

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOW MEDICAID CUTS WILL HURT CHILDREN

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, last week, Congressman JOHN McDERMOTT, Democratic leader DICK GEPHARDT, and I had the opportunity to listen to remarks delivered by Dr. John Neff, medical director of Children's Hospital and Medical Center in Seattle. In those remarks, Dr. Neff attempted to dispel many of the myths about Medicaid, and he issued a strong warning against the dangers of converting Medicaid funds into block-grant formulas. For the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a copy of Dr. Neff's brief remarks, in addition to a news story published the next day in the Seattle Post Intelligencer entitled "Medicaid cuts may threaten children." I believe this perspective from the director of one of the Nation's most respected children's hospitals is a valuable one, and one that can add greater depth to the debate here in Congress on these proposed changes.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT OF FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS TO OUR COMMUNITIES—SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY

HOW FEDERAL PROGRAM CUTS WILL HURT CHILDREN—BY DR. JOHN NEFF, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, SEATTLE

My name is John Neff and I'm medical director at the Children's Hospital & Medical Center. I have been taking care of children as a pediatrician now for over 35 years. The first six years of my career were before Medicaid was implemented and the next 29 years were under the Medicaid legislation. I can tell you from personal experience that not only was the medical care system prior to Medicaid terrible but the institutions that cared for the poor and the elderly are either no longer with us or have been significantly transformed. The old municipality run hospitals and institutions are no longer part of our medical care system and they were grossly inadequate at that time to meet the needs of children. I would consider it a great failure to have to return to those days even in part.

We need to retain national standards for the health care of children. We must not go back in time and place arbitrary limits on the services that children need especially those who are unfortunate to have special health care needs.

Now let me dispel a series of myths concerning Medicaid.

1. The currently proposed reductions in Medicaid are not cuts but are caps on Medicaid growth at a rate of 4% by 1998. It is cited that Medicaid's annual growth rate now is approximately 10%:

In order to dispel this myth let us look at what this 10% Medicaid annual growth rate means. This growth represents new enrollees among children and the elderly, an expansion of Medicaid eligibility and services, and medical inflation. The actual real medical inflation of Medicaid is probably not more than 5%. Given the level of poverty and the

aging of our population, the need for Medicaid services will continue to increase, thus to cap the annual rate of growth at 4% by 1998 will represent real cuts and will result in certain actions: A decrease in the number of new enrollees or an expenditure cap on enrollees; elimination of current enrollees; actual cuts in benefits or services.

Fifteen percent of children covered by Medicaid are "medically needy" because their health care expenses could reduce their families to poverty. Private insurance is often unavailable or unaffordable. Medicaid is literally their insurer of last resort.

To cap Medicaid at a growth rate of only 4% per year will result in real elimination of services or cutting individuals out of the Medicaid program.

2. Block grants give more control to states:

What block grants will really do will be to eliminate federal standards and eliminate federal obligation. Children covered by Medicaid should be guaranteed they will have medically necessary care regardless of the state in which they live. Children also need to be assured they will have access to pediatric trained providers to meet their specialized health care needs regardless of the state in which they live.

What block grants will do initiate a huge battle among states on who receives what portion of Medicaid funds. Currently, there are significant differences in the amount of funding that states receive. As an example, in New York each enrollee receives \$7,909; in Washington it is \$4,279; in Texas it is \$3,838 (HCFA, 1994). Block grants will politicize and perpetuate these unequal distributions to states. States will develop different standards for benefits and eligibility requirements for Medicaid programs. Under the worst scenario, block grants would create unfair or uneven distribution of funds to states and there is the potential to create massive migrations of individuals from one state to another as they move to obtain maximum benefits. If this occurs, some children in some states will receive better benefits than in others.

This will be particularly difficult for children as the pediatric expertise is often concentrated in regional tertiary care centers, such as Children's. We see children from a 4-state region including Washington, Alaska, Idaho and Montana.

3. Medicaid Reductions can be Reached by Improved Efficiencies:

This state and many other states already put in significant efforts to improve efficiency. Currently, in the state of Washington, nearly 60% of all Medicaid clients are in managed care and this state also covers children up to 200% of the federal level of poverty.

There are not significant savings in improved efficiencies and further savings will cause reductions in services and decrease in those covered.

4. Medicaid is the same as Welfare:

Currently, in the United States, 25% of all children receive their health care through Medicaid but more important, 40% of all children in the United States are either covered by Medicaid or have no insurance at all. Forty percent of our children are not "dead beats". The fact that 40% of the children in the United States have no health insurance or are covered by Medicaid reflects a failure in our private health care system to ade-

quately cover children. This is one of the reasons that there is a real need for health care reform, not arbitrary reduction in services or coverage. In fact, a decrease in Medicaid coverage will increase the number of uninsured, indirectly increase family poverty and, in the long run, will decrease family employment and individual productivity.

Well over half of children assisted by Medicaid (57.5%) live in working families. In the 1980's, Congress delinked Medicaid from welfare, which is based on unemployment, so as to not penalize poor but working families with loss of health coverage for their children. Parents should not have to choose between being able to hold a job or having to sacrifice employment in order to qualify for Medicaid coverage for their children.

5. Children are a Burden on our Federally Sponsored Health Care System:

While it is true that 53% of all Medicaid beneficiaries are children, it is also true that children consume less than 20% of Medicaid expenditures and in the state of Washington children consume only 13% of Medicaid funds. To put it in proper context, one must consider all of the health care funds that are federally sponsored for adult care. This includes the VA system, Medicare and 80% of the federal portion of Medicaid. In this context the total amount of public funds that are utilized for health care for children in this country is indeed very small.

In reality, if Medicaid funds are developed into block grant formulas and allocated to the states, there is a danger of unleashing a terrible political battle which will pit children against the elderly and disabled and within the children's health care system, primary care providers against those who care for those with special needs. Such a battle would be destructive to both families and providers.

6. Medicaid is different than Medicare and Private Insurance because Medicaid Recipients do not Contribute to their own Health Care as do individuals who receive Private Insurance Benefits or Medicare Benefits.

It is true that Medicaid funding come almost entirely from tax dollars and not from earned employment benefits. (Medicaid spending accounts for 6% of the federal budget and may run as high as 18% of state spending). To use this, however, as a reason why Medicaid funds should be cut to a disproportionately greater degree than those funds supported by employment benefits is grossly discriminatory against children. Children do not pay taxes, do not work and do not develop employment benefits. It is our public obligation to support the uninsured portion of health care benefits for children. If we do not, we will not only cause untold misery on families but the long term effects of an unhealthy childhood population will be felt for years.

[From the Seattle Post Intelligencer, Sept. 14, 1995]

MEDICAID CUTS MAY THREATEN CHILDREN

(By Joel Connelly)

Congress will set off "a terrible battle" that pits children against the elderly and the infirm if it sharply curtails growth of the federal Medicaid program, three House members were told yesterday.

Dr. John Neff, medical director at Children's Hospital, warned that congressional

• 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.

Republicans' proposed 4 percent cap in growth will put extreme pressure on Medicaid, which not only supports long-term nursing-home care for many elderly and disabled, but also furnishes health care for about 25 percent of American children.

"We must not go back in time to a set of arbitrary limits on the services children need," said Neff, who has spent more than 35 years as a pediatrician.

He said public institutions that provided medicine to children were often terrible before Medicaid was established 30 years ago.

House Democrat Leader Dick Gephardt of Missouri, in Seattle for a candidate recruiting and fund-raising visit, joined Reps. Jim McDermott and Norm Dicks, both D-Wash., for a meeting with hospital administrators.

