuals on the basis of need. The federal government pays from 50% to 80% of the cost depending on the state. In Indiana the federal share is about 63%. Reform proposals before Congress would provide that individuals are not automatically entitled to such assistance. States would be given a fixed amount of money—or block grant—that would no longer vary with the number of families needing assistance.

Shifting to block grants would give states more flexibility to develop innovative ways to deliver assistance. But there would be 50 state experiments in welfare with no systematic evaluation of the results. Furthermore, use of the block grant without requiring states to maintain their own effort would invite welfare cutbacks. States, always fearful of becoming a magnet for the disadvantaged, would likely end up competing to cut benefits and limit eligibility, and a "race to the bottom" could occur.

Several of the proposals would freeze federal funding for five years without adjusting for inflation or growth in the number of poor people. The theory is that block grants will achieve administrative savings, but studies show that 5% in such savings may be about the best that can be expected. If poverty in a state increases, it would have to bear the additional cost of serving more poor people. States already cut budgets in a recession because revenues fall.

Block grants are sometimes quite useful, but I think they make much less sense for programs for which the poor are eligible on an entitlement basis and the federal government shares some or all of the costs. I worry that using the block grants means that the poor would have to compete against other claimants—like teachers, road builders, and law enforcement—for scarce state dollars. The lack of clout of poor people was a principal reason why the welfare program was federalized in the first place—to assure a minimum level of protection for the voiceless poor who would lose out in political competition for limited funds at the state and local levels.

A key issue is whether assisting the poor is seen primarily as a national or state responsibility. There is a strong case for giving the states more flexibility in reforming welfare. But if the federal government uses block grants it gives up its role in helping the needy and easing regional economic disparities. Giving states more flexibility in running welfare programs can be done without necessarily converting them to block grants. For example, many states, including Indiana, have received exemptions from some federal requirements to allow them to experiment with improvements in welfare assistance.

ENCOURAGING WORK

An essential yet often elusive goal in welfare reform is to encourage work. Tools to increase work include financial incentives, education and training, and work requirements.

Financial incentives allow recipients to keep more of their welfare check after they go to work. Past attempts to reduce welfare

dependency through financial incentives have proved disappointing. Education and training produce positive results, but they are expensive. Much attention has to be paid to the quality of training provided and the availability of child care for welfare recipients moving into jobs. Many reform proposals require states to enroll 50% of all welfare parents—some three times the current proportion—in work programs, but these proposals provide no funding for the additional work slots. Likewise, if more welfare mothers are moved into work, more child care will be needed; but under some proposals child care funds from the federal government are cut below current levels.

TIME LIMIT

Most of the proposals favor time limits for welfare recipients. Today about one-third of the recipients stay on welfare for more than five years. They are usually a particularly disadvantaged group. The critical issue is, what happens to the recipients who lose all eligibility for welfare because of the time limits? Only about one-third of them are likely to be employed two years later.

PREVENTING DEPENDENCY

Everybody agrees that more effort should be devoted to preventing dependency on welfare. That means education and jobs have to be emphasized, especially for the unskilled. It also means that much more attention has to be paid to out-of-marriage childbirth and to the low levels of child support from fathers of children on welfare.

Early childbearing is a major factor in poverty and welfare dependency. Overall the teenage birth rate is now lower than it was 30 years ago, but the proportion of such births that occur outside of marriage has increased dramatically. Many welfare proposals today deny benefits to young unwed mothers or cap benefits to those who have additional children on welfare, but overall the evidence is not clear about the impact of these proposals. Some state experimentation may be in order.

Requiring more fathers to pay child support would almost certainly mean the number of poor individuals would drop and the number of families on welfare would also drop. Billions of dollars could be saved. The current proposals make the penalties for avoiding child support obligations tougher.

CONCLUSION

I am impressed that the issues in welfare reform are much more complex—and reform itself much more difficult—than the debate in Congress now recognizes. Congress is going to have to be more modest in what it can achieve in a single bill this year. The system is broken, but serious people have serious disagreements over precisely what needs to be fixed and how in the welfare system.

(Newsletter based on the Urban Institute Welfare Reform report.)

IN RECOGNITION OF WILMA HICKS OF MONTICELLO, DEPARTMENT PRESIDENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS FOR 1994-95

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in the Halls of Congress to ask you to join me in honoring Wilma Hicks of Monticello, MS, de-

partment president of the year of our Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of foreign Wars in Mississippi.

Mrs. Hicks was honored recently as one of 11 runners-up among department presidents of the year at the National Presidents' Luncheon held in Phoenix, AZ, during the 82d National Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. She is a member of Auxiliary No. 4889 and has held many positions of leadership in the auxiliary at the local, district and State levels. As a result of Mrs. Hicks' leadership to our State during her 1994-95 term of office, the State of Mississippi can report 8,110 members, \$31,985 in contributions for the Cancer Aid and Research Program, and at least 75 percent participation in all other auxiliary programs. Across the Nation, the auxiliary has raised more than \$3 million for the Auxiliary Cancer Aid and Research Fund for the seventh consecutive year and has volunteered more than 23 million hours in community service.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars is dedicated to serving our Nation through volunteer work in hospitals, through protecting veterans entitlements and by providing community service.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I ask that you join me in paying tribute to Wilma Hicks. I also would ask that your share in this moment to express our collective appreciation to and esteem for the 765,283 auxiliary members across this great Nation. Ladies, we salute you for your willing sacrifices of your time and energy, your dedication to our fighting men and women and your devotion to America's veterans. Mrs. Hicks, you symbolize all that is good, true and steadfast in our society. We will always be grateful for your work and that of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO CAL RIPKEN, JR.

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, a Member of Congress is often called upon to acknowledge the noteworthy achievements of his or her constituents. Today I have the unique privilege of recognizing a constituent whose achievement is the talk of the nation.

Tomorrow the quiet town of Aberdeen, MD will pay tribute to its favorite son—Cal Ripken, Jr. West Bel Air Avenue—the normally quiet street running through the heart of downtown Aberdeen—will become a focal point of national attention as the people who know Cal best come together to convey their collective affection for a man baseball fans across the Nation have begun to call the Iron Man. To the citizens of Aberdeen, Cal Ripken is—in the words of Roy Hobbs, the character played by Robert Redford in the movie *The Natural*—"the best there ever was."

Last night Cal Ripken played his 2,130th consecutive game as a Baltimore Oriole, tying a longstanding record originally set by the legendary Lou Gehrig. Today Cal will break that record—a feat once thought impossible, so much so that Lou Gehrig's Hall of Fame plaque at Cooperstown states that his record should stand for all time. It is both fitting and

appropriate that Cal Ripken is the only player to surpass the great Gehrig in this regard. He alone represents the qualities for which Lou Gehrig will always be remembered—sportsmanship, character, fair play, and sheer love of the game.

In order to appreciate fully the magnitude of Ripken's achievement, we must look at what else happened in baseball during Ripken's 13-year streak. Since May 30, 1982—the day the streak began—more than 3,600 players have gone on the disabled list. More than 500 players have played shortstop for other major league teams. Endurance, however, is only one aspect of Cal Ripken's success. He was Rookie of the Year in 1982; MVP in 1983 and 1991; and has played in 13 consecutive all star games. He has also hit more home runs than any shortstop in major league history.

Cal's greatest moments have come off the field. He is a tireless advocate for children's literacy programs and, along with his wife Kelly, has worked to broaden awareness of Graves' disease. He has shown an uncommon willingness to give back to the community which has so warmly embraced him. Cal is as much a most valuable person as he is a player.

When I think of Cal Ripken, Jr., I think of a quiet, unassuming man who takes precious time before and after every game to sign autographs, pose for pictures, or to chat with his fans—the way Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, and Jackie Robinson once did. I think of a man for whom contributing to the team—not rewriting the record books—is the primary motivation. I think of a man who tied one of baseball's greatest records on a Tuesday night and drove his daughter to her first day of school the following morning. At a time when many fans are disillusioned by the corporation of baseball, Cal's unvarnished passion for the sport evokes a time when baseball was what it was always meant to be—a game.

The people of Aberdeen are right to take such pride in their local hero. Cal Ripken shares their time-tested values—hard work, community, family. His success; he is of them as much as he is one of them. He personifies what is best about our national pastime. His graceful modesty reminds all of us that nice guys often do finish first.

My sincere congratulations go out to Cal Ripken, Jr., his wife Kelly and their two young children; his parents Cal, Sr. and Vi; and to the entire community of Aberdeen on this happy and historic occasion. May the streak continue long into the future.

TRIBUTE TO SADIE FEDDOES

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Sadie Feddoes is a shining example of the kind of conscientious, dedicated-citizen leader worthy of being designated as a "Point of Light" to be held high as a model for all Americans. In her years of service to the least among us and her long abiding concern for the personal welfare, as well as the public achievement, of those around her, Sadie Feddoes has proven that she can walk with bankers and kings but never lose the common touch.

Sadie Feddoes is a vice president and community and government relations officer for

Citibank, where she has been employed for 40 years; a columnist for the New York Amsterdam News since 1972; past chairperson of the board of Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corp.; member of the board of directors of Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corp.; chairperson of the board of directors of the Billie Holiday Theatre; a member of the board of directors of Brooklyn Economic Development Corp.; a member of the board of directors of the Kings County Overall Economic Development Program Committee; and served on the 1984–85 New York Regional Panel of President Reagan's Commission on White House Fellowships.

She has worked on many community projects and is a member of several charitable and civic organizations. She is a past member of National Women in Communications and New York Women in Communications where she was recognized in 1984 as one of 60 outstanding members. Miss Feddoes was born in St. Vincent, West Indies and holds a bachelor's degree in business from Pace University.

Miss Feddoes has received many citations and awards including Outstanding Performance Award from Citibank in 1970 and is the recipient of awards from the Salvation Army; American Red Cross; the New York State Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus; National Urban League; National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs; National Council of Negro Women; Lions International; the National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Boy Scouts of America; Coalition of 100 Black Women; the Navy Yard Boys and Girls Club; Church Women United of Brooklyn; Congressman EDOLPHUS TOWNS; Senator Velmanette Montgomery; Assemblyman Clarence Norman Jr.; and from several churches and civic organizations. She was also a grand marshal for the West Indian-American Labor Day Parade, which attracts over a million persons annually and was the recipient of the Chairman's Award for Distinguished Service from the Congressional Black Caucus of the 102d Congress.

Miss Feddoes received a citation from Borough President Howard Golden on behalf of the People of Brooklyn when she celebrated her 25th year with Citibank and was recognized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the occasion of her 30th anniversary by Congressman EDOLPHUS TOWNS. Miss Feddoes was honored as the 1982 Woman of the Year by the board of managers of the Brooklyn Home for the Aged and also by the Brooklyn branch of the NAACP as its 1984 Woman of the Year for her outstanding leadership and dedicated work.

She has made several television appearances including guest spots on NBC-TV's "Today Show," "Black Pride" on WPIX-TV and was alternate guest panelist on the cable television show "Face the Women." She is listed in Black American Writers, Past and Present; Who's Who Among Black Americans; Who's Who of American Women; Who's Who in Finance and Industry; and in the British published Dictionary of International Biography.

It is quite fitting and proper that we salute Sadie Feddoes as a "Point of Light" for all Americans. In her career and for her community, Sadie Feddoes has always performed beyond the call of duty. It is our fervent hope

that the bright light of Sadie Feddoes will continue to shine for many decades to come.

CONGRATULATIONS CARMEN L. TORRES FOR 25 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Carmen Lizama Torres, a Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services [DPH&SS] nurse practitioner who is retiring on September 29, 1995, after nearly a quarter of a century of dedicated, unselfish, and untiring service to the people of Guam.

The seventh child in a sibship of 13, Mrs. Torres was born and raised in Saipan in the Northern Marianas Islands. Her career as a health care provider started on her home island when she began after completing a course in practical nursing at the Saipan Civilian Hospital and working there as a practical nurse. In the early sixties, she moved to Guam and settled in Malesso with her husband, Jose Torres.

In 1970, Mrs. Torres enrolled in the University of Guam's School of Nursing, and, after graduating with an associate of arts degree in nursing, she began her public health nursing career when she was appointed a public health nurse and assigned to the public health clinics in Asan, Piti, Santa Rita, and Hagat as a staff nurse. After 4 years in that capacity, she was appointed public health nurse supervisor of the Southern Region Health Center which serves the villages of Talofofo, Inalahan, Malesso, and Humatac.

In 1979, the World Health Organization [WHO] awarded Mrs. Torres a fellowship to study obstetrics and gynecology as a women's health nurse practitioner student at Harbor-UCLA Hospital in Torrance, CA; she had the distinction of being the first Guam nurse to become nurse practitioner and is certified to practice that profession in California and Guam.

After successfully completing the nurse practitioner course at Harbor-UCLA Hospital, Mrs. Torres returned to Guam and to public health where she became an invaluable addition to the women's health care clinics by providing vital clinical services including prenatal care, family planning, cancer screening, and management of sexually transmitted diseases in women. In addition to her duties as a nurse practitioner, Mrs. Torres was supervisor and manager of the Central Region Health Center Clinic for the past 2 years.

An active member of American Nurses Association and the Guam Nurse Association [GNA], Mrs. Torres was named the Outstanding Employee of DPH&SS in 1981 and 1984. In 1994, she received the GNA Presidential Commendation Award for outstanding voluntary and dedicated service to the nursing profession and organization. She was also twice nominated for the GNA Nurse of the Year Award.

Mrs. Torres still resides in Malesso with her husband of 34 years. The couple have two children and three grandchildren.

IN OPPOSITION TO FRENCH
NUCLEAR TESTING

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my outrage over the detonation by the Chirac government of a nuclear device in the South Pacific.

The French have blatantly and egregiously ignored the environmental sovereignty of the region. I strongly object to the fact that France carried out these tests more than 10,000 miles from their mainland. If, as Mr. Chirac has stated, these tests pose no threat to the ecosystem, why are they being carried out 10,000 miles away from France? Why detonate atomic weapons in somebody else's backyard? Why not in central France?

The United States, numerous countries and respected individuals in the region pleaded with the French not to carry out these "experiments." But Mr. Chirac insisted that they are necessary. Why are these tests necessary? Whom are the French preparing to fight? Are they planning to drop a bomb on Algeria? What specter so haunts them that they need to test their nuclear weapons before they sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty? And what will this mean for the future of the treaty? Will other countries rush to detonate bombs before they finally renounce nuclear testing? Will rogue nations and terrorist organizations experiment with nuclear weaponry, claiming that they must protect themselves from French aggression?

Mr. Speaker, I cannot adequately express my disappointment with the Chirac Government. Economic boycotts, political protests, editorial outrage and public opinion seem all to have failed in convincing Mr. Chirac that his policy is wrong. It is dangerous for the ecosystem, dangerous for the fragile marine environment, dangerous for the people living around the mururoa atoll, and dangerous for those who seek a nuclear-weapon-free world. As Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans stated: "This is not the action of a good international citizen."

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC
PENSION PARITY ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's public servants have had a long and difficult year. Public employees have been asked to increase their pension contributions in exchange for smaller annuities and to make other financial sacrifices in the name of deficit reduction. Last spring, some Federal employees working in the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City made the ultimate sacrifice while performing their jobs. The time has come to show some support for our public servants, the men and women who work hard to provide needed services for the American people.