Responding to Neff's point, Gephardt warned that children will be the losers if they must compete with elderly people and nursing homes for scarce Medicaid resources. "Elderly folks vote," he said. "Children do not. Children are not heard in the political system."

The Democrats heard from hospital officials as Republicans in Washington, D.C., prepared to unveil details of their proposed cost controls in Medicaid and Medicare, which provides medical care for senior citizens.

"By the year 2000, my hospital would be underfunded annually by \$125 million," said Nancy Giunto, administrator of Providence Seattle Medical Center. The hospital receives 62 percent of its income from Medicare and Medicaid.

Rogelio Riojas, chief executive of Sea Mar Community Health Centers, warned that cuts will deny regular medical services to low-income families.

"The poor will simply wait until they are more and more ill, and then they will go to the emergency wards of hospitals," said Riojas, who added that emergency care is far more costly than preventive care.

The Democratic congressmen were able to offer little reassurance to those who met with them at Harborview Hospital.

Republicans want to save \$270 billion by 2002 by scaling back the growth rate of Medicare to between 6 percent and 7 percent. They're aiming to realize \$180 billion more by slashing Medicaid's growth rate to 4 percent.

The two federal health care programs have been growing at an annual rate of about 10 percent. Half the growth has come from rising medical costs. The other half is because of sharp increases in enrollment.

Neff said the cuts will leave Medicare and Medicaid with three options: decrease the number of new enrollees; eliminate some people already enrolled, particularly in Medicaid; or cut services.

He predicted the country will see "a low-grade, continuous erosion of services" if the funding is held to levels in the GOP's budget plans.

Larry Zakn of Harborview Hospital said the effects of the GOP budget proposals would be felt in such places as his hospital's renowned trauma care program.

"There's no way I can see that we would ever maintain these levels of service if we had these levels of funding," he said.

Harborview stands to lose as much as \$185 million in Medicaid and Medicare funding over the next seven years under the GOP proposals. Medicaid pays 48 percent of its patients' bills, one of the highest figures for any hospital in the country. Harborview has a tradition of caring for all people regardless of their ability to pay.

Republicans are holding off releasing details on their proposal until week's end. Already, however, a partisan battle over numbers has broken out on Capitol Hill. House

Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., said last weekend that seniors with income above \$125,000 would pay more for Medicare, but most people would face increases of only about \$7 a month.

But Democrats calculated that the elderly will wind up paying almost \$20 a month extra by 2002 and more than \$1,300 each over the next seven years.

Republicans challenged their opponents' math and accused them of ignoring the \$270 billion in savings the GOP is seeking.

But they also conceded that the Medicare Part B premium may be as much as \$10 a month higher in 2002 under their plan than under President Clinton's budget—not \$7, as Gingrich said Sunday. Before Congress' August recess, Republican leaders armed GOP House members with scripted "talking points," charts and instructions on how to defuse public anxiety over Medicare and Medicaid.

Opinion polls have shown, however, that the public's worries have not gone away. Democrats have vowed to fiercely defend programs seen as cornerstones of John F. Kennedy's New Frontier and Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. "People's quality of life has gone up. It has gone up because of Medicare and Medicaid," Gephardt said yesterday. "We must not take large steps back into history where we don't want to go."

He noted that there are four major teaching hospitals in the Seattle area, responsible for medical education over a four-state area. "The federal government is providing a research service that the private sector cannot and will not afford," he added.

The issue gets personal for Gephardt. At age 18 months, his son was diagnosed at a St. Louis hospital with a cancerous tumor and given no chance to live.

"A young resident approached us the next morning," he recalled. "He had been running the case through the computer, and noted that a program of triple-drug chemotherapy and radiation had been developed in Houston. He encouraged us to try it."

"Matt is now 24 years old. I left him off yesterday at Northwestern University in Chicago to continue his education. I rest my case."

TIME FOR COURAGE AND MOVEMENT ON NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE PROCESS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Thomas L. Friedman of the New York Times on September 20, 1995 wrote a very provocative and important piece on the current stalemate in the peace process in the north of Ireland.

His work "No Guts, No Glory" is a challenge to all sides and interested governments, including our own, not to let the extraordinary opportunity, which the current peace process presents for lasting peace and justice in Northern Ireland slip away.

Mr. Friedman constructively reviews the difficult arms decommissioning issue, and supports the proposal for an international commission to handle that difficult question which currently has stalled the peace process for months.

I ask that the piece by Mr. Friedman be reprinted at this point in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues, and all those interested, and charged with finding solutions in the long

and difficult struggle to bring lasting peace and justice to Northern Ireland.

I also ask that a statement I issued just recently in support of the international arms decommissioning dual track approach to help move the peace process along at this critical moment in Irish history, also be included in the RECORD at this point.

It is time for all sides to show guts, and plenty of glory will surely follow for all those concerned about lasting peace for the warm and generous Irish people.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 21, 1995]

NO GUTS, NO GLORY

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

WASHINGTON.—The lion in "The Wizard of Oz" didn't have it, but at least he knew where to get it. Nelson Mandela had it, and so did F. W. de Klerk, and they used it to good effect. Yitzhak Rabin has it and so does Yasir Arafat, although occasionally they lose it and need help finding it again. It's called "courage," and unfortunately none of the key players in the Northern Ireland conflict have it right now.

Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein doesn't have it, the British Prime Minister John Major, certainly doesn't have it and the Protestant leader David Trimble wouldn't know it if it were pinned to his chest. And that's why 13 months after the cease-fire took effect in Northern Ireland, the parties still have not begun peace talks to bring a permanent end to the fighting.

The sticking point has been the British-Protestant refusal to sit down for peace talks with Sinn Fein—the I.R.A.'s political wing—until the Catholic gunmen of the I.R.A. first surrender some weapons.

This is poppycock and nothing more than a pretext by Mr. Major to disguise his ambivalence about entering into negotiations with the I.R.A. at all. If the I.R.A. had tanks, missiles and MIG-29's, there might be some strategic merit to the British insistence that it turn in some weapons first. But the I.R.A. arsenal consists almost exclusively of handguns, knives, flaming bottles and some plastique explosives. They could turn them all in tomorrow and replenish most of their arsenal the next day with a Guns & Ammo mailorder catalogue and a visit to the local hardware store. The I.R.A. invented the fertilizer bomb.

The issue is not how to deprive the I.R.A. of their military capabilities, which are endlessly replenishable. The issue is how to change their intentions to resort to violence. The only hope of doing that is through all-party peace talks. (If Israel could talk to the P.L.O. without insisting it disarm, the British can talk to the I.R.A.)

A perfectly reasonable compromise is on the table: an international commission would be formed, parallel with the start of peace talks, that would bring British, Protestant and I.R.A. representatives together to discuss how weapons might be "decommissioned" as part of a final peace deal. This international commission could, in effect, disconnect and isolate the weapons issue from the peace negotiations, while giving everyone a sense that as progress was made around the peace table, there would also be progress toward all sides surrendering some weapons. Unfortunately the British have balked even at this idea, because they want to reserve the right to demand that the I.R.A. hand over some weapons even before convening all-party talks.

But John Major is not the only one who has gone wobbly. Gerry Adams is now also resisting the idea of an international commission on weapons, because he wants to be assured that such a commission won't, at

some stage, ask it to make a symbolic gesture in retiring some guns before negotiations really get under way.