Today, I am reintroducing the Public Pension Parity Act, legislation I first introduced in the 98th Congress to rectify a serious tax in-

equity that our retired public employees continue to face. America's public retirees deserve positive action on this bill.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, most of our public-sector retirees receive a pension in lieu of the Social Security benefits received by private-sector retirees. Social Security benefits are fully tax exempt for individual private-sector retirees earning as much as \$25,000 per year, and couples earning up to \$32,000. There is no corresponding tax exemption for public-sector retirees, who are effectively being penalized by the Internal Revenue Code for their years of public service.

My legislation, the Public Pension Parity Act of 1995, would amend the Internal Revenue Code so that a public retiree could deduct that portion of his or her governmental pension equivalent to the maximum level for Social Security retirement benefits so long as the individual or couple stays under the same gross income limitations I stated earlier. The bill also includes an offsetting provision to prevent overly generous tax exemptions for those with incomes above these thresholds or who collect both public and private annuities.

The principle of fairness underlies this bill; public-sector retirees should be treated in the same manner as private-sector retirees for purposes of taxation. It is fundamentally unfair to continue to tax the retirement benefits of public employees differently than the Social Security retirement benefits of private-sector employees. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to join me this year in supporting the Public Pension Parity Act to correct the significant inequity in the tax treatment of public-retiree benefits. It is time to reaffirm our support for those who dedicate their careers to public service.

Mr. Speaker, I would also submit a copy of the Public Pension Parity Act for the RECORD.

GREG WYATT—BILL OF RIGHTS
EAGLE SCULPTURE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Greg Wyatt, the sculptor in residence at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine and director of the art academy at the Newington Cropsey Foundation. I urge my fellow colleagues to attend an exhibition of Mr. Wyatt's Bill of Rights Eagle in the Russell Senate Office Building rotunda from today until Saturday, September 9, 1995.

Mr. Wyatt's early training in the arts came from instruction with his father, a painting professor at the City College of New York. At an early age Mr. Wyatt's father instilled in him an appreciation for the cultural and artistic traditions of the Hudson River Valley of New York. Greg followed this tradition, earning a bachelor of arts degree in art history from Columbia College and a master of arts degree in ceramic arts from Columbia University. He continued his studies at the National Academy of Design focusing on classical sculpture, and later traveled to Italy as an instructor in Renaissance figurative sculpture.

In addition, I am honored to represent the district that is home to the Newington Cropsey Foundation located in Hastings-on-Hudson,

NY, an organization dedicated to preserving the work of the 19th century Hudson Valley artist Jasper Francis Cropsey and the culture of the Hudson River Valley. The exhibit of Mr. Wyatt's Bill of Rights Eagle was made possible by funding from the Newington Cropsey Foundation. The foundation has previously donated important Cropsey works to significant collections including the White House, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the U.S. Department of State and Princeton University.

Mr. Speaker, this week I will introduce a House resolution to accept on behalf of the American people the Bill of Rights Eagle for display on the grounds of Congress. The distinguished Senate majority leader, TRENT LOTT, will introduce companion legislation in the Senate. This gift by Mr. Wyatt and the Newington Cropsey Foundation, at no cost to the United States, is an appropriate tribute to a document that insures the core of our democracy. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this measure to place this beautiful sculpture on permanent display in the U.S. Capitol.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE AND UNIT-
ED STATES-ORIGIN MILITARY
EQUIPMENT IN TURKEY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 1995, the State Department released a report on allegations of human rights abuses by the Turkish military. This report stated that United States-origin military equipment has been used in operations in Turkey during which human rights abuses have occurred. This report is the most definitive administration statement linking United States military assistance to human rights violations in Turkey.

I wrote a letter to Secretary Christopher on June 29 asking several questions about that report, and on August 15 I received a reply. I ask that my letter, and the Department's response, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, June 29, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,

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

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write regarding the State Department's Report on Allegations of Human Rights Abuses by the Turkish Military, released on June 1, 1995. I commend you for the precision and detail of that report, which provides important information to the Congress.

What impresses me about that report is your open acknowledgment of the role of U.S.-origin military equipment in human rights abuse in southeastern Turkey. As your report states: "U.S.-origin equipment, which accounts for most major items of the Turkish military inventory, has been used in operations against the PKK during which human rights abuses have occurred."

I would like to ask you several questions about the June 1 report.

1. I do not recall prior Administration statements or testimony coming to the conclusion that U.S. military equipment provided to Turkey was used in operations during which human rights abuses occurred.

Can you point me to prior statements by this Administration, or previous Administrations, that make a link between U.S.-origin equipment provided to the Turkish military and human rights abuses?

2. For how long has the Turkish military used U.S.-supplied equipment in operations against the PKK?

For how long do you believe human rights abuses in connection with Turkish military operations against the PKK have been occurring?

3. Are Turkey's human rights abuses with U.S.-origin military equipment, as detailed in your June 1 report, consistent with Section 4 of the "Purposes for Which Military Sales by the United States Are Authorized," under Section 4 of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA)?

Do you intend to report under Section 3(c)(2) of the AECA concerning a violation of that Act, through the use of U.S.-origin defense equipment for a purpose not authorized under Section 4 of the AECA?

At what point do human rights abuses with U.S.-origin defense equipment constitute a "consistent pattern of gross violations" and thus, under Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act, prohibit AECA sales of defense articles or services?

4. What are the implications for U.S. policy of your determination that Turkey has used U.S.-origin military equipment in operations in which human rights abuses have occurred?

What steps are you taking to address human rights abuses mentioned in your June 1 report?

5. Is it U.S. policy to promote a political solution in southeastern Turkey?

Does Turkey support a political solution?

What is the next step in trying to promote a political solution?

I appreciate the strategic importance of Turkey, and I agree with you that Turkey is a long-standing and valuable U.S. ally. I also appreciate the serious security dilemmas facing that country. Yet I believe that your June 1 report compels the United States to revisit relations with Turkey, to insure that U.S.-origin weapons are not used to commit future human rights abuses, and to insure that every effort is made to work for a political solution in southeastern Turkey.

I look forward to your answers to the questions above.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, August 15, 1995.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: On behalf of Secretary Christopher, I am responding to your June 29 letter, which raised a number of questions regarding human rights abuses and the Turkish military's use of U.S.-supplied equipment.

I want to thank you for your comments regarding the State Department's Report on Allegations of Human Rights Abuses by the Turkish Military. The Embassy in Ankara and concerned offices at the Departments of State and Defense made every effort to convey the situation as accurately as possible.

Turning to your questions, we are not aware of statements by this or previous administrations which specifically linked U.S.-origin equipment provided to the Turkish military and human rights abuses. That said, the Administration has frequently expressed concern about human rights abuses in Turkey's conflict with the PKK. We have also noted, in response to Congressional inquir-

ies, the high probability that the GOT has used U.S.-supplied equipment in the southeast. Ambassador Grossman addressed this issue during his confirmation hearings in response to a question from Senator Pell. I have enclosed Ambassador Grossman's response.

The United States has had a military supply relationship with Turkey for over 40 years. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that Ankara has used U.S.-origin equipment against the PKK since the conflict started nearly 11 years ago. The Turkish military became extensively involved in operations against the PKK in 1992, when the conflict worsened dramatically. Until that time, the military's involvement, as opposed to that of the Jandarma (national guard), was minimal.

With respect to your questions regarding the Arms Export Control Act ("AECA"), section 4 of that Act provides in relevant part that the U.S. Government may provide U.S.-origin defense articles to friendly countries for a number of purposes, including for internal security. Although human rights violations have occurred in the course of operations, those operations appear in fact to have been undertaken for a purpose authorized under the AECA and therefore a report is not required under section 3(c)(2). In any case, the information in our report on alleged human rights abuses is more extensive than what would be provided in a report under section 3(c)(2) of the AECA.

Turkey's human rights record raises serious concerns, but we do not believe that it has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights within the meaning of Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act. We must not forget that Turkey is a functioning, albeit troubled, democracy. Although freedom of expression is restricted, Turkey's press is able to criticize the government, and frequently does so.

On July 23, Turkey's Grand National Assembly approved, by the overwhelming majority of 360 to 32, 16 constitutional amendments which will enhance Turkish democracy and broaden political participation. These amendments, among other things, eliminate restrictions on participation in politics by associations, unions, groups and cooperatives; grant civil servants the right to form unions and engage in collective talks; lower the voting age from 20 to 18, and increase the number of parliamentarians from 450 to 550. Both Prime Minister Ciller and Deputy Prime Minister Cetin are committed to going beyond this important step to achieve further reforms, such as modification of Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, which has constrained freedom of expression. Additionally, as noted in our report, the Turkish General Staff (TGS) has instituted a program to train soldiers in human rights requirements.

For the past three years, human rights has been a major part of our dialogue with the Turkish government. Every high-level official, both from the State Department and DoD, who has visited Ankara has raised the issue of human rights and its importance to U.S.-Turkish relations. We have started to engage the TGS on this subject as well, and have encouraged visitors from other western countries to support these efforts.

The Turkish government interprets references to the need for a "political solution" in the southeast as encouragement to negotiate with the PKK, which we have not asked Ankara to do. We support Turkey's territorial integrity and legitimate right to fight terrorism. We have emphasized repeatedly that there is no solely military solution to

this conflict. We have argued that, in addition to carefully calibrated military operations, resolution will require the expansion of democracy and human rights, including increased civil and cultural rights for Turkey's Kurdish citizens.

While engaged in a difficult struggle with a brutal terrorist organization, the Government of Turkey is making a determined effort to improve its human rights performance. We believe that to promote a settlement in the southeast, our best course is to continue energetically to promote democratization, while supporting Turkey's legitimate struggle against terrorism. In both of these efforts, Turkey needs, and continues to deserve, our help and support.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure: As stated.

QUESTION FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED TO
MARC GROSSMAN BY SENATOR CLAIBORNE
PELL

Question. 2. Is U.S.-origin equipment being used in the Turkish military campaign against Kurdish civilians?

Answer. A large portion of Turkey's inventory of defense items is U.S.-supplied or produced under co-production arrangements. I therefore assume that U.S.-origin equipment is being used in the Turkish military's campaign against the PKK.

I understand that internal security, along with self-defense, is recognized as an acceptable use of U.S.-supplied defense articles. The agreements under which we provide Turkey and other foreign countries with defense articles permit such uses.

There are reports that in the counter-insurgency a large number of civilians have been killed. These reports are troubling, and the Administration has brought them to the attention of the Turkish authorities, and will be looking into them further. Assistant Secretary Shattuck visited Turkey in July and will be going again in October, partly for this purpose.

TRIBUTE TO PAGE AND ELOISE
SMITH

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, a week and a half ago, Page Smith, noted historian and educator, and his wife Eloise, noted artist and educator, passed away in Santa Cruz, CA. They leave behind monuments few will ever equal—monuments in their creative works, in generations of students they inspired, institutions they shaped and reformed, and in the lives they touched and the affections with which they are remembered.

Page as a young man was tempted by various professions: novelist, actor, miner, journalist, and historian among them. He graduated from Dartmouth College—selected for its proximity to good trout fishing—in history in 1940. Like many men of his generation, his choice of career was interrupted by military service. He served for 5 years in the Army, including ski combat duty, following graduation from Dartmouth. In 1945, as commander of a rifle company of the Tenth Mountain Division

on Mr. Belvedere in northern Italy, he was severely wounded in both legs, wounds which he felt the effects of for the rest of his life.

Following the war he entered Harvard under the GI bill and received his doctorate in American history in 1951. From 1953 to 1964, he served on the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles. Of his move to Los Angeles he later observed that, "I was an extremely provincial Easterner who had never been west of western Maryland and the notion of going to a place as remote and bizarre rather alarmed me * * * and dismayed my mother." Once at UCLA Page both practiced and criticized his chosen profession of historian.

His two volume biography of John Adams, published in 1962, played to both scholarly and popular acclaim, winning Columbia University's Bancroft Award and becoming a popular Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

In his subsequent book, "History and the Historian"—1964, Page both stated his philosophy of history and earned the iconoclast label so often attached to him that it might be thought by some to be one of his middle names. He declared that "great history * * * has always been narrative history, history with a story to tell that illuminates the truth of the human situation, that lifts spirits and projects new potentialities." He chided his colleagues for being too wed to narrow subjects, to various forms of determinism, to the primacy of impersonal forces, to the pretense of pseudo-scientific objectivity, to the actions and beliefs of the few leaders rather than the people who make up the whole of society.

He later said that the American Revolution took place first and foremost "in the hearts and minds of the American people," and that "the best history of the American Revolution was written by the people who were in it." His work was always a magical weaving of firsthand accounts of those who participated in the events, and his histories were always first and foremost captivating stories about real people.

And that was the narrative history that Page both practiced and preached. When Page published in 1976 "A New Age Now Begins"—which was the beginning of his eight volume work, "A People's History of the United States", the great American historian Samuel Eliot Morrison not only called it "a great, magnificent work," but also spoke of it in terms we might more commonly reserve for a captivating novel or movie: "His story of Bunker Hill is a real thriller. * * * His chapter on Washington resigning his commission, and the disbanding of the army, is a masterpiece."

Page always believed that good history is a good story, that it is about people, and that it must be made from their thoughts and observations, which he found in bits of letters, diaries, and the like. He argued that historians should not look down on the past from their lofty perch of historical distance. "I say the situation is more like an archaeological dig * * * (you) reconstruct what happened out of the remnants and shards."

The Adams biography was the first of his works to take up the curious story, which he revisited in both his "People's History" and in his biography of Thomas Jefferson (1976), of Adams and Jefferson. These two men were in many ways the polar opposites of their era, political adversaries, and symbols of opposite tendencies in American life. Jefferson embodied much of the radical idealism of the Declaration of Independence, Adams the care-

fully structured, balanced and controlled pragmatism of the Constitution. Each was a leader of powerful and opposing factions in early American political life. Yet these two ex-Presidents, late in their years, became regular correspondents, each coming to appreciate and admire the other despite their differences, each becoming in many ways the most respected of Americans in the eyes of each other. Early in their correspondence, Adams wrote to Jefferson, "You and I ought not to die before we have explained ourselves to each other." Many years and a great many letters later, they died within a few hours of each other on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Adams' last words were about Jefferson.

In the early 1960's, two of California's leading educators, Clark Kerr and Dean McHenry, launched a great experiment in higher education. They wanted to see if a university with the size and prestige of the University of California could change its stripes and could create a new campus built around small and intimate colleges along the lines of Swarthmore or Oxford. They needed a first leader of the first college to bring that vision to life. Thus in 1964 page became the first provost of Cowell College at the University of California.

It is now 30 years after the campus welcomed its first few students in 1965, and the place has grown to a major university with many colleges. Yet much of the tone of the campus, its intellectual life, its style, was the inspiration of Page and Eloise. They probably had more influence in the shaping of that great institution than anyone else. In the emphasis on classroom teaching, on shared intellectual pursuits within the college, on the college as a social framework in an otherwise impersonal institutional setting, on personalized education and evaluation, Cowell College and ultimately UCSC were in many ways the offspring of Page and Eloise.

He summed up what a university might be, and in particular what his university should be, as "the pursuit of truth in the company of friends." What is so remarkable that it is so often forgotten is that Page was only provost of Cowell for half a dozen years, and left the university entirely in 1973. His enduring effect on the institution would have been astounding if he had worked there for a lifetime.

Characteristically, he left over one of the principles which had brought him to Santa Cruz: that the primary purpose of the university should be to teach students. He left in protest over the publish-or-perish requirements the university imposed on his younger colleagues to the detriment of their teaching responsibilities. Having so changed the nature of the university, he was still dissatisfied that it had not changed more.

Page was 56 years old when he left the university. He was the award-winning author of five major works in American history, and he had been instrumental in the founding of a major new institution of higher learning. Some would have rested on those considerable laurels, but Page had an irrepressible curiosity and a relentless work ethic. What some thought of as his retirement instead blossomed into his most productive years, years in which he would author and publish another 14 major volumes, including his 8 volume "A People's History of the United States".

The "People's History" alone took a decade to write, but it was Page putting into practice

what he had admonished others to do in their histories. It was what he called old-fashioned narrative history, with the spiritual and moral dimension included, and without claims of distant objectivity or easy explanations. One reviewer concluded, "No American since Charles Beard has produced anything comparable in length, scope, or readability."

In his 1990 book, "Killing the Spirit," Page the iconoclast took on higher education even more forcefully than he had taken on historians a quarter of a century earlier. He criticized universities for their obsession with size, for failing to put teaching first, for excessively narrow specialization "at the cost of * * * any awareness of the unity of life," for failure to build a sense of community, for elevating "knowledge for its own sake, rather than knowledge that ripens into wisdom or that serves larger ends," and for promoting "relativism, which denies any moral structure in the world."

Those strong views excepted, Page was in many ways hard to categorize and hard to predict. He was an accomplished scholar and historian who rejected many of the ways of scholars and historians around him. He built up a major university, yet criticized the structure of universities and organized a "Penny University" in Santa Cruz to show that friends could pursue the truth without faculty, without tuition, without books, without grades, without special buildings—they met for years in a cafe, more recently in a church, and, perhaps most importantly, without faculty meetings and administrators. He was to many the founder of Santa Cruz's casual and irreverent style, but he also stood for structure, reverence, and students wearing ties to dinner once a week, and once raised a flap when he complained that students had become too unbuttoned. He was a leading advocate of women's rights and women's role in the university and in the Nation—as in his 1970 book, "Daughters in the Promised Land", but raised another flap by criticizing the proliferation of women's studies classes at UCSC as too often sexual politics rather than serious academic courses. He was an Eastern traditionalist who also became a Western innovator.

He was an author of prodigious output, who nevertheless opposed the premium universities put on publishing at the expense of teaching. His critics sometimes took him to be at the forefront of the counterculture of the 1960's, but in fact he had a traditionalist's work ethic sufficient to stagger most men. Even in his pseudoretirement, he strictly set aside a good part of nearly every day for research and writing, which he did with great discipline. From age 59 to 69, he wrote his eight-volume, 6,000-page "People's History." The month he died at age 77, he published two new works: "Democracy in Trial: The Japanese American Evacuation and Relocation in World War II," and "Old Age is Another Country—A Traveller's Guide."

He was both of the establishment and quick to challenge it. He was above all else a probing mind, always subjecting ideas and beliefs, including his own, to re-evaluation and scrutiny. Nothing was safe from reappraisal and fresh judgment, and there was nothing he loved to challenge anew so much as his own views. He was always looking for a new perspective on any issue, a new piece that would reveal something about the puzzle, a new clue to the mystery.

Eloise grew up in North Carolina. There was nothing about her background which would have suggested a great artist was in the making. Yet beginning with the inspiration of a high school arts teacher, she took to the arts with a vigor that characterized her throughout her life. Her talent was enormous. By the time she was 21, she had won five national scholarships to the Art Students League in New York City.

Once married, her career as an artist was often interrupted, and she clearly determined to make her artistic career secondary. Nevertheless, she continued her work as best she could. She once recalled in a Santa Cruz Sentinel interview that on the rare occasions when she got away to paint, she would think of her children and worry that "they're all out running around in the middle of the street and Page is typing."

Eloise was always a force; a force at home, a force in the community, a force at Cowell College, a force in the world of art, and a force in the life of her husband. But she was always a force with grace and charm. She was coauthor with Page of the style of Cowell College in particular and UCSC in general. On campus, she promoted both greater participation in and understanding of art.

She not only did art, she advocated art and its role in the community. Most notably, she was named by the Governor of California in 1975 to head the California Arts Council, and rather than use that position for more traditional purposes, she determined to start an arts program in the California State prison system as a way to help inmates break patterns that would otherwise bring them back to prison. Despite its modest size and resources, the program enjoyed notable success.

Though she never promoted her own art the way she promoted the role of art in the community, she was widely recognized as an award-winning artist, and particularly in recent years, her art and her reputation as an artist blossomed.

The story of Page and Eloise is not ultimately the story of a historian, an artist, and two educators. The story of Page and Eloise is above all else a love story, and one of the most profound love stories ever lived.

Page as a young soldier in training in North Carolina was walking down the street in town and saw a painting on display in a shop window. He was so taken with it he bought it on the spot and asked to meet the artist. On meeting Eloise, he fell in love at first sight and determined to marry her. They were man and wife for 54 years, had four children, seven grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Of their marriage their daughter, Ann Easeley, recently said, "She allowed him to be the kind of person he was. She made a life and an environment and world for him that enabled him to do the amazing things he did. She was devoted to him and he was dependent on her."

Eloise was in many ways Page Smith's Page Smith, the iconoclast's iconoclast. He would hold forth at a dinner gathering in full professorial bloom, and she would manage to deflate his balloon with an affectionate but effective pin prick. He would rush to his own defense and enjoy the opportunity for intellectual thrust and parry, but take great delight at the same time in this university big name getting his comeuppance. He loved her wit, her challenge, as well as her charm.

Page in his later years wrote a very popular newspaper column on old age, entitled "Coming of Age." Eloise was often the foil for his good-natured satires and complaints about old age. Finally she took over one installment of the column to give her rebuttal, entitled, "Page Smith's Wife Tells All." She noted that she had once, "in a thoughtless moment," said that Page was "almost perfect to live with," and that Page had promptly written it down and had it signed by witnesses and notarized.

She then proceeded to set out her reasons for emphasizing that he was less than perfect. A brief sample: "It pains me to have to say that Page is inherently lazy. For years he has done his best to persuade me that, as 'writer' and 'thinker', he is hard at work as soon as his eyes are open in the morning. Although he has written on the importance of a husband's participating in housework, and prides himself on having been a forerunner of the emancipated modern male, here again he is longer on theory than practice. As he gazes distractedly around our rural abode, he manages to screen out dirt on the floor, crumbs (his) on the rug, spiderwebs trailing from the ceiling, windows crusted with dust stirred up by his barnyard fowls whose droppings are everywhere and who rouse me from my sleep with their crowing and honking. He performs the most modest domestic chores as though they were the labors of Hercules. His so-called study would make a pig blush."

She concluded the article however, by saying simply, "I did say 'almost' perfect. But I still adore him."

Page loved the article, just as he loved its author.

This past May Eloise was diagnosed as having kidney cancer, and her health declined rapidly. Soon after, Page was diagnosed as having leukemia. He determined to live as long as she did.

"As mother failed, he failed," said their daughter. "Four days ago they told him they could keep him alive until she died. It's exactly what Daddy wanted. He said he didn't want to live without her and that he considered it a blessing."

When Eloise died Saturday morning, August 26, Page refused further medication. In a few hours, he slipped into a coma. He died a day and a half after she did.

The Smith's longtime friend, Mary Holmes, a professor of art history who came with them from UCLA to launch UCSC, said, "We couldn't even imagine the shape of a life he would have without her. Apparently, he couldn't either."

She added, "Their relationship was such a rarity and an extraordinary thing. It was a gift, and they became a gift for everyone that knew them. It was a love story; what a love story."

By their own wish, they were cremated and their ashes mixed together.

Death is not newsworthy; it is too common. What is rare is to have truly lived to the fullest, to have left a legacy of creative works, of many lives touched, of community improved, of understanding increased, of fond remembrance. There are no two people who have had more of all that than Page and Eloise Smith. Their lives stand as a celebration of what human lives can be.

TRIBUTE TO COL. LEWIS VINCENT EVANS, IV

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Col. Vince Evans upon his retirement from the U.S. Air Force, after serving our great Nation for 24 years. For the past 3 years, Colonel Evans has held the distinguished positions of Chief of the House Air Force Legislative Liaison Office and Chief of the Air Force Weapons Division. Soon after assuming his most recent positions, Colonel Evans quickly established a solid reputation with Members and their staffs as an authority on a diverse array of Air Force programs and issues. His strong operational fighter background quickly established his credibility as he was routinely sought by members of the National Security Committee to provide briefings regarding national security issues.

Colonel Evans' understanding of congressional operations, coupled with his sound judgment and a keen sense of priority, have been of great benefit to both Members of Congress and the U.S. Air Force. Colonel Evans' openness and unquestionable integrity have provided support to Members of the House of Representatives in many difficult situations, ranging from constituent matters to far reaching national defense weapons systems issues. He has demonstrated invaluable support during the historic changes in the House leadership, as well as in meeting the difficult challenges of protecting our Country's military capabilities, while working to balance the Federal budget.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my distinct pleasure to have worked and traveled with Colonel Evans. He has served with great distinction and he has earned our respect and gratitude for his many contributions to our Nation's defense. My colleagues and I bid Col. Lewis Vincent Evans a fond farewell and wish he and his family the very best as they move on to face new challenges and rewards.

TRIBUTE TO SAM MUCHNICK

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sam Muchnick, a name familiar to many of my colleagues who represent constituents near the St. Louis metropolitan area. Thousands of the people I represent have loved Sam Muchnick for many years as a neighbor, friend and community spirit whose roots in the Metro East are strong.

Sam Muchnick has been one of the greatest sports promoters in all America. For over 50 years, he served as the Nation's premier wrestling promoter until his retirement from the sport in 1982. Known as Mr. Wrestling, Sam has been a good friend to me and was a very close friend to my predecessor, Congressman Melvin Price.

Sam got his start in the sports business as a writer following Cardinals baseball for the St.

Louis Times. He got into the wrestling business as an assistant to promoter Tom Packs and found his niche.

He served for more than 25 years as president of the National Wrestling Alliance, which consisted of promoters from coast to coast. During his career as Mr. Wrestling, Sam Muchnick spent many days relating his sporting stories to me and other young people growing up in the Metro East. He still stops by and talks to Jack English, George Silvey, Bob Burns, Eddie Moran, Bob Bregg and other friends in the sports business during a visit to English's Tavern in Belleville.

Today, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the long and popular career of "Mr. Wrestling." I know they join me in congratulating Sam Muchnick for the years of enjoyment he has provided to wrestling and entertainment fans in the United States.

IN HONOR OF THE 1995 CARNAVAL
ELIZABETH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the participants of the Carnival Elizabeth. This 3-day event celebrates Hispanic achievement in America and the diversity of the Hispanic culture. The Carnival will be held from September 2d to the 4th, 1995, in the city of Elizabeth in New Jersey.

The Carnival is sponsored by the Elizabeth Latin Chamber of Commerce and Melly Mell Productions. The Elizabeth Latin Chamber of Commerce prides itself on assisting and defending Hispanic businesses. It is an organization that engenders friendship and fraternity among city and State organizations. Both organizations are dedicated to helping the Hispanic community. Together they are producing a Carnival that will celebrate the hard work and traditions of the Hispanic people.

The Carnival Elizabeth will be celebrated for 3 days over a quarter of a mile stretch in the heart of Elizabeth's Hispanic business district. There will be live entertainment, dancing, folklore and amusement rides for the children. Many Hispanic entertainers such as Ramon Ortiz, Frankie Ruiz, Jose Alberto and many others will share their musical talents. The Carnival will have booths featuring traditional foods, products, arts and crafts.

The Hispanic culture is rich and diverse. The Carnival is an opportunity for people from different Hispanic countries to gather together and celebrate their culture. Awareness is very important in the Hispanic community—the Carnival introduces people to many new customs and traditions. The Carnival also celebrates the many vital contributions that the Hispanic Community has given to the city of Elizabeth.

I am confident my colleagues will join me in honoring and celebrating the Carnival Elizabeth. In its 14th year, the Carnival Elizabeth will celebrate the uniqueness of the Hispanic culture. The gathering will integrate the many Hispanic traditions and create an atmosphere of festivity and cultural recognition.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER REUTHER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 8 a 25th Commemorative Tribute will be held in honor of Walter Reuther. Marking the tragic death of Walter and Mae Reuther in 1970, it will honor their lives and their service to others.

In life, Walter Reuther was larger than life, a giant of a figure.

In death, he left a legacy that has outlived him, and a strong group of legatees to carry on his work.

His legacy includes a number of seeming ironies: Considered by some in the business world to be an enemy, time more and more revealed him as a key figure in helping to preserve, indeed strengthen American capitalism; often in the middle of a number of historic adversarial clashes with management, his Union has led the way toward a more collaborative relationship between management and labor, and sometimes accused of class warfare, Walter Reuther, his brothers Roy and Vic and their colleagues helped create in America the largest middle class in the world.

These contrasts were actually a reflection of consistent threads running throughout the life of Walter Reuther: a strong dedication to democracy and a deep distaste for intolerance; a belief in the dignity of work and of the individual who labored. His strength of personality reinforced, rather than undermined, his belief in pluralism.

His love for his Union, the UAW, was so powerful that it only motivated him to address its imperfections.

I saw his influence first-hand initially as a youngster helping to earn some money for college working in a factory one summer. Walter Reuther's spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood helped create among the rank and file in the plant an atmosphere of people working together, instead of against each other. The plant—hot and dirty—was hardly a haven but it provided a welcome respite from the outside atmosphere in a city often torn by social and racial divisions.

Remembering Walter Reuther is important in part in helping us to remember first principles. He was visionary, and that meant that he could see far enough ahead to discern when there was a need for change in order to be faithful to basic principles, and in order to be effective in carrying them out.

When history has a truly ample period of time to look back fully to discern the evolution of democracy in America in the 20th century, I have no doubt that Walter Reuther will loom very large. It is only true to ourselves, as people who share his faith in democracy, that we take some time in 1995 to remember him, whom we grievously lost 25 years ago in 1970.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I was detained in my congressional district in Baltimore today and thus forced to miss three record votes. Specifically, I was not present to record my vote on rollcall vote No. 636, on ordering the previous question; rollcall vote No. 637, the motion to recommit the conference report to H.R. 1854; and rollcall vote No. 638, on agreeing to the conference report to H.R. 1854.

Had I been here I would have voted nay on rollcall vote No. 636, ordering the previous question; yea on rollcall vote No. 637, the motion to recommit the conference report; and nay on rollcall vote No. 638, on agreeing to the conference report.

RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST LADY
HILLARY CLINTON

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, hats off to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton for her powerful statement at the U.N. Conference on Women in Beijing. Over the past 3 years, the First Lady has been a strong voice for children, families, and women. She has never shied away from speaking out on issues she cared about—be it childcare or women's health. Over the next week, I would like to highlight excerpts from Mrs. Clinton's statements on women, children, and families so that Members in the House as well as their constituents at their own public libraries can read them.