This too is cowardly. No international commission (which the U.S. would likely run) is going to ask the I.R.A. to make any gestures on arms until there is parallel progress at the peace table. If the I.R.A. had any vision or leadership right now it would quietly tip off the British to a small pile of I.R.A. explosives somewhere. Such unilateral handover would ease British concerns, without costing the I.R.A. a thing.

President Clinton, who helped engineer the cease-fire, seems to have lost interest and fallen asleep at the wheel. Fortunately, the Prime Ministers of Britain and Ireland are meeting Friday in another attempt to break the deadlock. The fact that the cease-fire in Northern Ireland has lasted for more than a year should tell them something. It should tell them that the people want this new way of life to be permanent and they have given the politicians a silent mandate to make it so. But instead of listening to the silence, the politicians are listening only to themselves.

This isn't complicated. It's time for the British and the Protestants to start all-party talks with Sinn Fein, and for all three to accept an international commission that could defuse the weapons issue until there is progress at the peace table. But that sort of simplicity takes some courage. Sad to say that among British, Protestant and I.R.A. leaders right now there is no one who answers to that name.

[From the House International Relations Committee, Sept. 13, 1995]

GILMAN URGES IMMEDIATE ALL PARTY TALKS ON NORTHERN IRELAND: SUPPORTS SEPARATE COMMISSION TO ADDRESS ARMS ISSUE

(By Benjamin A. Gilman)

WASHINGTON.—Committee Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman (20th-NY) today called for "immediate all party talks" on peace in Northern Ireland, and suggested that the issue of arms decommissioning be addressed by an international commission on a separate track.

Gilman spoke out following meeting with Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams in which the status of the peace process was discussed.

"Efforts by the British government to dictate preconditions or outcomes prior to talks merely obstructs access to the only means of finding a consensus political solution in Ireland, namely the peace negotiating table," Gilman said.

Noting that arms decommissioning has long been a stumbling block to peace talks, Gilman said "a separate track is needed for this issue that could be in the form of an international commission whose findings would be binding, however, such a commission should not become yet another precondition to talks."

Gilman warned that "these past 13 months of peace have been a window of opportunity to achieve a just and lasting peace after a quarter century of violence and bloodshed. We must not allow this window to be shut against those who are earnestly seeking peace."

Long a champion of peace and justice in Northern Ireland, Gilman this year led the Committee's first hearings on the Macbride fair employment principles, and saw their inclusion in the House-passed foreign affairs bill as part of the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Ireland.

The Macbride principles are aimed at ending systemic job discrimination, most often aimed at the Catholic community in Northern Ireland.

SUPPORTING THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN (BEIJING)

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women was an opportunity for delegates from over 180 countries to take a step toward granting women equal rights in all aspects of life.

One of the major points made at the conference was the importance of promoting programs which lead to women's economic and political empowerment.

Our world today, is comprised of women who are breaking new ground in industry and the professions, and who are becoming integral members of labor forces everywhere.

The conference created an environment where new understandings of women's roles in the workplace and in government were examined along with the difficulties that women continue to encounter throughout the world, such as the inability to own land, the inaccessibility of business loans, and the lack of child care.

The diversity of the delegates experiences and backgrounds raised the world's level of consciousness about women's plight worldwide and provided humanity with a greater understanding of the economic and political condition of women.

Through free discussion and open debate, the delegates came forward with recommendations promoting women's rights and equality for our world's governments to consider.

The challenge for governments and policy-makers throughout the world will now be to turn these recommendations into policies and laws that help insure that the women of today and our daughters and sisters of tomorrow will have the opportunity to realize their full potential, free from oppression and discrimination.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on September 7, I was present in the House Chamber during the vote on final passage of H.R. 2126, the fiscal year 1996 Department of Defense appropriations bill. I along with other Members, were not properly recorded as having cast our vote on Rollcall No. 646. I respectfully request that the official record indicate I voted "aye" in support of passage of the bill.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO "GREAT BOOKS" ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Great Books group. Mr. Ray

Habian, a member of the organization, recently brought to my attention the fact that the Cleveland Great Books group is celebrating its 50th anniversary. The organization boasts members throughout the Greater Cleveland area. I rise today to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding the Great Books group.

It is believed that the formation of discussion groups for the purpose of reviewing the Great Books was started after World War I by John Erskine. In 1927, Mortimer Adler launched 15 adult education courses in New York City to discuss the Great Books. A few years later, in 1930, Robert Hutchins joined Mr. Adler in introducing Great Books seminars into the undergraduate curriculum at the University of Chicago. Soon, across the United States, ordinary laymen with a love for literature began to form and lead Great Books seminars in their local communities.

The first meeting of the Cleveland Great Books group was held in 1946 at the East Cleveland Public Library. It is interesting to note that the first group gathered for a candid discussion of the Declaration of Independence. In the following years, the group continued to examine topics that were popular in American society, as well as in literature. In 1972, the Great Books group moved its meeting site to the Noble Road Library in Cleveland Heights. The group discussions have focused on the philosophy of Plato; the epics of Homer; and the drama of William Shakespeare, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that today, more than 400 Great Books groups meet in libraries across America. The discussions provide insight into the personal, moral, social, political, and economic problems of mankind. I am also pleased to note that over the years, Great Books programs have helped to build a strong and lasting relationship between our libraries and communities. With the dawn of Great Books groups, citizens realize that their libraries can provide dynamic platforms for public discussions of historical and popular literary pieces.

Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 1995, the Cleveland Great Books group will begin its 50th consecutive year. The candid discussions and seminars continue to arouse the interest of citizens throughout the community. I am proud to applaud Ray Habian and the entire membership of the Great Books group. As they celebrate this historic anniversary, I wish members of the Great Books group many more years of success.

PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PRESIDIO PROPERTIES

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1296 is a good government approach to management of the Presidio within the National Park System.

No other park possesses the unique combination of resources and real estate as the Presidio. Because of this unusual combination, the Presidio lends itself to a management structure outside the realm of traditional operation of our national parks.

That is why I strongly support H.R. 1296, which would create a Presidio trust. This model would preserve park resources while allowing the Presidio's properties to be used to generate revenues which could, in turn, be used to operate the Presidio. While this model might not work for other national parks, it is a practical approach for the vast and unique properties which comprise the Presidio.

Mr. Speaker, it makes sense for us to pursue this type of management—it's cost-effective and addresses the monumental challenge of how to make the best public use of this unique and historically significant land.

We should give H.R. 1296 a chance and I urge my colleagues to vote for its passage.

SUPPORTING A DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1995

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor and support House Concurrent Resolution 42, a measure to end the longstanding dispute regarding Cyprus. Over 20 years ago, the Turkish army invaded the island of Cyprus, seizing over 30 percent of the island's land and approximately 70 percent of the island's wealth. This action caused more than 200,000 Cypriots to be driven from their homes and made them refugees in their own country.

Today, Turkey continues to maintain a force of over 35,000 troops on the island of Cyprus. Although this force was only supposed to stay to protect the Turkish-Cypriot minority for a short time, we are now beginning the third decade of Turkish occupation. This has led some observers to call this area one of the most highly militarized areas of the world.

Last year, in an effort to break this deadlock, Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides offered to totally demilitarize the island by dismantling his army with the understanding the Turkish army would withdraw and work toward an agreement to unify the island and bring about a peaceful resolution to this longstanding and difficult problem. President Clerides' plan has received widespread support and international acclaim. The United Nations and the European Union have already stated their support for this plan and I am glad to see the House of Representatives join in this effort.