The first excerpt is from her commencement speech at the University of Minnesota given this past year and focuses on education:

But instead of support and appreciation for education today, we see a movement among us to undermine education. We see some among us who would knock down the ladders of opportunity after they themselves have already reached the top rung. For generations, education has been the gateway to opportunity and, when married with responsibility, has been the recipe for the American Dream. Education is not just about acquiring facts, or even about acquiring skills to prepare oneself for a career. It is also about learning how to meet the challenges of one's time. How to solve problems and adapt to new circumstances. How to go forward into the world with the spirit and optimism that Eric talked about. It is about building a deeper understanding of the complexity of human civilization. Understanding our history, knowing that there is much we can learn from those who came before. Defining one's place in the world, and figuring out how to live in a way that does honor to those who have believed in us.

Education is also not, if it ever were, a one-shot deal. There are all kinds of people in our society today who need to learn and want to learn. They range from the very young to the very old. They are all kinds of people who recognize that the challenges of the global economy are such that they can

only be met by a spirit of learning. But tragically as we all know today, there is a movement afoot in state capitals, and the nation's capital, to retreat on America's historic commitment to education funding. It is a retreat marked by a rather unusual argument. One that says, slashing education funding is for the good of our children. Under this skewed logic, cutting back on education will enable us, in some miraculous way, to provide more and better opportunities than we now enjoy. Nothing could be further from the truth. If we sound the retreat on education in America, we deny the opportunity of preschool and Head Start to thousands of children. We deny tens of thousands of elementary school students the resources they need to improve their reading and math schools. We deny summer jobs and learning opportunities to young people. And most cruelly of all, we deny the opportunity for college to millions of Americans by decreasing the availability of loans, making them less flexible, and raising interest payments and tuition beyond the reach of many working families.

It is particularly ironic that those who profess to worry most about values in America are on a crusade to diminish federal support for education and obliterate the National Service program known as Americorps, that the President launched last year. It is a false debate to pit a discussion about values against the real economic concerns of the American people. It is not either/or. It is both/and. We need both a strong economy that protects jobs and values that we want our children to be raised by. And what better example than National Service of what we mean by taking economic and educational opportunity and marrying it with values. The values you get from tutoring children, building homes for the elderly, working with police officers, cleaning up the environment, immunizing children. National Service is built on very old-fashioned values of hard work, discipline, and community service. The men and women who serve do so because they want to help people. And in return they get some small assistance with their education that not only helps them, but helps us as a country.

So whether we belong to Generation X, Y, or Z, each of us has the opportunity in our own way to make clear what values really matter. And we also can make a difference with those values in the lives of people we love and care about. Education matters. Kindness matters. Truth matters. Patience, hard work, tolerance, empathy, discipline—all of these matter. Forgiveness matters, and gratitude matters, especially on a day like today.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WEBSTER

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a legend of the Washington, DC, legal community, as well as a very dear friend of mine, George Webster, who is stepping down as general counsel for the American Society of Association Executives after 30 years of exemplary service to that body.

Although he has made his living in the District of Columbia for 45 years, he remains a constituent of mine by maintaining his beautiful farm in Hawkins County, TN, the region where his family originated and where he was

born 74 years ago. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and attended Harvard Law School on the GI bill.

Upon his arrival in Washington, Mr. Webster established himself at a respected DC law firm where he developed his interest in the laws governing associations. This interest led to his being named general counsel of the American Society of Association Executives in 1965. In turn, his work with ASAE led to his writing the definitive book on association law, "The Law of Associations," in 1971. This book has been in print ever since and has provided crucial guidance for legions of associations as they sought to work toward their members' best interest. It has also proven invaluable to all association leaders.

Mr. Webster founded his own Washington, law firm in 1968, currently known as Webster, Chamberlain, and Bean, of which his son Hugh is a partner. As one might expect, Webster, Chamberlain, and Bean does an excellent business in representing associations as well as corporate entities, and it remains one of the most respected Washington law.

In addition to knowing George Webster by his professional reputation and as a fellow Tennessean in Washington, he also has been extremely active in Republican politics at the State and national levels. He was the head of Lawyers for Nixon during President Nixon's reelection campaign, and has been heavily involved in fundraising for several national Republican candidates since then. In east Tennessee, there are few better ways for a Republican to raise money and meet people than to have him entertain at the Webster farm near Rogersville.

Although George feels that 30 years as general counsel to ASAE is enough, he will continue to remain active at Webster, Chamberlain, and Bean, and I know that he will enjoy spending more time with his lovely wife, Tuttie, and his children, Hugh, George, and Aen. I know that while ASAE will surely miss his guidance, he will continue to be available to advise associations, other attorneys, and friends for a long time to come.

It is a great honor to pay tribute to such a valued and longtime friend who richly deserves the highest praise for his contributions, loyalty, and dedication to his profession, to the State of Tennessee and to the Nation over the years. His achievements have done so much for so many during his lifetime.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY AND GERALDINE DUBEL

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 65th wedding anniversary of Harry and Geraldine Dubel. Harry and the former Geraldine Solomon, who were both born in 1909, were married on September 10, 1930, at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church.

Parents of 3 wonderful children, Rita, Henry Jr., and Robert, their family now proudly includes 13 grandchildren and 21 great grandchildren.

Harry initially worked as a delivery man for the Bond Bread Co. and then worked in the grocery business. After 10 years, during which

he studied the business, he and Geraldine opened their own family-owned and operated market. Their small market grew and prospered and became Buffalo's well-known "Dubel's Supermarket."

After 54 years of hard work, Harry went into semiretirement: now he works only 6 days a week at the store with his sons who took over the family business years ago.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with Harry and Geraldine's family, colleagues, and innumerable friends throughout western New York to recognize and celebrate with them their 65-year commitment based on mutual love, faith, and respect. Harry and Geraldine Dubel are in inspiration to us all.

MAKES ME WANNA WHINE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a recent column by Paul Taylor of The Washington Post to the attention of my colleagues. As we in Congress continue about our task of reducing the power, reach and expense of the Federal Government, we might do well also to lower some unrealistic expectations.

In a free society, there are limits to what government can do to guarantee financial success for its citizens, prepare for their retirement, or preserve their families. The U.S. Government can not compel people to make intelligent career choices, invest wisely, or take their kids to the ball game. The Government can not make you go to church—it is in the Constitution.

Our first goal should be to see to it that government interference does not restrain citizens from realizing their dreams. Beyond that, we should limit ourselves to those relatively few activities which are performed best by a National Government. To that end, it would be helpful if politicians, pundits and the press would take a break from over-indulging the malcontents (and searching for scapegoats) and instead focus on efficiently executing the basic functions of government.

The at once sad and glorious truth is that much of what ails the people of the United States today is beyond the domain of government. Americanism is about individual initiative personal responsibility, private acts of charity, and above all else, freedom. With the freedom to pursue your ambitions comes the risk of falling short. With that in mind, I commend the following column by Paul Taylor to the attention of all interested parties.

MAKES ME WANNA WHINE

(By Paul Taylor)

"Politics," says Bill Bradley, "is broken." His fix is to quit the Senate and "focus on the lives of the people who are disconnected from the political process." And just maybe run for president.

Three suggestions, senator. Start by telling all those disconnected people to stop whining. Then tell the politicians to stop pandering to the whining. Then tell the media to stop exploiting the whining.

Can anyone really believe the problem with American politics is that the folks who claim to be alienated from it—most inclusively defined, the nearly three-quarters of

Americans who now routinely tell pollsters they don't trust their government—aren't being heard?

The problem is that they're running the show. They own the radio talk circuit, the catch-a-scoundrel television newsmagazines, the late-night comedy monologues, the prime-time sitcoms and the afternoon Oprah-and-Phil whine-alongs, to say nothing of Madison Avenue and Hollywood.

Their grievances have become our national entertainment—neatly packaged, voraciously consumed. Their everybody's-out-to-screw-me take on life is ground zero of the popular culture.

The political press lavishes attention on their rumblings about the need for a third party or another independent presidential run by the likes of Ross Perot or Colin Powell, and never mind that the central truth about the "radical middle" of our political spectrum is that its members have no common ideology.

Some are liberal, some conservative, some libertarian. What grieves them doesn't start with politics and, in the main, can't be fixed by politics. It is spiritual, social, moral and economic. That's why, at Perot's whinerama in Dallas earlier this month, the best audience responses went to empathetic speakers from distant poles of the ideological map—Jesse Jackson on the left and House Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich on the right.

Here's a radical notion: When the whiners insist the problem is rooted in politics, their delusions become self-fulfilling. Their media-stoked anger creates the dysfunctional foundation upon which the nation's political conversation is held, its candidates elected and its public policy made. They do at least as much damage to politics as politics does to them.

In 1992, the whiners achieved the latest in a string of dubious political victories by electing a president who is forever reassuring them: "I feel your pain." Naturally, this makes them whine even louder.

But their impact on politics didn't begin with President Clinton. For a generation now, the angry middle class has systematically put into office politicians of both parties who over-indulge them, to everyone's eventual grief. What is the hated national debt but the cumulative choice by one cowed Congress and president after another to give the American people all the goodies they demand, then flinch at charging them at 100 cents on the dollar?

When the angry populists get angrier still about the way this shell game has mortgaged their children's future, they scour the landscape for scapegoats. Is it the big money boys, the corporate lobbyists, the PAC men, the NAFTA brigade? Or is it the lily-livered politicians? Welfare cheats? Illegal immigrants? Single mothers? Blacks? Whites? Japanese? Mexicans? Detective Fuhrman? All the usual suspects get trashed, except of course the perps themselves, who just get more angry.

Before I push this curmudgeonly screed any further, let me put my own suspect credentials on the table: I write with some complicity and, at least for another moment or two, some distance.

I'm recently back from a three-year stint as The Post's correspondent in South Africa, where I covered the brave transformation from apartheid to democracy. Before that, I covered American politics for two decades.

During the 1980s, I wrote my share of sympathetic articles about the set-upon, anxiety-prone, economically stagnant middle class. Perhaps I caught the virus. Eventually, like the subjects of these pieces, I grew jaded with American politics. I decided to cast my lot elsewhere.

In South Africa, I had the chance to observe political leadership at its most sublime. Had Nelson Mandela and Frederik W. de Klerk been guided by the angry voices in their respective constituencies, South Africa probably would have been plunged into a race war. Instead, using moral suasion and pragmatic statesmanship, they persuaded nervous supporters to accept a scary racial compromise. Mandela and de Klerk each succeeded precisely to the degree that an element of their message to the people was: Stick you pain where the moon don't shine; one day you'll thank me.

During those three years abroad I also kept half an eye trained homeward. From 8,000 miles away, American society looked impossibly rich, breathtakingly dynamic and pathologically whiny.

Poor, bedraggled Africa probably isn't the clearest vantage point from which to observe anything in the First World. Nonetheless, here's what I saw from there: An America that had colonized the planet with democracy, language, currency, computers, movies, music, bluejeans and fast food. An America whose inflation and unemployment was low, whose stock market was booming. An America at peace. An America that had slain communism in the second half of the century, just as it had slain fascism in the first.

Job well done! Let's party! Yet everyone in America I saw on CNN seemed to want to shoot, shout or sue.

Plainly, some of this dyspepsia is a morning-after phenomenon. After wars, hot or cold, nations lose their sense of mission. And some is the stress on everyday lives caused by a shift in economic epochs, from the Industrial Age to the Information Age. And some is a winner-takes-all dynamic that keeps driving American income distribution toward more distant poles of inequality. And some is the frustrating wage stagnation of the middle class. And some is the confusing change in gender roles and relationships. Together, all of these forces have undermined the nuclear family, society's most reliable incubator of values and morals.

Let's stipulate that life is tough. It's tough to live in the inner city; to lose a job to corporate "downsizing"; to graduate from college suspecting you'll never live as well as your parents.

But really! Can it be tougher to be a single mother working at McDonald's in 1995 than it was to be an immigrant wife working in a Chicago slaughterhouse in 1915? Tougher to be an insecure factory worker now than an Oklahoma farmer during the Dust Bowl years? A 22-year-old cab driver now than a 22-year-old GI in 1917? Or 1943? Or 1952? Or 1969?

Hey, we've got air conditioning, ESPN, Dove Bars and lots of other good stuff. But Americans still seem to have convinced themselves that life in the past few decades keeps getting worse.

Part of the delusion is sustained by my craft. In a complex world, the culture of complaint makes journalism less difficult. There's a grievance, there's a victim, there's a bad guy. Whining (and O.J.) has become the touchstone that connects us all. It bridges our diversity. It moves product.

Sometimes journalism can take all this to silly extremes. Last week's Time magazine cover story, "20th Century Blues," turns to psychobabble in seeking to establish a "mismatch between our genetic makeup and the modern world." The piece begins: "There's a little bit of the Unabomber in most of us." Two weeks ago, a New Yorker essay started the same way. Memo to colleagues: That guy's a crackpot. Most Americans aren't.

In fact, I've made an important discovery after returning from three years of worrying from afar about America's angst. I'm amazed

by . . . how normal everybody is! In office elevators, at fast-food joints, in airport lobbies, the folks I encounter are the same busy, sensible, good-humored, can-do Americans I've always known. They don't look crazed; they don't even look stressed.

At the hollow core of this culture of complaint, there's an element of hype—a kind of tacit conspiracy between the media and the whiners. The latter have grown savvy about which sound-bites will get them into the national conversation. The former, if they're so inclined, can extract a fuming quote from just about anyone. I've found that if you talk to most Americans long enough, they turn out to have nuanced, common-sense views (if not always quotable quotes) about almost everything, including their government. They may not be especially well-informed, but they're smart.

They're certainly right that the political system isn't responsive to their anxieties. But they're wrong that their anxieties can be reduced to neat public policy solutions. Or that the sky is somehow falling.

When all these people loudly proclaim that politics is broken, it reminds me of an observation sometimes made about academic politics: the smaller the stakes, the nastier the fights.

Freed from cosmic worries, spared of wars or depressions, bereaved of global enemies, Americans in the 1990s are gazing at their navels and grousing about the lint. It's human nature.

Both the politicians and the media have a professional interest in pretending the stakes are huge. So the 1994 Republican takeover of Congress gets blown up as a "historic" realignment, and already the '96 presidential contenders are talking about a "once-in-a-lifetime" chance to reconfigure the size and scope of government.

The voters are pretty wise to this poppycock, but it feeds their frustration with politics. They keep hearing about all the upheavals that are supposed to be coming out of Washington; then they check their own lives and discover nothing's changed. They feel jerked around. They switch channels, or turn off the set altogether.

The absence of big change from Washington can be seen another way: as a testament to a stable, non-ideological, centrist political system, where public policy is fought out between the 45-yard lines. That's not a bad thing.

The problem is that the real source of what ails America lies beyond the reach of government. Nobody, for example, wants to live in a society where a third of all children are born out of wedlock and half grow up in homes without their biological father. Everyone understands how that tears apart the social fabric.

Yet politicians indulge the conceit that they can change these behaviors. Right now they're debating welfare policy, a useful debate to have. But the personal behavior of the poor (or anyone else) is substantially beyond the reach of policy; always has been.

New Jersey recently adopted a new welfare policy that cuts off additional benefits to welfare mothers if they have more kids. The preliminary findings? They keep right on having more kids. In matters of the heart and matters of the loins, government doesn't have enough carrots and it doesn't have enough sticks.

If there was a little more honesty from on high about what government can do, maybe there'd be a little less anger from below about what it cannot.

But maybe not. I often wondered these past three years how Mandela or de Klerk would have fared in the cynical pit of American politics. They're both gifted politicians, but part of their success was based on the respect that Africans have for their leaders

and institutions. It is a continent full of willing followers (often too willing); in this instance they were served by exceptional leaders.

In America at the moment, that relationship has gone awry. Our leaders won't lead and our followers won't follow.

It's hard to imagine how the logjam gets broken from below. The laws of human nature can't be repealed. Cynicism begets cynicism.

Still, each of us can make a start. I hereby vow as a returning political journalist not to report at face value all the whining I'm sure to hear between now and November 1996. But the real burden, I'm afraid, lies with politicians like you, Sen. Bradley. By all means, go out and listen to the voices of the disconnected. But not too long. What they really need is a good talking to.

H.R. 1854, THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT
CONFERENCE REPORT FOR FIS-
CAL YEAR 1996

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this member rises in support of the conference report on H.R. 1854 and is pleased that this measure includes a reduction of \$75 million for the General Accounting Office [GAO] below the fiscal year 1996 funding level. This Member is particularly pleased that the House and Senate conferees further reduced the funding level for GAO by \$19 million below the House-approved fiscal year 1996 level.

Mr. Speaker, during the first days of the 104th Congress, this Member wrote to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, as well as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], the chairman of the Budget Committee, to express this Member's strong support for reduced funding levels for GAO. This Member is pleased with the action taken which confers with this Member's request for reducing funding for GAO.

For some time, this Member supported a reduction in funding for GAO. In fact, during consideration of the fiscal year 1995 legislative branch appropriations bill, this Member offered an amendment to cut funding for GAO by 5 percent below the fiscal year 1994 level. Unfortunately, this amendment failed by a close vote.

The \$374 million fiscal year 1996 funding level for GAO included in the conference report represents a decrease of \$75 million below the fiscal year 1995 level. During last year's deliberation of the legislative branch appropriations bill, the House approved a funding level of \$439.5 billion, an increase of \$9.4 million. In addition, the fiscal year 1995 conference report then included \$449 million for GAO, \$10 million more than the House bill. This Member commends the conferees for reversing this outrageous trend in funding for GAO.

This Member strongly believes that GAO is an agency where growth has been out of control, and that it is an agency which has not been responsive to individual Members, especially to the requests of Republican Members

during our long tenure in the minority. This Member also believes that the quality of work produced by the GAO is shoddy. While the quality of the work varies dramatically, all products are given the same kind of credibility simply because they are GAO products. The level of resources provided to produce these products has been excessive and has grown disproportionately when compared with other congressional support agencies. In addition, GAO resources have also been used for consultants, training, and other unnecessary expenses. Concern has also been expressed that GAO is more interested in getting headlines than in supporting the Congress with the required information. This Member has also been concerned by the funds that have been spent to lavishly renovate GAO's offices. This renovated space includes plush conference and meeting rooms which seem excessive for the scope of work performed at GAO. The leadership and staff of the GAO ought to visit the staff here on Capitol Hill to understand something about crowded staff office conditions and about the absence of required conference rooms for meetings with constituents.

Now let's examine the GAO workload. From 1985 to 1993, GAO investigations doubled from 457 per year to 915. In addition, GAO's budget jumped from \$46.9 million in 1965 to our current spending level of \$449 million, a nearly 1,000-percent increase in unadjusted dollars.

While the number of full-time equivalent positions at GAO has been reduced additional cuts are still needed to account for the past growth at this agency, which this Member will outline. In 1980, funding for GAO staff cost \$204 million. By 1985 that had grown to \$299 million. In 1988 it was \$330 million, and in 1989, \$346 million. The average increase between 1980 and 1990 was 8 percent per year. Then, in 1991, GAO was increased by 14 percent, to a total of \$409 million. In 1992, GAO received another 8 percent increase to \$443 million.

According to a Democratic study group [DSG] special report issued on May 24, 1994, January 1994 personnel totals for GAO were 4,597. This level was nearly as large as the staffing level of 4,617 for the entire Library of Congress—the largest library in the world—which also includes the staff of the Congressional Research Service.

According to this same study, in 1994, GAO's staffing level was nearly 2½ times as large as the 1,849 House committee staff members during the 103d Congress, and more than one-half as large as the 7,340 individuals employed by Members of the House. The DSG study also compared funding levels for the legislative branch from 1979 to 1994, in inflation-adjusted dollars. According to the DSG, the General Accounting Office received one of the largest increases in funding for the entire legislative branch at an inflation-adjusted 13.5 percent during this time period.

Funding for other areas of the legislative branch have actually declined since 1979, according to this study. For example, the Library of Congress received a 17.6 percent reduction, CBO was reduced by 3.8 percent, and Members' staff was reduced by 6.4 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars since 1979.

Again, this Member would like to thank the conferees for their good judgment in facing the long-term reality of GAO and reducing funding for that agency. This Member urges his col-

leagues to support this funding level included in this conference report.

TRIBUTE TO RUDY JORDAN ON HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to recognize Mr. Rudy Jordan on the occasion of his retirement from over 30 years of dedicated community service and employment as supervisor of child welfare and attendance with the Montebello Unified School District.

Over the years, Rudy accumulated a long list of accomplishments while working with youth. Starting out as a junior camp counselor at the All Nations Camp in 1948, Rudy worked his way up the ranks to become a senior camp counselor and finally, in 1954, served as All National Boys Club supervisor for 5 years. Rudy later worked as a special education teacher and after 6 years of addressing the needs of special education students, began his employment with the Montebello Unified School District.

Rudy also has an impressive record of involvement in civic organizations, especially those which aim to enrich the lives of youth. He has been a voluntary Big Brother for over 32 years, serving as a mentor to young men who might not otherwise have positive role model to seek guidance and counsel. In addition, he has served as a counselor for the Youth Opportunity Board, an advisory member of the Eastmont Teen Post, co-founder of the Association for the Advancement of Mexican-American Students, co-founder of the Eastmont Parents Guild, co-founder of the committees for both the Reggie Rodriguez Park and Saybrook Park, co-founder of the International Youth Boxing Club and the Hollenbeck Police Athletic League Program. Rudy's involvement in such programs exemplify his strong dedication to helping youth.

Rudy, a Golden Glove boxing champion and former professional boxer, also used his athletic expertise to add fulfilling experiences to the lives of many youth. He is currently a boxing trainer for the Santa Fe Springs Parks and Recreation Program, as well as for the Sierra High School Night Program. He also has been a trainer for the Montebello Police Athletic League Boxing Program. In addition to his civic and youth sports efforts, Rudy has donated his time as an usher at his local parish. Rudy's lovely wife of over 40 years, Gloria, and his five children are proud to have such an active husband and father dedicated to serving his community. Indeed, I have had the distinct honor of knowing Rudy and his family for many years, and I am proud to count him among my friends.

Mr. Speaker, it is with profound pride that I rise to recognize Mr. Rudy Jordan on the occasion of his retirement from the Montebello Unified School District, and I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes and congratulations to Rudy, a fine citizen whose involvement in our community serves as an example to all.

CONCERNING THE RETIREMENT OF
SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, a remarkable man made an important announcement in my home State of Rhode Island and on the floor of the U.S. Senate. Rhode Island's senior Senator, Senator CLAIBORNE PELL, announced to the people of Rhode Island and to his Senate colleagues that he intends to retire at the end of his current term in the Senate.

The retirement of Senator CLAIBORNE PELL marks the close of a career in the U.S. Senate that has spanned three and a half decades and witnessed rapid change in America and the world. Throughout these turbulent years, Senator PELL never wavered from his commitment to the search for world peace or the creation of educational opportunities for all Americans.

Senator PELL's legacy of public service began well before he was elected to the Senate in 1960. One month before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, CLAIBORNE PELL enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard where he served as a ship's cook and able seaman. After America entered the war, Senator PELL's family connections could have secured him an immediate officer's commission in the Navy, but he chose instead to remain in the Coast Guard and serve on the dangerous North Atlantic convoy runs between the United States and England in the early years of the war.

After the war, CLAIBORNE PELL and his wife, Nuala, went abroad where Pell worked as a Foreign Service officer for the U.S. State Department. During these postwar Foreign Service years, CLAIBORNE PELL worked in and around the capitals of Eastern Europe, where he witnessed first-hand the emergence of communist domination. Despite this experience, PELL always knew that communism was doomed to failure and predicted the ultimate death of communism long before the Berlin Wall came crashing down.

Following his Foreign Service career and a brief stint in business, PELL declared himself a candidate for the U.S. Senate. PELL ran on a platform of "Peace and Opportunity for Rhode Island" and despite the lack of an endorsement by the Democratic party, PELL won the Democratic primary and was elected to the Senate in 1960. At that time, one of PELL's closest friends in New England politics was Senator John F. Kennedy and it was a special delight for PELL to be going to Washington with his good friend.

During his time in the Senate, CLAIBORNE PELL gained a reputation for serving the cause of peace and creating educational opportunities for all Americans. He has been instrumental in the passage of several arms control treaties and protocols over the years, including a treaty banning nuclear weapons in space and on the floor of the sea. Senator PELL will also always be known for creating the Pell grant, the most universally utilized higher education grant available in America today.

Senator PELL's favorite motto, "Translate ideas into actions that help people," is a philosophy that has guided all of his work in the Senate, whether it was supporting civil rights

legislation during the 1960's or drafting education reform legislation in the 1990's

Senator PELL is also known for his energy and unflagging devotion to his job. Despite the long hours, late night Senate sessions, and weekends working back home in Rhode Island, Rhode Island's senior Senator has never wavered in his dogged determination to make life better for all Americans. I know that he will bring the same energy and compassion to whatever task he turns to next.

It has been a privilege for me to serve with CLAIBORNE PELL. I wish the Senator and his wife, Nuala, good health and happiness in the years ahead.

H.R. 2127 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION
APPROPRIATIONS**HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I think we can all agree that the right to an education is one of the most important rights we have in the United States.

Long ago, we realized that all Americans must have access to education if our Nation and our citizens are to prosper. However, the new majority leadership is undermining education in this country.

They cut \$4 billion from education, reducing the Federal Commitment by 16 percent.

Do they assume that States and localities will pick up where the Federal Government will leave off?

In my State or California, it took a lot of arm-twisting to allocate another \$1 billion for education, raising California's per pupil expenditure rank from 42nd to 40th among the 50 States. Parents, school board members, and school districts are pleading that Federal funds be restored.

I submit some of these statements from school districts in my district for the record.

Schools will not be able to continue to provide many services that our most disadvantaged children rely upon. Mr. Speaker, this is irrational and mean spirited.

AZUSA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,

*Azusa, CA, August 1, 1995.*Representative MATTHEW MARTINEZ,
Rayburn House Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MARTINEZ: Azusa Unified School District respectfully requests your support to express our opposition to the \$4 billion in cuts the House Appropriations Committee is currently considering to elementary, secondary and higher education programs previously recommended by an appropriations subcommittee. These congressional cuts would slash critical education and training initiatives in California and would reduce education funding by 17 percent while other discretionary programs have only been reduced by two-five percent.

The following critical educational program areas affected are the Safe & Drug Free Schools with a \$282 million cut and a \$25 million funding loss to California. This cut comes at a time when parents, educators and communities are seeking a safer learning environment for California's students. Vocational Education programs administered by the U.S. Dept. of Education would be cut by \$300 million. California would lose approximately \$30 million in vocational education

funding—a 3 percent cut for the state. Title I funding would be cut by \$1.1 billion. California would lose approximately \$130 million and the more than 236,000 needy California pupils that benefit from this program will be impacted. Cuts to Title I hit hardest those schools and students that are most in need. Impact Aid would be cut by \$83 million nationwide. California would lose approximately \$8 million directly affecting California's more than 200 Impact Aid districts. Bilingual Education would be drastically cut by about 75 percent. California would lose approximately \$37 million in bilingual funding and districts would be forced to significantly cut back on the number of students served. More than one-quarter of California's 5.3 million kindergarten through 12th grade students have limited-English proficiency. Providing the appropriate services is increasingly challenging in California's schools, where nearly 100 different languages are spoken. Goals 2000 would be completely eliminated. In California approximately 96 percent of all school districts, including Azusa Unified, have indicated to the California Dept. of Education that they desire to utilize Goals 2000 funds. California would end up losing \$30 million from this program. These diverse programs are developed at the local level to reexamine existing school programs in order to better serve students.

Adequate state funding for education and crucial, deserving, and equally needed programs will not be available if these cuts are approved. School districts, such as Azusa Unified, desperately need additional revenue to continue to provide necessary programs to assist children within California. It is our concern that the approval of this final Appropriations bill will negatively affect our district's educational programs.

Sincerely,

INEZ Z. GUTIERREZ,

President, Board of Education.

BALDWIN PARK,

UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Baldwin Park, CA, July 20, 1995.

Hon. MATTHEW MARTINEZ,

U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn Building,
Washington, DC.

Dear Representative Martinez: I have just learned of the proposed cuts to numerous educational programs proposed by the House Subcommittee on Labor/Health & Human Services/Education Appropriations and am writing to express my outrage and concern for the students and families who will dramatically be affected by the Committee's actions. By reducing programs between 20% and 100%, the Committee is choosing to deny students learning experiences that make a difference in a child's life. The need for maintenance of educational funding from the federal government is critical to the success of schools. The educational system provides students and families with numerous opportunities of success. Imagine how many students learn for the first time to read a word or write a sentence as well as work addition and multiplication problems. The Committee's decision to slash numerous programs will reduce the effectiveness of teachers resulting in poor student performance and ultimately greater social strife.

The Committee's actions deny children a comprehensive, appropriate education. The cutbacks slated for the identified programs reflect this observation which have myriad social implications. It is unconscionable that educational programs would be targeted for reduction and include slashing Title I by \$1.1 billion; eliminating the Goals 2000 program; splitting the Safe & Drug-Free Schools funds in half; cutting Bilingual Education by 55 percent; reducing Vocational Education by

28 percent; and trimming Education Technology by 55 percent.

It makes no sense to cut programs which impact all districts across this country in positive dimensions. As an example, planned Title 1 funding reductions would eliminate related activities by 1/2 or one day out of five in our nation's schools. All Title 1 students and parents would have lessened Math and Reading activities because of the Committee's decision to reduce educational funding.

What will be some resultants of the Committee's actions: reduced direct teaching time, especially Math and Reading, for students who need it the most; lessened assistance for students, parents, and teachers in the arena of drug prevention education; a significant increase in lessons taught in a students non-understanding language which will cause students to fall further behind in attaining their education; an increase student drug use because of lack of knowledge and appropriate decision making; expended school violence and confrontation; greater numbers of parents who are distraught over their child's performance and lack of resources because of educational cutbacks; a drop in the opportunity for students, parents, and teachers to partake in technology based programs; and less prepared students to work in vocational fields among other resultants.

California already suffers from one of the highest teacher to student ratios in the United States. The actions of Congress to eliminate Title 1 will force districts across the state and country to layoff teaching assistants who provide a worthwhile service to students. Greater student to teacher ratios would be anticipated.

I ask you, where is the leadership to provide schools with the basics so that they can provide a decent education to children? If you think that schools are not performing well currently, there will be an even greater backlash.

I am in favor of budget cutbacks. However, I would suggest that the Congress look to numerous other programs like agricultural subsidies and non-significant funded projects. At the same time Congress could vote to reduce spending by a given percentage, yet legislate that departments determine the reduction.

Education is the foundation of our country from which all industry and decision making flows. The educational system is what makes our country great so I ask you not to partake in dismantling our country's backbone.

Please demonstrate to the country and the State of California the need for maintaining funding for education from the federal government.