This resolution is a balanced, fair, and bipartisan effort to support a peaceful resolution to the problem in Cyprus and to bring peace and stability to the eastern Mediterranean. I am proud to rise in support of this measure. It is in the best interest of the people of Cyprus, the people of the eastern Mediterranean, and the people of the United States. I urge a "yes" vote on House Concurrent Resolution 42.

THE NEED FOR EQUAL OPPOR- TUNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV RE- PUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult challenges facing the fledging democratic governments of Eastern Europe involves learning to treat equally and fairly all of their citizens—regardless of ethnic background—in the areas of rights and opportunities. Unfortunately, some of those governments are still seeking to treat their citizens from minority ethnic groups in traditionally nationalistic and counterproductive ways. Rather than working to ensure that all citizens are treated equally, they seek to limit the rights and opportunities of those citizens who do not belong to the majority ethnic group.

In the Balkans region of Eastern Europe, the manner in which ethnic minorities are treated is crucial to the peace of that region. If further violence and repression are to be avoided in the successor states to the former Yugoslavia, each of those states needs to take meaningful steps to ensure that all of their citizens are accorded equal opportunities and rights in areas such as education that are necessary to ensure democracy and inter-ethnic peace.

Mr. Speaker, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been blessed by peace since it gained its independence in 1991. There are troubling signs, however, that the Government of Macedonia is not taking sufficient steps to ensure that those of its citizens from its considerable Albanian minority are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language. The most worrisome consequence of this lack of educational opportunity is an increasing resentment toward that government among many of its ethnic Albanian citizens. Their frustration has led some ethnic Albanian citizens to attempt to open an Albanian-language university to ensure that opportunities for professional education are readily available to those who have been raised and educated in Albanian at the secondary school level.

In February of this year, a renewed attempt to open such a university of Tetovo, Macedonia led to a violent clash between ethnic Albanians and Macedonian police. Tragically, one individual lost his life and 28 others were wounded in that violent incident.

Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us want to see the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, in fact, all of the Southern Balkans avoid the kind of ethnic violence that has wracked the Northern Balkans for 4 years now. We need to encourage the Government of Macedonia to constructively address the issue of fair opportunities for higher education in the language of its Albanian minority. I am therefore introducing today House Congressional Resolution 103, a resolution that focuses specifically on Macedonia and on the issue of proper access to higher education in that country. This resolution calls on the Government of Macedonia to:

Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

Consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the possible establishment of an Albanian language university;

Ensure the establishment of Albanian language pedagogical facilities at existing universities, and;

Provide pardons for those convicted of charges relating to the events that accompanied attempts to open an Albanian language university at Tetovo in February 1995.

The Resolution also calls on the President of the United States to:

Express our country's strong support for Macedonian efforts to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language;

Offer appropriate support for those international organizations that are working to resolve the issue of higher education in the Albanian language in Macedonia, and;

Offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language, including assistance for establishing necessary curricula and provision of textbooks and related course materials.

Mr. Speaker, I want to strongly encourage my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this timely and important measure.

SALUTE TO E. JUNE HEITMAN

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and outstanding public service of E. June Heitman and her fellow nurses serving in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps during and after World War II.

The 27 nurses who graduated from the Jennie Edmunson Memorial Hospital School of Nursing Class in September 1944 served the United States by caring for wounded soldiers returning from Europe as part of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. The graduates were given assignments in Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, and Nebraska.

June and some nursing school roommates, Doris Cochran Kerber and Stella Wisner Scheel, were given a 3-month assignment at Schick General Hospital in Clinton, IA, to assist with wounded soldiers.

Professional military nursing has been an invaluable service to the military throughout American history. Gen. George Washington requested the congressional establishment of nurses to care for sick soldiers and an Army general hospital in 1775. Florence Nightingale's crusade in Crimea in 1854 reduced the mortality rate of sick and wounded soldiers from 42 percent to 2 percent within 1 year.

On June 15, 1943, in response to the critical shortage of nurses for the military and for civilian health, the Bolton Act was approved and the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps was created. This Act provided Government funds to train nurses for civilian and military hospitals.

Demand for nurses was quickly exceeding the supply. The training period for nurses was 24 to 30 months, far longer than the training period for many of the other women's branches of the armed services. Cadet nurses

enrolled in an accelerated nursing program that prepared them to replace graduate nurses going overseas.

The Jennie Edmunson Memorial Hospital Class of 1944 is part of this honorable tradition of nursing service. As we remember the end of World War II, please join me in recognizing June Heitman and all of the hard-working members of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps for their devotion, patriotism, and service to the United States.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, President Clinton and HUD Secretary Cisneros announced on new program to help thousands of families realize the American dream of homeownership.

Calling on all national housing-related organizations to form a partnership for this national homeownership strategy, the President set a goal of creating 8 million additional American homeowners over the next 5 years. The accomplishment of this goal will have dramatic effects on those young families setting out on the quest for the American dream, will stimulate the real estate and home building industries, and will strengthen the economy through the ripple effect on the secondary and tertiary industries which rely on homebuilding and resale.

One of the industries which can play a major role in the achievement of the President's goal is the manufactured housing industry. Last year, more than 300,000 homes sold in the United States were manufactured homes. As younger families come into the market for a home, and as the population in this Nation ages, and shifts to retirement communities, manufactured housing will become the preferred housing for thousands of citizens looking for quality housing at an affordable price.

The ability of the manufactured housing industry to continue to provide quality, affordable housing will depend most directly on the industries ability to loosen the regulatory stranglehold currently imposed by the Department of HUD.

Over the last 20 years, the manufactured housing industry has evolved from one providing a temporary, mobile dwelling to a sophisticated, highly efficient producer of permanent housing. Unfortunately, the regulatory apparatus ensconced within HUD has not kept up with the changing industry on a timely basis. It is time for a change.

As the Congress contemplates the overall future of HUD, certain small steps could be taken now to reinvent the oversight of Federal housing programs. Since the manufactured housing industry received no Federal funds, the issue is how to recreate a regulatory body which would regulate and enforce manufactured housing codes and regulations while maintaining some oversight by HUD or whatever new housing agency would be created.

Three years ago, the Congress created a Commission which was tasked to look into the industry and make recommendations. The Commission did propose that a new consen-

sus committee or office be created which would oversee the industry in a more efficient, less bureaucratic manner. I believe it is time to create such an entity.

A new manufactured housing committee or office created outside of HUD, would be comprised mostly of representatives of the industry, but could include local authorities and a consumer watchdog. The Secretary or Housing Administrator, could appoint one committee member to serve as his liaison who would shuttle regulatory recommendations back and forth between the Housing Administrator and the industry. Current Federal uniform building codes and its enforcement program would be maintained but the committee would be empowered to contract with a private organization to be its code enforcement authority and it would continue the current practice of imposing fees on the industry membership in order to fund the committee's operation and its outside contracts.

Finally, any legislation creating such a new system should remove unnecessary restrictions, such as the permanent chassis requirement, which would help lower the cost of producing these homes. In fact, recent action taken by the California State Assembly called on the Congress to take just such action on the chassis issue. I am enclosing a copy of the joint resolution passed by the State legislature.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7—
RELATIVE TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 7, Hauser. Manufactured housing.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow these homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads.