Sincerely,

PETER J. KNAPIK.

ALHAMBRA SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Alhambra, CA, July 28, 1995.

Hon. MATTHEW MARTINEZ,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MARTINEZ: Educators and Administrators in the Alhambra, California School District regard the recent vote of the House Subcommittee on Labor/Health & Human Services/Education Appropriations to drastically reduce funding for Title I services and to eliminate the Goals 2000 program as a direct assault on the school children of California.

At a time when the State of California in general and Los Angeles County in particular are facing severe budget problems, now, more than ever, school districts need federal support for special needs children and need money for projects to improve America's schools. In fact, this is the vital role envisioned for the federal government as a partner in educating the nation's children.

Please don't balance the federal budget on the backs of the neediest in our society—our school children. The focus should be on stimulating their ideas and developing their skills to lead the U.S. into the 21st century. Along with the expert guidance of their teachers, we can all be winners in the continuing struggle for quality education.

Sincerely yours,

TERRY J. LARSEN,
Coordinator, Special Projects K-12.

GARVEY SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Rosemead, CA, July 31, 1995.

Hon. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MARTINEZ: The Garvey School District, as you know, is an elementary school district serving 7,200 students attending kindergarten through grade 8. Of this number of students, 3,300 are limited english proficient and 2,400 are non-english proficient. Twenty-four foreign languages are spoken by our student population.

The space in this letter is not enough to describe the numerous other challenges that we face as we endeavor to respond to the fast-changing and sometimes difficult student population service.

It is disheartening to learn of the proposal by House Republicans to cut \$36 billion from current education and training investments, which would mean a cut of \$4.3 billion for California school districts, including ours.

We believe that federal financial assistance program funding alone will not solve our educational challenges. However, federal funds constitute a significant and critical part of our total budget of \$36 million.

California school districts have had limited options for increasing their local revenues. The reduction in federal funding for programs such as Head Start, Title 1, Goals 2000 and Safe and Drug-Free Schools proposed by House Republicans would have a devastating impact on our local school children over the long haul. At the time when California continues to lag in revenue levels compared to that of other states, we as a district, are in no position to absorb the kind of funding cuts that are sure to be inflicted by the Republican proposal.

As a school district administrator belonging to the every-increasing group of people who are being asked to do more with less, I strongly urge you to oppose these cuts as they are harmful to children, to California and to the country.

Sincerely,

ROLLAND M. BOCETA,
Director, Business Services.

MONTEBELLO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Montebello, CA, August 1, 1995.

Hon. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MARTINEZ: Thank you for your continued support of public education. It is sad to see that many of your fellow representatives do not value educational excellence for our country's children the way you do. If we are going to ask our students to be competitive with the students in other countries. We cannot cut another educational dollar! The federal investment in education is already only 2-3% of the federal tax dollar, yet it has been cut an alarming 18% while other discretionary programs have only been reduced on their growth slowed by 2-5%.

Leaving it to the states to make up the difference is ignoring the fact that California has been forced to severely cut back its education dollars during our recent devastating recession. We are only now beginning to rebuild and it will take years to get back to at least the average national per pupil expendi-

ture. We do not have the ability to replace the proposed cuts in federal funds and will have to take appropriate actions to balance our already fragile budget.

These funds truly do make a difference in Montebello Unified School District. Title I dollars help our truly disadvantaged students. Our "richest" school has a 45% property rate—our poorest are located in one of the poorest cities in the nation. These students now have access to counseling, tutoring, and computers which reinforce their reading, writing and math skills. We have an almost 50% limited-English speaking population in our district. In one city, students would never have to speak English if it were not for the schools. Cutting bilingual dollars will not help us in our quest to help them become fully proficient in the English language. Our students are also under constant pressure to join gangs and use drugs. Drug usage has once again become a nationwide epidemic and our students are also affected. This is not the time to decrease half of our funding—we should be increasing it!

Finally, I would like to point out that the major corporate employers and politicians have all said that our students are not ready to be employed when they leave school. One proven way to assist those students who have chosen not to go on to higher education is through vocational education funding. Major programs are being developed to assist the school-to-work initiative Cutting back California 30% in vocational education funding will only set us back in our effort to assist those students seeking a viable career after they graduate. My fear is we will see more dropouts instead of the steadily decreasing dropout rate we currently have in our district.

We sincerely appreciate all your effort to help not only the students in our District, or in the State of California, but to continue to fight for all our children throughout the country. America will not continue to be the great county it is if it continues to ignore the educational needs of its children.

Very truly yours,

BARBARA L. CHAVIRA,
Vice-President.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Los Angeles, CA, August 1, 1995.

Hon. MATTHEW MARTINEZ,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MARTINEZ: The staff of the Los Angeles Unified School District is opposed to the current Labor/HHS/Education appropriations bill. This legislation would enact billions of dollars in education spending reductions with a potential of great harm to the children who are most in need of educational services.

Federal involvement in public education at the local level is an integral part of the public school system. It has provided much-needed programs for the disadvantaged student population. To change the commitment of our federal government to the nation's neediest children is to cripple an already stressed system. Our cities and their children do not deserve to be hurt in such a manner.

Proposed cuts to Title 1, which improves basic skills for disadvantaged children; Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs that work to keep violence and drugs away from schools; job training programs for low-income and dislocated workers; and summer jobs programs for youth who most desperately need hope and a way to be trained in work skills, as well as the elimination of the School Dropout Prevention program from the federal agenda, are ill-conceived.

Cutting one of these valuable programs would be harmful; cutting all of these and

many other is dangerous. No state or local government can replace these federal funds to prevent the damage the current appropriations bill would cause.

We strongly urge you to go on record as opposing the Labor/HHS/Education appropriations bill. The role of the federal government should not be to harm children by withdrawing established and effective support.

Sincerely,

RONALD PRESCOTT,
Associate Superintendent.

IF THE GOVERNMENT SHUTS
DOWN, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
SHOULDN'T GET PAID

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, if the Government closes, so should its pocketbook. Today, I am introducing legislation to cut off the paychecks of Members of Congress if the Federal Government shuts down because of budget gridlock. Senator BOXER of California is introducing identical legislation in the Senate.

Under Federal law, the House and the Senate must pass all appropriations bills by October 1. If all the bills are not approved and a stop-gap measure is not enacted, the Federal Government will be unable to make payments or meet its obligations. Such a "train wreck" could result in a shutdown of certain Federal operations.

Too many politicians on Capitol Hill are talking about a "train wreck" as if we're dealing with toy trains. A shutdown of the Federal Government is a serious matter, and Members of Congress should take it seriously.

The bill I am introducing is simple—if we don't finish the job, we don't get paid. The bill has three simple provisions.

First, Members would not receive basic pay for any period in which there is a lapse in appropriations for any Federal agency or department as a result of a failure to enact a regular appropriations bill or continuing resolution.

Second, Members would not receive basic pay for any period in which the Federal Government is unable to make payments or meet obligations because the public debt limit has been reached.

Third, no pay forfeited under this measure could be paid retroactively.

A Government shutdown is not child's play. If a "train wreck" occurs, it will disrupt the lives of millions of Americans.

Even if so-called essential services are continued, many people will be affected by the shutdown of Federal offices. Let me give a few examples.

The small business owner looking for a Federally-assisted loan or technical assistance may be told to put his business plans on hold until the shutdown ends.

The senior citizen trying to apply for Social Security benefits may have to delay her retirement because her application can't be processed.

The farmer looking for advice from the Soil Conservation Service may find the office closed and no one answering the telephones.

These disruptions are not necessary. It's our responsibility to avoid a "train wreck" while Congress and the President debate the broad-

er spending priorities over which we differ. We ought to be able to allow the Government to continue operating while we negotiate our differences over spending priorities. If not, Congressional salaries should be first on the budget chopping block.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation to make Members feel the pain that will be inflicted on others if the Government shuts down.

HOUSING SCHOLARSHIP
DEDICATION IN FREMONT, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to join my constituents in the celebration of the completion of the modernization of the Century Village Apartments, a 100-unit apartment complex in the city of Fremont.

This complex was recently acquired and renovated by the Mid-Peninsula Housing Coalition, a nonprofit housing developer, with financing assistance provided by the city of Fremont and its redevelopment agency.

Ten apartments at the Century Village are reserved for participants in the Housing Scholarship Program, which combines affordable housing, job training, child care, and other supportive services, to enable participants to obtain full-time employment and achieve economic self-sufficiency. Through donated units and units required through financing agreements to be reserved for housing scholarships, the program is helping people who are helping themselves during a critical period in their lives.

To date, a total of 70 housing scholarships have been provided to families who are in job training. Over 90 percent of the housing scholarship recipients have successfully completed job training. Housing Scholarship Program graduates are developing new leadership skills and becoming valuable assets to the program and the community. Graduates have testified before the city council about the need for additional housing units. Graduates also serve as mentors for new job training participants.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I come before you today celebrating with my constituents the success of the Housing Scholarship Program and the completion of the Century Village Apartments. I hope all my colleagues will join in congratulating the city of Fremont and the Mid-Peninsula Housing Coalition for their contribution to their community.

TRIBUTE TO QUENTIN ALEXANDER

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the outstanding work the Boy Scouts of America [BSA] does in training future generations of leaders for our country, and I can testify personally to the benefits of Scouting in my own life. That's why it is a particular pleasure for me to recognize my friend Quentin Alexander today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Quentin has been in professional Scouting for the past 38 years, during the last 21 of which he has served as the Scout executive in the Mount Diablo-Silverado Council of the BSA in my home region in the East Bay of San Francisco. Under his stellar leadership, the Mount Diablo-Silverado Council now serves as the facilitating organization for 18,000 Scouts every year. The Council Endowment Fund has been substantially enlarged under Quentin's careful stewardship, and the new Scout Service Center will offer quality Scouting services for decades to come.

Quentin and his gracious wife Nancy plan to remain in our mutual hometown of Danville after Quentin leaves the Mount Diablo-Silverado Council and look forward to staying active in church and community affairs. While Scouting will miss Quentin's active participation, I look forward to benefiting from Quentin's sage counsel and deep concern for America's youth for years to come. It is an honor for me to applaud Quentin's splendid service to our Nation's young people, and to extend my best wishes to him, Nancy, and their loved ones for all the days ahead.

MEDICARE CUTS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, over the August recess, I went around my city of Denver—from hospitals to neighborhoods—to talk about the proposed Republican Medicare cuts and how it will affect people's lives and health.

In Denver, we have many teaching hospitals—some of the best health care facilities in the country. They are also a good health care deal for the American public.

In teaching hospitals, doctors get their training, hospitals get qualified personnel, and the public gets access to some of the best health care possible.

Now teaching hospitals are going to take Republican Medicare cuts on the chin. Cuts in Medicare will force teaching hospitals to reduce the number of medical trainees they can employ—medical residents who regularly work 80 hours a week, doctors trained with the most up-to-date technology and curricula.

In my district, St. Joseph Hospital employs 100 residents. Cuts in Medicare will reduce the reimbursement St. Joseph's gets to employ medical residents, an annual loss of \$1.4 million that the hospital will have to make up from somewhere else in the budget.

Under the Republican Medicare cut scenario everyone loses: the doctors, the hospitals, and most of all, the public.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL POLISH ALLIANCE GROUP NO. 1837

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor the 80th anniversary of the Polish National Alliance Group No. 1837. Formed on

August 22, 1915, the group had 13 original charter members. The first was President Theodore Babicki and Vice President Thomas Kien.

Originally, the group was all male. However, on September 1, 1942, 35 women joined the PNA and has flourished to its current membership of 70.

The Polish National Alliance assists religious, charitable, and military organizations, and the shut-in and ailing. The local PNA has contributed to many worthwhile organizations: Morris Hospital, the Paderewski Foundation in Pennsylvania, the National Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, DC, local Special Olympics.

Clearly, the dedication and sincere efforts by the local PNA has benefited Grundy County and other worthwhile projects. The cause and hard work by the PNA is appreciated by all who have been touched by their kindness.

Congratulations PNA and best wishes for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.S. "SANTA BARBARA"

HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to pay tribute to a U.S. Navy vessel that is celebrating its 25th year of distinguished service. Like the beautiful city in the district I represent, the AE28-class ship proudly bares the name of the third century martyr Santa Barbara—the protector against lightning, thunder, and flame. Since being commissioned in 1970 the U.S.S. *Santa Barbara* has earned a reputation as the Atlantic Fleet's finest, fast-attack AE. The distinctions and honors bestowed upon her include three Battle Efficiency "E" Awards won in 1979, 1989, and 1993. Other honors she has received include the Golden Anchor Award, the Maritime Warfare Excellence Award, the Engineering/Survivability Award, the Logistics Management Excellence Award, and the Meritorious Unit Commendation for her performance during her 1992–93 Mediterranean deployment.

During its commissioning ceremony, then Santa Barbara Mayor Gerald Firestone offered the U.S.S. *Santa Barbara* a safe port and hearty welcome if the ship would ever visit the west coast. On behalf of the people of the 22d Congressional District, I would like to say that 25 years later that the welcome would be heartier than ever and the port safe as always.

COMMENDING NATO FOR RETALIATION AGAINST BOSNIAN SERB AGGRESSION

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend NATO for finally exhibiting resolve by retaliating against Bosnian Serb aggression. I cannot help but wonder if such actions against the Serbs early in the conflict would not have significantly altered the current

dismal situation. The lives of peacekeepers could have been saved, civilian suffering could have been lessened, United Nations credibility could have been salvaged. Three and a half years is far too long a period of time for such atrocities to go unpunished. Unfortunately, 37 more lives needed to be sacrificed before appropriate steps were taken against the Bosnian Serbs. But, we must not dwell on the past, instead we must look forward to the future and hope that the United Nations and NATO continue not to allow Serb attacks on noncombatants in designated safe areas to go unchecked. I must urge the administration to continue in the direction that it has taken, and again reiterate the need to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina. Diplomatic success depends on the credible use of force.

TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO H.R. 1213

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing an updated version of H.R. 1213, with a prospective effective date.

The bill relates to real property sales of S corporations. It is my understanding that if the legislation has a prospective effective date, Treasury will have no objection to the proposal.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING DAVID LEE ELLIOT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

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

Whereas, Mr. David Lee Elliot of Zanesville, Ohio sacrificed his life on Sunday, July 23, 1995; and,

Whereas, Mr. David Lee Elliot attempted to make his neighborhood a better place to live by protecting his property; and,

Whereas, Mr. David Lee Elliot was an outstanding and law abiding citizen of Zanesville, Ohio; and,

Whereas, Zanesville, Ohio is a better place to live because of the courageous action that Mr. David Lee Elliot undertook; and,

Whereas, the residents of Zanesville and the surrounding areas of Ohio will greatly miss such an exceptional person.

LONG ISLAND FIREFIGHTERS DESERVE OUR GRATITUDE

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Long Island's brave men and women volunteer firefighters for risking their lives to battle and extinguish two raging brush fires in Rocky Point and Westhampton, NY during the

week of August 21. We owe a special debt to these courageous firefighters for their outstanding efforts in safeguarding the lives and properties of these East End communities.

Volunteer firefighters from many communities answered the call to duty. For the most part, they came from Suffolk and Nassau Counties on Long Island to battle enormous windswept brush fires that affected approximately 3,000 woodland acres in Rocky Point and 6,000 acres in Westhampton. What is truly amazing is the fires, although devastating to eastern Long Island's precious pine barrens, were contained and controlled without loss of life.