Whereas, Manufactured homes constructed pursuant to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act provided an important source of nonsubsidized affordable housing to Californians; and

Whereas, The State of California is a national leader in efforts to encourage and expand the use of manufactured housing by eliminating unnecessary regulatory barriers and by developing and encouraging innovative land use and financing policies; and

Whereas, The State of California has deemed manufactured homes a permitted use in all residential zoning districts, subject to the same development standards applicable to other dwellings in that zoning district; and

Whereas, Construction and safety standards for manufactured homes are established in federal law and regulation and all such standards preempt local and state codes; and

Whereas, The federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards have been determined by the State of California to meet or exceed performance standards established for other dwellings; and

Whereas, Federal law requires every federally certified manufactured home to be constructed on a chassis which must remain a permanent feature of the home's substructure; and

Whereas, The chassis is not necessary for the home's structural integrity if the home is sited on a permanent foundation and the home's floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and

Whereas, This mandatory feature represents an unnecessary regulatory barrier to

greater design flexibility for manufactured homes; and

Whereas, This regulatory barrier prevents innovative uses of manufactured homes to meet the demand for affordable housing in California; and

Whereas, This regulatory barrier prevents manufactured home producers from developing a recycling program for chassis systems which could save consumers between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per home; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow such homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the House Committee on Banking, Housing, and Financial Services, the Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs, and the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on HUD/VA and independent agencies.

Mr. Speaker, if we as a Nation are going to succeed in this new strategy to help thousands of Americans realize their dream of homeownership, the manufactured housing industry must play an important role in providing quality homes at an affordable price. To start this process, the industry must be removed from the regulatory burdens placed on its operation by a Federal bureaucracy which cares little for the industry and shows no interest in an efficient system of regulation and enforcement.

ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS HONORED

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding religious leaders in the world, Archbishop Geron Iakovos. Head of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Western Hemisphere, Archbishop Iakovos is retiring after 36 years of distinguished service as a spiritual leader and fighter for worldwide justice.

Archbishop Iakovos, born Geron Iakovos in Istanbul, Turkey, was ordained a priest in Lowell, MA, in 1940. He is a graduate of the Harvard University Divinity School. In 1959 he ascended to the leadership of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere. He has been at the forefront of the worldwide ecumenical as well as the civil rights movement.

In 1959 he met with Pope John XXIII, thus becoming the first Greek Orthodox Leader in almost 400 years to meet with a Roman Catholic Pope. He also served as copresident of the World Council of Churches for 9 years.

As an outspoken religious leader against segregation in the United States, he marched with the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in

Selma, AL. He has continually fought for the independence of Cyprus, preservation of Greece, and enhanced United States-Greek relations. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1980 by President Jimmy Carter. He is a magnificent and stalwart friend of American Jewry, voiced support for Soviet Jews, and has been a strong advocate for Israel.

This extraordinary spiritual and religious leader has been a very sensitive pastor at every level. His warm pastoral dimension expresses itself to not only his own people, but to people of all religions, cultures, and nationalities. Beyond fulfilling his duties to the Church, he has been a leader in the cause of justice in America and all over the world. I know all of my colleagues join with me in wishing this extraordinary individual the very best in his retirement.

THE MEDICARE PRESERVATION
ACT OF 1995

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the Medicare crisis to share with my colleagues the suggestions I have received from my constituents about how best to preserve, protect, and strengthen Medicare.

In April, when the Medicare trustees issued their annual report which stated quite clearly that the Medicare Trust Fund would be bankrupt in 7 years, I felt it was my duty to inform the people of the 11th Congressional District of the problem.

I mailed the facts of the trustees report to over 22,000 people in my district. I met with the presidents of nearly every senior citizens club in the area. I listened to thousands of Medicare beneficiaries at Morristown Memorial Hospital, the Morris Plains VFW, and at St. Clare's Riverside Medical Center in Denville. In addition to discussing the Medicare crisis, I also asked people for suggestions on how we could save and improve the program, while holding down costs.

Mr. Speaker, the response has been overwhelming. Who better to suggest ways to improve Medicare than the very people who have to deal with the system every day? As you might imagine, the meetings yielded a litany of suggestions. A man from Sparta suggested that Medicare should have a better verification system to weed out overcharges and duplication of services rendered. A couple from Livingston strongly suggested that millions of dollars could be saved by reducing the mountains of paperwork involved in the Medicare bureaucracy.

The responses touched on other subjects as well. At the Morris Plains VFW, several people indicated that more preventive care was needed such as mammograms, prostate screenings, and diabetes screening. I agree. This would not only help reduce costs but greatly improve people's health and I was surprised that the current Medicare program was weak in this area. If we can keep people healthier and provide routine health care and appropriate checkups, we can avoid using the most costly method of health care which is the emergency room.

I have listened to all of these concerns and brought them back to Washington. In fact, I applaud the leadership for giving Members an opportunity to testify on behalf of our constituents. I was pleased to have that opportunity, and testified on September 7, on what I have learned from the people of the 11th Congressional District. One constant theme was that the people know there is a problem, and they want to be part of the solution. If we do not give them that opportunity, Mr. Speaker, then we have really solved nothing at all.

To be sure, I will continue this thoughtful and important discussion and listen to these very knowledgeable people. Last week, when the preliminary Medicare preservation options were presented to us, I called for a series of town meetings so that my constituents could share the exact information given to me on possible solutions and plans to strengthen Medicare. I am sure they will take a hard look at these options, and will continue to provide guidance for me and this Congress as we fulfill our responsibility to preserve Medicare for all Americans—present beneficiaries as well as the next generation. The Medicare Preservation Act is just that, a comprehensive plan to ensure a better Medicare.

On September 16, hundreds of older Americans attended two town meetings in Fairfield and Parsippany, and listened to the broad outline of the proposed Medicare Preservation Act. I expect that the turnout will be even heavier this weekend, September 23, when we continue the Medicare discussions at town meetings in Roxbury and Madison.

I welcome this open exchange of ideas and encourage my colleagues to continue the dialogue with the American people on how to save this important program. While it is very easy to be sidetracked in Washington by special interest groups, media hype, and partisan politics, listening to people on a face-to-face level permits a much clearer message to emerge.

Mr. Speaker, the message that I hear more and more is that we know there is a problem and we are willing to fix it. They have said that Medicare is indeed important for us but is also important for our children and grandchildren. And finally, they tell me that if Medicare is really going bankrupt, then we as Members of Congress have a responsibility to save it.

I have confidence that we are moving toward fulfilling that responsibility, and I thank the thousands of people in the 11th Congressional District for their guidance on these very complex issues. Their willingness, contributions, and suggestions will assure successful reforms of the Medicare program and its preservation. I am fortunate to be their Representative, and am also fortunate to help deliver a comprehensive plan which will ensure a better Medicare system for years to come.

THE COMPENSATORY TIME FOR
ALL WORKERS ACT OF 1995

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing "The Compensatory Time for All Workers Act of 1995" which would allow private sector employers to offer employees the

choice of taking time-and-a-half compensatory time as payment for overtime. In 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] was written for a predominantly male work force and a marketplace primarily comprised of manufacturing firms. These demographics have dramatically changed. Today, women make up a much greater percentage of the work force, private enterprise is dominated by service and high technology industries rather than heavy manufacturing, global competition has significantly increased, and the lines between white and blue collar workers have been blurred.

The FLSA, however, has failed to keep pace with these changes and, as such, restricts the ability of employers to meet the needs of their work force. The Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, which I chair, has heard from employees and employers of large and small companies, and State and local governments on a variety of problems which they face because of the act.