After fighting a swift-moving brush fire in Rocky Point, Long Island's firefighters, with little rest, once again became the first line of defense and confronted the searing blaze raging in Westhampton. They demonstrated that they can always be counted on to respond quickly in emergency situations, even if it means putting their lives in jeopardy.

Long Island's volunteers risked their lives under extreme conditions and carried out their firefighting duties with honor and distinction. While the fires did not directly touch my western Suffolk County congressional district—New York's 2d District—volunteers from every fire department in my district responded to the need. They are true professionals who never waver in answering the call to protect Long Island's communities from harm. Their dedication to duty is an outstanding reflection of the communities they serve.

While Long Island's brave volunteer firefighters can never be repaid for their devotion to duty, we can and should acknowledge their commitment by our continued support of their firefighting efforts. They performed well above and beyond the call of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Long Island's firefighters and especially proud of those from New York's 2d Congressional District. I hope my colleagues will join me in applauding each and every one of them for carrying out their work with unflinching resolve. Their sacrifices have earned them our deepest gratitude.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DONALD CRESSMAN—U.S. VETERAN

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on September 4, 1995, in gatherings throughout our Nation, Americans paused to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. Sadly, September 4, 1995, also marked the passing of a veteran of that war—an American patriot who loved his family, his country, and his community. It is that man, a good friend, Donald Cressman, for whom I rise today to pay tribute.

Last year I had the privilege of honoring Don for 50 years of membership in the American Legion—he had joined in 1944. Don's story, like that of so many of our fellow veterans, is the story of America's greatness. One of nine children, Don was raised by his grandfather on a farm at the foot of the Pennsylvania Poconos. From his grandfather he learned lessons of discipline and perseverance that would help him overcome great hardships

throughout his life. Most important, he learned to walk despite having contracted polio at 5 years of age. In fact, he walked well enough to pass his entrance physical into the U.S. Army and into combat duty. Following the war, he had to learn how to walk again because of a war injury which had put him in a body cast.

Don also learned to work hard, whether it was as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which he joined at 17, or working on the hot beds of Bethlehem Steel, or going to night school on the GI bill following his tour of duty, or working as a realtor throughout his retirement years.

He had also learned to give. Each thinking person comes to a point in life when they realize they owe a debt of gratitude to a nation that's provided them with the freedom and opportunity to succeed. But, since those freedoms were secured by our veterans, haven't they already done more than their share? So often, however, it is our veterans who continue to give generously of their lives to build and strengthen their community. Don was such a man.

He was a founding member of the Dunedin American Legion in 1958 and served many years as a service officer. He was also an active member of the Dunedin VFW and the DAV. He was a charter member of the Dunedin Elks; served as the first president of the Knights of Columbus; was a past president of the Dunedin Board of Realtors and of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce. Even in his church, Don was a pioneer and active member.

So, today we salute a man who spent his lifetime overcoming the odds; of working hard and contributing to the betterment of his fellow man. To Betty, his beloved wife of over 49 years, and to his son, John, of whom he was immensely proud, Don leaves a rich legacy and a name associated with honor.

We will miss you, Don.

SIMON KONOVER RECEIVES THE NEW LIFE AWARD

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable life of a remarkable man, my constituent, Simon Konover. He will be honored on September 8 with a ceremony at the Holocaust Museum and the presentation of the New Life Award.

Simon Konover is a survivor of the labor camps of World War II and the battle of Stalingrad. Yet after enduring the worst that humanity can do, he came to the United States and created a new life—one dedicated to the best that humanity can do. His service to Connecticut's Jewish community and to the city of Hartford are all but legendary. Simon Konover has served as chairman of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, the Greater Hartford Israel Bond Campaign, and the Connecticut Society for Yad Vashem. He is an Honorary Life Member of the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center and the Hebrew Home and Hospital, and also serves on the boards of Mount Sinai Hospital, Hartford Hospital, and the Institute for Living. There is probably not a civic organization in Hartford or in the State of

Connecticut that has not been assisted by Simon Konover.

It is particularly fitting that Simon will receive this award at the Holocaust Museum, since he has worked tirelessly for its creation. In doing so, he has given us a precious gift—the gift of memory. In this 50th anniversary year of the liberation of Europe, I am proud to join with Simon's wife, Doris, his children, Jane, Michael, and Steven, and his hundreds of friends and admirers to pledge that we will never forget.

SOCIAL SERVICES NEED GOVERNMENT HELP

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues are promoting the privatization of social programs as a way to reduce the deficit. They contend that nonprofit organizations like churches have the millions of dollars necessary to provide education, housing, and health care services, to name a few. I would like to share with those members a commentary that thoroughly discusses the infeasibility of their proposition. Entitled "Social Services Need Government Help", the article was written by Mr. Pierre Blaine, a St. Louis television producer, and appeared in the August 25, 1995 edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SOCIAL SERVICES NEED GOVERNMENT HELP (By Pierre Blaine)

As the legislation steaming from the GOP's Contract With America cuts the federal government's ability to provide social services, let us remember that the strength of the U.S. economy is in its mixed-economy features—a private market system with social welfare components. Traditionally, government has been a major partner with nonprofit organizations in delivering social services to Americans. The private sector cannot pick up the slack of government retrenchment in many social areas.

The government developed partnerships with nonprofit organizations to help it carry out welfare-state functions and deliver social welfare services. In fact, the government has been the major source of nonprofit-independent sector funding. The evolution of voluntary associations has enabled the federal government to use nonprofit organizations to decentralize the carrying out of public functions for the common good. The government has already begun giving subsidies directly to nonprofit organizations to provide services.

All the talk about vouchers to be given directly to consumers for them to purchase goods and services directly is a result of budget-deficit planning. The budget deficit has already cut the funding available to nonprofit organizations. Reduced support from the federal government has already pushed nonprofit organizations into the commercial market for income.

The movement toward privatizing some government services began during the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and George Bush. This philosophy advocated the use of vouchers to compel users to seek alternative private-sector markets to traditional government help. But even Reagan's commission, the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, concluded in 1981 that it would be impossible for the private sector to pick up the slack in government retrenchment.

furthermore, in 1992, corporations contributed only 6 percent of the total amount of charitable giving in the United States. The increases in the demand for social services continue to be out of proportion to the money available to nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit organizations are unlikely to be able to compensate for the current reductions in federal funds.

Over the past 18 years, the largest percentage of cuts in the federal budget has been in the discretionary grants to states and local governments, but the increase in the demand for social services still compels the nonprofit sector to respond. Likewise, the projected cuts in revenue for nonprofit organizations is disproportionate to the amount of the federal budget it consumes. Ironically, this retrenchment of federal dollars comes when the private sector is downsizing through layoffs, mergers, reorganizations and transfer of work to other countries. If the United States has a recession because of high interest rates, it will cause further demands for services by nonprofit organizations.

Nonprofit organizations have been increasing fees, donations, user fees and fund-raising. But those alternatives don't replace federal dollars; they have traditionally been effective only in supplementing a declining base from the federal government. The private sector has become more involved, but it is naive to think that the corporate sector is going to continue to increase giving at levels needed to fill the gap caused by government retrenchment.

Corporate social responsibility depends on the health of the economy as a whole. The business of business is business, and the continued evolution of corporate involvement is tied to the ability to make a profit over long periods. The lack of resources to respond to increased demand leads to doubt about whether private organizations can continue to provide adequate services. Private giving is projected to have to increase by 95 percent between now and 2002 to fill the gap of federal partnership with nonprofit organizations. Voluntary associations are a unique phenomenon in American culture that have had a long affiliation with government in providing social services.

Nonprofit organizations provide services including health care, food pantries, social welfare, housing, economic development and education. The services they provide are not a statistical aberration; they represent help to real faces. Can we afford a contract with America without them?

GUARDCARE: A TRAINING PROGRAM ON TARGET

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of the smartest uses of Federal resources is the Colorado National Guard's free clinic for Denver's medically underserved. The clinic, a National Guard GuardCare program, was set up in the baseball stadium and served 640 people in the first 4 days.

GuardCare is a civil-military program designed to provide military training while benefiting the local community. In Denver, 1,633 people who otherwise would not have access to medical treatment benefited. Across the State it will serve 5,000 people in need of care. The program involved the whole community. With the help of U.S. West, it incorporated high tech telemedicine techniques that

enabled the National Guard field hospital to talk to Denver General Hospital via television monitor. Denver General provided needed medical information.

The National Guard provided the personnel, the tents, and the medical equipment. For the National Guard it was an ideal training opportunity in field medicine that allowed them to treat the needy in their own community rather than the needy in a foreign country. It is a win-win situation for all.

Unfortunately, this will be the last year for the National Guard's clinic in downtown Denver, and in cities in the other 15 States that have implemented GuardCare programs. Because the National Security Committee, in their zeal to fund unneeded weapons systems, zeroed out the budget for these useful and economically efficient National Guard training opportunities in the authorization bill. The goal of GuardCare was to accomplish mission-essential readiness while rebuilding America. Which part of this goal does the committee find so unworthy of funding? I'll bet it is not the readiness part.

HEALTH INSURANCE HORROR STORY FROM TEXAS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, over the years, I've entered a number of letters from fellow citizens detailing the outrageous failures of our current health insurance system.

I'd like to share with you a letter from the Carawan's of Aransas Pass, TX, which details the crushing increase in health insurance premiums for a family which has had health problems but which has incurred little health expense in the last few years. Clearly, their insurance company wants to force them into giving up their policy—but with no protection against pre-existing condition exclusions, the Carawan's have no where to turn.

Their family policy started 8 years ago at \$3,096 a year with a deductible of \$2,000. It is now \$3,645.90 a quarter with a \$3,000 deductible.

Mr. Speaker, I regret we did not pass H.R. 3600 last year. It would have required the kind of open enrollment, no-pre-existing condition, community-rated policies which would save the Carawan's and millions of other Americans from being priced-out of the insurance market. Following is their moving letter on why we so desperately need health insurance reform:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Today we received notice that our health insurance was going to be increased by 30% on July 1, 1995. In January, 1994, our quarterly premiums for my husband and I for a \$3,000.00 deductible were \$1,770.00. The quarterly premium on July 1, 1995 for the same coverage will be \$3,645.90 or \$14,583.60 a year. Eight years ago when we purchased this plan for our family the premiums were \$258.00 quarterly or \$3,096.00 a year. (Note the deductible at that time was \$2,000 and has been increased not by our choice to \$3,000.00). I have spoken to my insurance carrier and they claim the large increase is due to the high loss ratio in the group we are in. Since January, 1994, my husband and I have paid in a total of \$12,641.00 in premium and had a total of \$584.10 in claims.

The stress from this impossible increase will surely increase our chances of recurring

illness. My husband and I both have had cancer and we know what a financial strain a serious illness can cause with health insurance coverage and we can't imagine how we could handle such a situation without any protection. We also realize that we cannot qualify for another plan even though it has been over six years since either of us have been hospitalized. Do we pay the increased premiums until we deplete all our financial resources or do we save the premiums and try to self-insure knowing we could not possibly save enough for a possible needed heart or liver transplant. There is not a simple answer.

My husband who is age 55 and I, age 54, are both self-employed. I am an insurance agent and my husband is a commercial shrimper. My husband is a veteran of the Vietnam war with 8 years service to our country. We have always worked, paid our taxes, and tried to be responsible Americans. We have always tried to protect our family with insurance coverage and have never asked for a free handout from our government. It is not fair at this time in our life to be faced with such a dilemma from no fault of our own.

As a representative of our country, I plead with you to take note of the health care problem and act on what is happening. We cannot keep on much longer the way things are now. If something is not done soon, only the rich and the poor (those on disability or very low income supplemented by our government) will be able to receive medical care. What will happen to the middle class worker that has no company benefits?

Respectfully,

FRANCES R. CARAWAN,
Aransas Pass, TX.

EXPERIENCES AND IMPRESSIONS OF ISRAEL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to join other Members of the House of Representatives on a tour of Israel during the August recess. Attached is an account of my experiences and impressions of Israel while visiting the country.

[From the Jewish World, Sept. 1-7, 1995]

CAN ISRAEL ACHIEVE STABLE PEACE AMONG ENEMIES?—FACT-FINDING TRIP UNCOVERS SOME ANSWERS

(By Michael P. Forbes)

News of the suicide bombing on a Jerusalem city bus came over the radio early Monday morning. Fifteen members of the United States Congress, including myself, and our guests, were traveling at the time from Kibbutz Nof Ginossor on the Sea of Galilee to the Golan Heights up north. My heart broke as I heard the updates: four people dead, 106 wounded; the culprit thought to be a woman suicide-bomber who carried a pipe bomb in her bag. American Joan Davenny, 47, of Connecticut, in Israel to visit her parents and take up Jewish studies at Hebrew University, was among the innocent killed.

Hamas, the Islamic fundamentalist terrorist group, claimed responsibility on Damascus Radio and promised similar attacks through the November 1996 Israeli elections. Their goal is to force Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin out of office because, they say, he has declared war against Islam. A growing number of Israelis blame Rabin and his peace endeavors for inspiring frequent attacks and Hamas apparently sees oppor-

tunity in the deepening fissures of Rabin's popularity resulting from each of the atrocities. All the while, some suggest the region is on the threshold of a lasting peace; that those enemies whose every breath was once dedicated to the destruction of the state of Israel are now her "partners in peace." But I ask myself, why then is this happening?

In a hardworking, seven-day visit to Israel characterized by back-to-back meetings that ran from the early morning through working lunches to well past midnight, we, members of Congress and our guests, came to understand the difficulties Israel faces in this war-prone region and to learn firsthand more about her history and gain unique insights into the dynamics of her politics, economy and daily life.

It serves this nation's interest to continue to support \$3 billion in aid to Israel for security and economic development. Six hundred thousand immigrants, largely Russian Jews, have arrived in Israel since 1990. The United States has provided \$80 million for refugee settlement and \$10 million in loan guarantees for housing. Five million dollars for a joint U.S.-Israel scientific technology commission will further both nations' research endeavors. Finally, efforts to provide a lasting peace in the Middle East have been bolstered by forgiving \$275 million in debt owed by Jordan and \$100 million as the U.S. share of multilateral economic assistance for the Palestinians.

I'm proud of this nation's support for Israel. Remembering the tragedy that occurred in Oklahoma City is convincing evidence that, while the Cold War period in which we knew our enemies is over, the world faces a far greater threat from illogical, fanatical terrorist groups. Many have their origins in the Middle East and the world has no better expert in dealing with terrorism than Israel. Our nation's investment there is a good one.

For me, this was a return visit to America's greatest ally in one of the world's most troubled regions and an opportunity to see what changes had taken place in the nine years since I was last there. My ties to Zionism were nurtured in a visit to Israel in 1986 after uncovering a long forgotten family fact that my great-grandfather, Rabbi Max Moses, had emigrated to the United States in the last 19th century from Esslingen, Germany and is today buried in a New Orleans Jewish cemetery.

On August 15, in a trip paid for with private funds, a delegation that included me, my friend from Long Island Congressman Dan Frisa; fellow New Yorkers Congressman Bill Paxon and his wife, Congresswoman Susan Molinari; House Republican Whip, Congressman Tom DeLay of Texas, and 10 other congressional colleagues and guests departed for an exciting, information-packed week of taking in and land and its people. Starting at Mt. Scopus with a tour of the 3,000-year-old capital city of Jerusalem and a meeting with Mayor Ehud Olmert, to the administered territories of Judea and Samaria and a visit there to the settlement of Ma'aleh Adunim with its 200 families, our sightseeing took us from the lowest point on earth (1,298 feet below sea level) at the Dead Sea to the heights of Masada and Golan.