Currently, the FLSA impedes an employer's ability to accommodate employee requests for greater flexibility in scheduling. Companies who want to be family friendly find that flexible scheduling can be extremely difficult for those employees who are covered by the act and whose hours must be kept track of. Suppose an employee has a terminally ill parent who lives several States away. Days off with pay can become precious for that employee when a 2-day weekend does not provide enough time to travel and spend time with that parent. Thus, when that employee works a few hours overtime each week, he or she may prefer to be paid with time off rather than money. However, the FLSA says the employee must receive money instead and is therefore forced to use previous paid leave to spend time with the ill parent.

In 1985, Congress provided the public sector with the flexibility to use compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay. Congress has gone even further in providing flexibility for Federal workers. In 1978, Congress passed the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act, which enabled Federal workers to arrange alternative work schedules which meet their personal needs and their employers' needs. This was so successful that Congress reauthorized the program in 1982 and 1985. President Clinton acknowledged the benefit of flexible scheduling when he directed all executive departments and agencies to expand their use of flexible family friendly work arrangements in a memorandum on July 11, 1994. In issuing the memorandum, Mr. Clinton stated, "broad use of flexible work arrangements to enable Federal employees to better balance their work and family responsibilities can increase employee effectiveness and job satisfaction, while decreasing turnover rates and absenteeism."

It is time that private sector employees be given greater flexibility similar to what the public sector has enjoyed for some time. This legislation would allow employers to offer employees compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay under an agreement with the employee. If an employer made compensatory time available, employees would be free to choose to have their overtime compensated with cash or with paid time off. As with overtime pay, the compensatory time would accrue at a rate of time and a half. Employees who prefer to receive overtime pay would be free to choose this. Similarly, employers would have the

choice of continuing to compensate their employees with overtime pay only. Employees who do not use the compensatory time would be paid for the time at the end of the year.

The FLSA currently stands in the way of companies who attempt to utilize flexible human resource strategies in order to allow workers to pursue more fulfilling combinations of work, family life, and other interests. As the percentage of employees who must balance work and family issues grows rapidly, there is more and more pressure from employees for increased control over their work schedule. Flexibility in the workplace continues to rank high on the list of issues of major concern to most employees. This legislation would allow employers to provide employees with the choice of overtime pay or compensatory time to help ease the burdens of juggling work and personal responsibilities.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of my hometown parish, Holy Trinity Church in Nanticoke, PA. This Sunday, September 24, Bishop James C. Timlin will celebrate the Pontifical Celebration Mass of Thanksgiving in honor of the church's centennial.

According to historical documents, the church was founded when a group of Polish immigrants separated from another local parish to form the Holy Trinity Church. The cornerstone of the original church was laid on May 4, 1885. Rev. Francis Hodur, Holy Trinity's first pastor, led the church for 2 years. Seven different pastors served the church in the 20 years following Father Hodur. In 1919 Father Roman Wieziolowski began 48 years of service at Holy Trinity Church. Under his leadership a brick school with eight classrooms was built in 1923 and 3 years later, construction of the present church was begun. Five years later the church was completed at a cost of \$225,000. By then, the parish had 1,000 families and the school was always filled to capacity.

In 1967 Father Walter Poplawski, who had served as an assistant under Father Wieziolowski, was appointed Pastor. Under his guidance repairs and modernization were undertaken to meet the liturgical renewal. Father Poplawski considered Catholic education a priority during his leadership at Holy Trinity and worked with other area pastors to merge the Nanticoke area Catholic schools into a central school system, which became the Pope John Paul II School. This newly formed school, which is housed at Holy Trinity and St. Stanislaus Churches, still serves the youth of the Nanticoke area.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to bring the history of Holy Trinity to the attention of my colleagues. An integral part of the religious community of northeastern Pennsylvania, Holy Trinity Church has a tradition of dedicated service to the faithful. I join with the community in congratulating the Holy Trinity Church on this milestone anniversary.

SALUTING THE ALLIANCE OF POLES OF AMERICA

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an organization in my congressional district which will celebrate its centennial anniversary. During the period of September 23 to 24, 1995, the Alliance of Poles of America will mark 100 proud years of existence. Since its founding in 1895, the organization has been an integral part of the Cleveland community.

The Alliance of Poles of America was founded for the purpose of uniting citizens of Polish descent and, by doing so, maintaining important traditions and ties. It is an organization which has proven to be extremely beneficial to both American Poles and Polish immigrants. Under the leadership of its national president, John Borkowski, the Alliance of Poles has fostered educational and social programs to serve its membership.

Mr. Speaker, the alliance offers low-cost home mortgage loans; its credit union provides auto and personal loans; and the organization provides assistance to its elderly members. The Alliance of Poles also sponsors a Polish school which teaches children the Polish language and culture. In addition, classes are held for adults, and college scholarships are offered to qualified members. On the cultural front, the alliance sustains a Polish library which is unequalled in the Greater Cleveland area, a Polish theater group, and an adult dance group. The organization also publishes a newsletter, the Alliance, in both the Polish and English language. I am proud to note that the Alliance of Poles of America has shown a special concern for those who are less fortunate. The alliance raises funds for blind children in Poland, and contributes to veterans organizations, community groups, churches, and other worthy causes.

Mr. Speaker, to mark its historic centennial celebration, the Alliance of Poles of America will host a centennial banquet, a grand parade, and a special mass. It is expected that a host of elected officials, community leaders, and other distinguished guests will join members of the alliance for these events.

As the Representative of Ohio's 11th Congressional District, I take special pride in saluting the Alliance of Poles of America. Over the years, I have benefited from a close working relationship with members of this distinguished organization on issues of both national and international significance. I applaud the organization for its leadership, and I extend my best wishes for a memorable centennial celebration.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE L. MURRAY

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize the achievements and contributions of Larry Murray, who is retiring after 21 years as

the founder and director of the Area Agency on Aging of Western Michigan. His work and dedication have been superb over the years. He will be sorely missed by our community and the people he has come in contact with.

A native of Pittsburgh, PA, Larry attended elementary and high school there. He went on to graduate from Duquesne University in his hometown. In 1939, Larry began his professional career as a sales trainee for the United States Gypsum Co. After learning the ropes of the industry, he rose quickly through the ranks and eventually became the company's national sales manager of insulation products. Three years after he began his first job, Larry enlisted in the U.S. Army to serve his country during World War II. Four years after enlisting Larry was honorably discharged, and he returned to his job with the United States Gypsum Co. He remained with the company and began his association with Grand Rapids, MI.

Larry remained involved in the gypsum industry for another 14 years, working as a sales manager for the Grand Rapids Gypsum Co. Midway through his tenure with the company Larry was appointed as vice president of sales and marketing. As vice president, he oversaw all phases of the marketing program including prices, policies, and profits. In 1970, he retired from the gypsum industry to pursue a personal business venture. From 1970 to 1974, Larry owned and operated a consulting service geared toward the construction industry.

In 1974, Larry was appointed as director of the newly developed Area Agency on Aging of Western Michigan. The agency is responsible for planning, coordinating, and serving as a funding agency for older adult programs in nine-county area. As director of the agency, Larry dedicated himself to providing the best possible services for area seniors.

Larry's contributions to the care of seniors have been recognized not only by the citizens of west Michigan but also across the Nation. Throughout his 21 years with the Area Agency on Aging, Larry has been applauded by his peers and recognized with awards and leadership roles on various boards. He is one of the founders of the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging and served on the first board of directors for two terms. In 1986, he received the "Distinguished Area Agency Director Award for the United States" from the director of 675 Area Agencies on Aging in the United States. He also served as a representative to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. This litany of activities demonstrates that he has been very active on State and national levels in promoting aging related issues.

Not only has Larry blessed many people with his commitment to helping, he has also been blessed with a wonderful, caring family. Providing support over the years for this dedicated man have been his wife Mary Lou of 52 years, and his children Dr. Lawrence Murray III, Patrick J. Murray, Mary Anne Timmer, and Jim Murray.

Mr. Speaker, I have only touched the surface of the many contributions Larry has made to our community. I want to personally thank him for all that he has done in marking west Michigan a better place for the seniors of our community. It is with great pleasure that I take this time today to honor the many achievements and contributions of this outstanding and dedicated citizen.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the administration, faculty, and students of the University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine on the 100th anniversary of its opening, and to thank the school for 100 years of dedicated service to the people of the State, the region, and the Nation.

A great many things have changed since 1896, when the school, then known as the Pittsburgh Dental College, first opened its doors. Automobiles were rare and remarkable machines, large parts of our country were not served by electricity, telephones, or running water, and the skies above Pittsburgh were black with smoke at mid-day. Dentistry was not nearly as advanced as it is today. Nevertheless, even then, the school represented a strong commitment to providing proper dental care.

In the intervening years, this commitment has been sustained as the school has expanded and matured. In 1926, the school was cited as an example of teaching excellence in the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching's groundbreaking Gies Report. The school established a continuing education extension program in 1962, a dental assistant-oral hygiene program in 1963, a dental clinic for children with disabilities in 1965, a cleft-palate-craniofacial treatment center in 1966, and programs for research, treatment, and graduate education programs in implantology in 1983.

In short, the school has been a leader in the training and education of dental professionals, in the conduct of biomedical research, and in the provision of clinical aid to patients. I commend the faculty and staff of the University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine as the school begins its year-long commemoration of its 100th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS S.SGT. DEAN
JONES

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored today to be able to announce to you and our colleagues that Marine Corps Staff Sergeant Dean L. Jones is this year's winner of the Kenneth A. Innis Award for Aviation Command and Control Marine of the Year. This award, sponsored by Loral Defense System—Eagan, is given for the most outstanding contribution to Marine aviation by an enlisted Marine. This award is being presented this weekend, at the annual meeting of the Marine Corps Aviation Association, in Crystal City, VA.

SSGT Jones is being recognized for multiple accomplishments between May 1994 and April 1995 which, according to his citation, "dramatically increased the mission effectiveness of Marine air command and control and

enhanced unit level publications throughout the Marine Corps."

Dean Jones had been a resident of my congressional district, having graduated from Elkton-Pigeon-Bay Port High School, before joining the Marines in 1982. Several members of his family, including his mother, Eunice Jones, and aunts and uncles Alice and John Kleinfeld and Theo and Bob Frent, still reside in the area, and are tremendously proud of his recognition.

Mr. Speaker, the strength of our military has always been in the men and women who believe in service to their country, and demonstrate their belief by volunteering their lives to protect the freedoms we all enjoy. Dean Jones represents the finest of these individuals, working to make sure that the tasks for which he is charged are completed as effectively and successfully as possible, knowing that these missions can make a critical difference should we find ourselves in an armed conflict. His years of service, including assignments in electronics maintenance, communication, and his most recent assignment with Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron 38, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, at MCAS El Toro, CA, show that this is a Marine who cares, among a corps rich in tradition, bravery, and sacrifice.

I am sure that his wife Suzanne, and his children Timothy, Thomas, and Rebecca, are all very proud of him. I also want us to recognize his family, because the life of any member of the Armed Forces is most certainly impacted by the sacrifices that the family has to make. This entire family, I am sure, contributed to the atmosphere that allowed SSGT Dean Jones to win this award.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Staff Sergeant Dean L. Jones with his receipt of the Kenneth A. Innis Award, and in appreciation of his job well done.

HELPING THOSE THAT LIVE AND
WORK IN THE UMATILLA BASIN

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will go a long way to correct unintended problems that face hard-working irrigators in my district. These irrigators and the communities they support have labored many hours and spend thousands of their own dollars in an attempt to address these changes through the Bureau of Reclamation. Unfortunately, the Bureau has been stubborn and reluctant to resolve the problems that the Bureau has promulgated. In light of this, corrective legislation is warranted—and imperative—for the continued viability of those that live and work in the Umatilla Basin.

This legislation would direct the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of the four irrigation districts in the Umatilla Basin, Oregon (Hermiston, Stanfield, West Extension, and Westland). This boundary change would include all lands receiving deliveries of Federal project water and/or natural flows for irrigation through their respective facilities prior to October 1, 1988, as specified in the Umatilla Basin Project Act of 1988.

The new boundaries would not result in any additional watering of acreage or additional delivery of water by the districts than the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of the act studied, addressed, or evaluated.

The act was enacted after many years of evaluation, negotiation, planning, cooperation, and compromise by all affected entities. These interests include the irrigators, tribes, local business, agriculture community, and county and State government. This act was an historic precedent, but its success is not complete until the boundary changes are made. The irrigators were key to development of the act, based on the agreements struck by the multi-faceted interests involved in the act's development. However, the Bureau has not followed through with its end of the deal and has stonewalled resolution of this predicament for baseless reasons.

My legislation clarifies the issues that are under attack by the Bureau and others that the irrigation districts, urban business community, agri-business community, and community leaders has negotiated, agreed to, and promoted in building support for the act. When the act was approved by Congress in 1988, there were a handful of water issues that had not been resolved. However, agreements were struck by the affected interests, the necessary studies were conducted, and these outstanding issues could have easily been remedied years ago by simply administrative action. Unfortunately, the Bureau has welched on its end of the agreement and the irrigators find their portion of water (guaranteed by law) in peril.

It is time that the Congress hold the Bureau accountable. In order to accomplish the intent of the language of the act, it is necessary to enact corrective legislation that will direct agency action and disallow discretionary abuses by the Bureau, as is currently the case. My bill will resolve some of the more obvious problems, and I look forward to my colleagues' support in this endeavor.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY DAVIS,
COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Ms. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to extend best wishes to Dorothy Davis, a truly remarkable public servant who has had a huge impact on Dade County. Her retirement from government service as executive director of the Dade County Community Action Agency will take place on September 29, 1995.

Dorothy graduated from Clark College in Atlanta, GA, in 1962 with a bachelor of arts in social science. She began her career in community service as a social investigator at the New York City Welfare Department.

In 1964, Dorothy joined the Miami office of the Florida Department of Public Welfare. She quickly advanced through the ranks, eventually becoming community organizing officer for the metropolitan Dade County Office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Services Division.

In 1975, Dorothy joined the team at metropolitan Dade County's Community Action

Agency. Here, she began her grass-roots efforts to develop programs desperately needed in the Dade County community.

During her tenure, Dorothy coordinated and implemented programs in 16 low-income areas related to community planning, citizen participation, and the delivery of social services. In 1982, Dorothy returned to school and earned a masters degree in Social Work from Barry University in Miami, FL.

In 1986, her hard work and dedication earned her the position of executive director of the Dade County Community Action Agency. Our community would not be what it is today without her hard work, personal integrity, and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, this remarkable woman has dedicated many years of her life to our community. I join with all our citizens in extending to her our thanks and congratulations for a job well done. I know that my colleagues join me in honoring Dorothy Davis on this special day and wishing her continued success in whatever she decides to do in the future.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH LEACH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mount Clemens businessman and civic leader, Ralph Leach. After many years in business, Ralph has sold his popular office supply and craft store, Art-O-Craft, and is retiring. He is being honored this evening during the city's annual ArtParty.