We explored below-ground excavations of the two and a half miles of walls that encircle the Old City of Jerusalem and, on the eve of the Sabbath stopped to pray at the Western Wall, site on an annual pilgrimage by Jews to mourn the destruction of Herod's Temple Mount and their 2,000 years of exile. At the Israel Museum, we took in the Dead Sea Scrolls exhibit and later stopped by the highly-touted Israel Arts and Science Academy, where innovation programs for gifted and talented high school students are in

their fifth year. Our travels took us to the holy sites of Bethlehem and Nazareth; to one of the earliest synagogues, dating from the fourth century at Capernaum and to the Church of the Beatitudes, both at the nearby Sea of Galilee.

We made a detour to the port of Haifa and out into the Mediterranean to visit American Navy personnel on the *USS Roosevelt*. Home ported at Norfolk, Virginia, this magnificent aircraft carrier was commissioned in 1986, saw duty in Operation Desert Storm and today continues to be a stabilizing force for peace in the Middle East. The nuclear-powered ship is home to some 80 aircraft and, for this Long Islander, it was with tremendous pride that I spotted Grumman-built planes: the E-2C Hawkeyes (an early warning all-weather defensive plane with a rotating dome) and the supersonic F-14 Tomcat fighter. It was wonderful to meet some New Yorkers while on the carrier and to experience this tremendous asset to the greatest Navy in the world.

In several dozen high level meetings with policymakers, we took the opportunity to get behind-the-scenes insights into a myriad of issues that impact on Israel's security, her future, peace negotiations with the Palestinians, the Syrians and the status of her dealings with surrounding countries. As an ardent supporter of Israel and a member of the House Appropriations' Foreign Operations subcommittee, I very much wanted assurances that Middle East policy decisions made by the United States were not only beneficial to my own country but also to the best interests of our ally Israel. Over dinners with such luminaries as Prime Minister Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. Ambassador Martin Indyk, we were assured Israel and her once-threatening neighbors were moving like never before toward an unprecedented peace.

Where Israel was once isolated, treated like a pariah by its neighbors, today it has treaties with Egypt, Jordan and, if Prime Minister Rabin and Chairman Arafat have their way, before too long will have a treaty in place with the Palestinians. Ambassador Indyk is hopeful that the second phase of the Oslo Accords will be signed in Washington soon. In making his pitch for Congress to keep from undermining the peace negotiations maintaining the U.S. commitments to Israel (something about which this group didn't need convincing) Indyk noted Israel is more than willing to bear the added costs of putting an end to territorial hostilities.

He cited as an example, an "Oslo II" provision that involves redeployment of Israeli military forces out of Judea and Samaria at a cost of \$300 million. While telling us of his past advocacy of Jerusalem as the site of the U.S. Embassy, a move I've been pushing in Washington, Indyk now chastises the Congress on the question saying it has "no business" pre-empting negotiations with the Palestinians. If other hopes are realized, a once impossible agreement with Syria might even be in the offing. As Indyk put it, "... this is the 'new Israel' ... the state of siege has been lifted."

If it is indeed a new day, as officials of the prime minister's Labor party government repeatedly suggested, then why are so many Israelis unhappy with Rabin and his proposed terms of a peace agreement? This fact-finding trip was one way I would learn more.

In drawing distinctions between himself and Rabin, Binyamin "Bibi" Netanyahu, member of the Knesset and leader of the Likud party, suggested he is for autonomy in the administered territories of Judea and Samaria, not the creation of a Palestinian state, and characterized the Rabin position as advocating a Palestinian state there rather than autonomy. The Likud leader vehem-

ently opposes any agreement with the Palestinians to surrender land that not only possesses an historical legacy intertwined with Zionism but is of strategic military importance. Specifically referring to the PLO (now referred to as the Palestinian Authority), Netanyahu questioned, "... how do we achieve a stable peace among a sea of enemies?"

He said distinctions must be made between a "true peace" and a "false peace," referencing the late 1930s when for "peace in our time," British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain agreed in the Munich Pact to trade land for peace. This left Czechoslovakia vulnerable and set the stage for the madman Hitler to march through Europe in the worst conflagration the modern world has ever known. Clearly, a poignant example of what turned out to be a "false peace." Netanyahu wondered whether the Arabs are genuinely interested in a lasting peace and, if so, are there sufficient security conditions to hold a peace?

Syrian President Hafez el-Assad may profess interest in a peace agreement that includes handing over the Golan Heights, but it's fair to question the wisdom of surrendering northern Israel's three highest hills that directly overlook Syria and, according to military commanders in the region, are a critical line of defense to protecting Israel in the event of another war. Prior to Israel's success in 1967's Six-Day War, Syria occupied the area where it erected an impressive base of operations.

We saw several of those Syrian-built bunker installations during our visit to the Golan Heights and from those locations, developed a clear impression of the tremendous vulnerability many Israeli communities must have experienced during the numerous times they were under military attack with no fall back position. Today, we're reminded of the region's significance with word that Syrian peace talks remain in limbo because they refuse to reconsider a demand that Israel totally withdraw from the Golan.

The Samaritan mountains above Jordan offer a similar line of defense that provides security to a peace and most importantly, deters war. We were told by Yossi Beilin, Peres' former deputy at the Foreign Ministry and now minister of Economy and Development, that there have been no terrorist incidents or killings in the secured Golan since taken by Israel in 1967. Ramona Bar Lev, coordinator of the Golan Residents Committee that is opposed to annexation of the area by Syria, reiterated that point. Nonetheless, Netanyahu reminded us that, since 1993, 170 lives have been lost to terrorism, largely emanating from the Arab-dominated hotbed of Gaza, and the toll continues to rise.

In an age of very sophisticated technology, AWACs (airborne warning and control systems), early warning systems, satellite photos and radar, Israel's military commanders were surprisingly candid in telling us there is still no substitute for processing the highest mountaintops and observing the movements of the enemy with one's eyes. Airpower, missiles and selective strikes can cause tremendous damage and distract the enemy, but as we were reminded, the U.S. liberated Kuwait and won the Gulf War with its ground troops and ultimately it is the ground troops that must move in and take an area. In Israel's case, a longstanding point was being sustained that her best defense rests in keeping the strategically important mountains and hills.

As possible terms of an Israel peace accord are floated about and the potential for that nation to shrink from 40-55 miles wide to a narrow enclave of just 9-15 miles wide, conventional thought about the strategic impor-

tance of land to Israel's security are challenged. It's tough for outsiders like us to fathom a new way of looking at Israel's defense, even when respected leaders of the Labor government shift their views and now say the best tactical approach is monitoring actions at the Jordan-Saudi border 400 miles away.

Our tour included a visit with Dr. Saeb Erekat, a highly-placed representative of the Palestinian Authority in Jericho and a negotiator in Eilat for Arafat. I found Erekat to be more defensive than conciliatory when questioned by our delegation. He was asked about speeches attributed to Arafat in which he called for a continued jihad. According to Peace Watch, a newsletter monitoring the peace process, in a January 1995 speech to Palestinian laborers Arafat was quoted as saying, "all of us are willing to be martyrs along the way, until our flag flies over Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine. Let no one think they can scare us with weapons, for we have mightier weapons—the weapons of faith, the weapons of martyrdom, the weapons of jihad."

Erekat dismissed that and a series of similar outrageous statements with a convoluted explanation that jihad actually has two meanings: one refers to "little jihad" as the holy war the PLO leader long advocated that ends in the destruction of Israel; the other refers to "big jihad" as massive economic, social and educational changes he wants to bring to the Palestinian people. It is the latter, said Erekat, to which Arafat referred. When Israel's Labor party officials were queried on the issue, they gave a similar answer.

I attempted to get assurances from him that since they now have Gaza and Jericho and Rabin's support (though no final agreement) in their bid to control Judea and Samaria, would those be enough concessions to get the Palestinians to drop their opposition to a united Jerusalem within the state of Israel? He dismissed my question, saying that any final decision must await the last stage of negotiations set to begin in May 1996.

Congress will consider extending the Middle East Peace Facilities Act (MEPFA) later this month. It permits a waiver of U.S. laws prohibiting aid to terrorists and paid the Palestinians \$100 million upon signing the peace agreement with Israel. Enough doubts surrounded the Palestinians' willingness to comply with the Oslo Accords that Congress granted only short term extension of the act. What I've learned during this trip will weigh heavily as deliberations of NEPFA move onto the House floor.

The problem of water in this largely arid region has profound implications for Israel and several attempts to understand the Rabin government's position yielded few substantive answers. Israel is seriously dependent on its seasonal rainfall and three critical feeders into the national water system: Israel's only fresh body of water, Lake Kincret at the Golan, the coastal plain aquifer and a mountain aquifer. The coastal plain is subject to salt and pollutants that reduce water quality, shifting an additional burden to the Golan lake and mountain ridges of Judea and Samaria for an adequate supply of water and making it the most important long-term source for the national water system.

The fate of Israel's water supply would be largely left to Arabs in the administered territories if tenets of the peace agreement with the Palestinians are realized. I remain unsatisfied with explanations offered for dealing with the dilemma, most notably that a triumvirate multinational entity might govern future administration of the region's water.

In what can best be described as wonderful fun moments, we celebrated a Shabbat

dinner and spent a beautiful, cool, starry night sailing on the Sea of Galilee in a replica of "The Jesus Boat." Newly-emigrated Russian Jews entertained with their music as we danced the hora to the "Have Nagilah."

I was especially moved also by a breakfast meeting we had with former Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky, whose struggle against a totalitarian regime put him in prison for nine years. Sharansky's only crime was his practice of his religion and his growing commitment he had to Zionism. He became an icon in the struggle of Jews to leave for Israel—to make *aliyah*—and an international champion of human rights. He was sentenced to 400 days of isolation, in so-called punishment cells, conditions that compelled him to go more than 200 days on hunger strike. It was an honor for me to meet the hero Sharansky who is now enjoying freedom as a resident of Israel.

My most profound and emotional moments came during our visit to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum, a permanent memorial to the millions of Jews who, for the nature of their beliefs, were persecuted, suffered and died at the hands of history's greatest menace. Six million Jews died in all; 1.5 million were children. My friend, Congressman Jon Fox of Philadelphia, and I had the honor of placing a wreath at the Hall of Remembrance. I will carry with me forever the vivid memory of the Children's Memorial, where a soft but firm voice carefully read in Polish, German, English and Hebrew the names, ages and birthplaces of all those children known to be among the 1.5 million killed by the Nazis.

Ours was an extraordinary fact-finding mission. It has left an indelible impression on me to ensure a sustained American resolve that forever stands by Israel, our dearest friend and closest ally in democracy and freedom. From history's triumphs and tragedies, we must learn so that mankind does not repeat the mistakes of the past. And, most importantly, we must never, ever forget.

PROHIBIT THE FDA AND HHS
FROM REGULATING THE SALE
OR USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

HON. L.F. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] or any agent of the Department of Health and Human Services from regulating the sale or use of tobacco products. The bill is in direct response to the proposed rule that the FDA announced last month. Under the Agency's proposal, the FDA would assume broad new powers over

tobacco advertising, marketing, and use—powers which Congress has steadfastly refused to grant to the Agency.

I am very pleased to be joined in introducing this bill by Representatives BALLENGER, BAESLER, BOUCHER, COBLE, ROGERS, HEFNER, ROSE, SPRATT, SCOTT, BUNNING, FUNDERBURK, JONES, GORDON, CLEMENT, CLYBURN, TAYLOR of North Carolina, CHAMBLISS, and WARD.

The purpose of this bill is not to thwart legitimate efforts to curb youth smoking. Everyone knows that minors should not smoke cigarettes or dip snuff. Reducing youth smoking is a goal that is almost universally shared. All 50 States have enacted laws to prohibit youth smoking. And the tobacco industry itself has taken voluntary steps to eliminate the sale of tobacco to minors. On several occasions this year, I have actively encouraged the Clinton administration to work with the industry in expanding voluntary restrictions as an alternative to new and over-reaching regulations.

I have never met a tobacco farmer or warehouse employee who would want their children to smoke cigarettes. They want existing laws enforced, and they want voluntary measures to be given the chance to work.

What they do not want is for the Federal Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to use legitimate public concerns about teen smoking as the pretext for asserting its enormous regulatory jurisdiction over tobacco products.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is simple and straightforward. It simply bars the FDA from proceeding with any regulations governing the sale or marketing of tobacco products. Prohibiting the FDA from moving forward with these proposed regulations is not only consistent with existing law, it will send an important message to every other agency that attempts to issue regulations without express authority from the Congress.

This controversy is not new. In the last Congress, and in the Congress before that, legislation was introduced in the House and Senate to expand the FDA by creating a new regulatory category for tobacco products. Those proposals were rejected. In fact, throughout this century, tobacco's opponents have understood that their best chance to ban tobacco is to give unelected officials of the executive branch regulatory authority over this product. Time and again, such attempts have been rejected.

When Congress has enacted legislation dealing with tobacco, its delegation to the executive branch has been narrow and very specific. The FTC, for example, has carefully drawn duties with respect to assuring that the Surgeon General's warning are placed on cigarettes marketed domestically.

Furthermore, in enacting the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act of 1965,

Congress declared that the act set up a "comprehensive Federal program to deal with cigarette labeling and advertising (15 U.S.C. 1331)." This language suggests strongly that actions not plainly authorized by the act are beyond the powers of the executive branch. It is difficult to understand how the FDA can proceed with new restrictions on tobacco advertising in light of this language.

Even the FDA has acknowledged its inability to regulate tobacco.

Unable to achieve victory in the halls of Congress, tobacco's opponents are now relying on the administrative powers of the executive branch to assert this new and potentially far-reaching authority over tobacco. Tobacco's opponents may celebrate the administration's action on tobacco right now, but they may rue the day when they allowed the executive branch to establish such a precedent.

Just imagine the outcry of tobacco's most vociferous opponents if another President at another time tries to use executive powers to circumvent the expressed will of Congress on such matters as environmental safety, workplace protection, and gender equity. They would cry foul and they would have every right to.

Beyond this important concern about the FDA's legal jurisdiction to act, it is also clear that the administration's proposal runs contrary to the whole focus of government right now. Americans want less government, not more. I find it ironic that as many agencies are downsized and eliminated completely, the administration would seek to expand the scope and mission of the Food and Drug Administration in this manner. Tobacco is already one of the most heavily regulated products in the United States. Regulation begins at the plant bed and runs well beyond the point of sale.

Finally, the FDA needs to re-order its priorities and focus on those issues which Congress has charged it with. We have all heard the reports of the FDA being unable to test and approve life saving drugs in a timely manner. It is an agency that should get its own house in order rather than trying to take on new projects in areas where it clearly lacks jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent more than 5,000 tobacco growers. These hard-working farmers and their families don't want children to smoke. All they want is for Washington to treat them fairly.

The FDA's proposed rulemaking is not fair. It contradicts the plain intent of Congress and is a thinly-veiled attempt to regulate and ultimately destroy domestic tobacco products. I urge my colleagues from both parties and from all regions of the country to join me in sponsoring this important bill.