Ralph Leach is known in Mount Clemens, MI, as a man of faith—faith in God, hard work, family, and community service. At one time Ralph operated three successful Art-O-Craft stores. However, many years ago, Ralph decided that family life and community service were the key to success, not being the wealthiest man in town.

Ralph Leach has worked hard to revitalize the community of Mount Clemens. As a retailer, business leader, and community activist, Ralph has worked with other members of the Mount Clemens Business Association to rejuvenate the city. He has helped foster a sense of cooperation between local business people that has helped give the city a new look and attitude. Mount Clemens has again become a city where people are proud to work, shop, and live.

Ralph's commitment to service and hard work are not limited to his entrepreneurial endeavors. The Mount Clemens Salvation Army and the YMCA represent only a few of the many organizations to which he has committed his time and talents. In fact, Ralph's life will probably be as busy in retirement as it was when he operated Art-O-Craft. Ralph plans to become more active in his role as a minister. Currently he serves as chaplain at St. Joseph's Hospital where he ministers to the spiritual needs of patients and their families. He also is chairman of the deacon board at community Baptist Church in St. Clair Shores, MI. Sunday school classes for youngsters, senior citizens, and women's groups have all benefited from the faith and insight Ralph is able to provide. Ralph even ministers to the needs of prisoners. The Macomb Coun-

ty sheriff asked him to join the jail ministries board where he has served for 7 years.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Ralph Leach has dedicated much of his life to this endeavor. I deeply admire his strong values and outstanding example of civic involvement. His time, talents, and energy are appreciated by all of us. I thank Ralph Leach for his efforts and commend him for his good work.

I have known Ralph for many years and he richly deserves all the best in retirement. I ask that my colleagues join me in offering heartfelt congratulations to Ralph Leach on the event of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH FABRY
SMEJA, RON NOWACZYK, AND
JOHN AND LORRAINE HEDRICH

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor four Michigan residents as they are recognized for their contribution to polka and the State of Michigan. Sarah Fabry Smeja, Ron Nowaczyk, and John and Lorraine Hedrich, will be inducted into the State of Michigan Polka Music Hall of Fame on Sunday, October 1, 1995.

America was built by the hard work and commitment of settlers who brought with them a rich and varied heritage. Polka flourished in Michigan largely due to the devotion of those who brought with them their families' traditions and customs, as well as their love of polka. Sarah, Ron, John, and Lorraine were just a few of those special individuals who were proud to keep an honored tradition alive.

Sarah Fabry Smeja, of Swartz Creek, MI especially enjoys Czechoslovakian melodies first introduced to her by her father at a very early age. Throughout her career she has played the piano, trumpet and baritone, as well as conducted a choir called the Friendship Club.

Ron Nowaczyk, of Saginaw, MI has played the drums for over 40 years. Ron has had the opportunity to play with several bands, and record two albums with the John Lipinski orchestra. He was awarded the European American Music Award from radio station WOAP in 1994, and currently volunteers, and serves as a radio personality on WKNX in Frankenmuth, MI.

John Hedrich, from Chesaning, MI has been playing the drums since the age of 5. His wife, Lorraine, has been playing the accordion since she was 11 years old. In 1973 they began playing together in a two-piece band still known today as The J & L Blue-tones. Currently, John and Lorraine are members of the Saginaw Musical Association Local 57.

Mr. Speaker, thanks to the efforts of Sarah, Ron, John, and Lorraine, we are all able to enjoy an old musical tradition from many years ago. They will be honored at a reception in Owosso, MI because of their dedication and commitment to spreading the polka tradition and helping others enjoy this special music. I am confident that the musical legacy of these outstanding individuals will be remembered for decades to come.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, we have been given the opportunity to set right a problem that has long plagued the Government, the Federal procurement process.

It is no great secret that while the private sector has increased its efficiency by downsizing and decentralizing, the Federal Government remains saddled with an archaic procurement system that is expensive to operate and laden with paperwork and bureaucracy. The system as it is, forces taxpayers to pay a 20-percent premium on Federal purchases. This is not responsible Government.

If we are to balance the Federal budget, it is our responsibility in Congress to make the procurement process an efficient and cost-effective one. The taxpayers deserve it. The contractors deserve it, and the Federal Government deserves it.

A TRIBUTE TO CHEVY CHASE COMMUNITY LIBRARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is a proud moment for me to rise in tribute to the Chevy Chase Community Library in Montgomery County, MD, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

In celebration of the library's 30th birthday, the Chevy Chase Historical Society is setting up three displays that depict the town of Chevy Chase as far back as the turn of the century. The library also is collecting pictures and momentos from citizens that will recreate the Chevy Chase community as it was in 1965.

The library has changed since its opening on September 22, 1965. At the time, everyone wondered how they were ever going to fill all of the empty shelves. Now the library is overflowing with books and "bursting at the seams," according to Kathie Meizner, the agency head of Chevy Chase Library.

Over the years, the library has provided programs and activities for young children and their families. The library has been a resource for parents in the community, enabling them to become participants rather than observers in their children's education. On a daily basis, the staff of the library responds to the needs of the diverse Chevy Chase community, helping people obtain access to meaningful information vital to good decision making. The library has record of dedicated service to individuals with special needs, individuals from the business and industry sector, government and community leaders, and senior citizens.

The biggest change at the Chevy Chase Library has evolved in response to the challenges of the information age. The library is no longer an isolated resource center in a small town; it is now connected to other local libraries and to libraries in other States and countries.

In September of 1965, President Johnson was urging Congress to grant home rule to

Washington, DC. More troops were sent to Vietnam. On Broadway, Ginger Rogers was starring in "Hello Dolly!," and Art Carney and Walter Matthau were "The Odd Couple." In Montgomery County, MD, the Chevy Chase Library first opened its doors.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Chevy Chase Library on its 30th birthday, and I wish the staff, the volunteers, and the citizens of the Town of Chevy Chase continued success.

GOOD TRANSPORTATION CHOICES

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, Americans need good transportation choices. We in Congress need to help empower people to make transportation choices that work for commuters, for businesses, for senior citizens, and young people alike. Toward that end, I want my colleagues to see an article that appeared in the New York Times business section, Sunday, August 20, reflecting the broad base of support for the transportation policies we passed in ISTEA. This article was cowritten by Gerald Bartels, the president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and Jeff Blum, transportation policy director of the consumer group Citizen Action.

MORE HIGHWAYS ALONE WON'T EASE TRAFFIC
(By Gerald L. Bartels and Jeff Blum)

Across America, we are building more highways to relieve traffic congestion in metropolitan areas, but it doesn't work. Our roads are simply too crowded—and building more means intolerable costs and environmental problems, while the congestion reappears in a few short years. As we enter the 21st century, public transportation is the only cost-effective way that growing communities can ensure mobility for their citizens.

The most cost-effective transportation budget is, therefore, one that balances investments in roads, trains, and buses. Four years ago, Congress and President George Bush developed the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act in an attempt to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution by investing in both public transportation and highway construction.

But the budget versions adopted now by the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have unwisely abandoned that balanced approach.

For Fiscal Year 1996, Congress has proposed to slash funds for public transportation and Amtrak while substantially increasing highway subsidies. 89% of the proposed House cuts in transportation assistance would come out of public transit and Amtrak, though they constitute 15% of the Federal transportation budget.

Meanwhile, highway subsidies—52% of the transportation budget—would rise by more than a half billion dollars. The Senate plan, while reducing highway funding by 3.7%, cuts mass transit funding by three times as much.

In the Atlanta area, events at the Georgia Dome and Atlanta/Fulton County Stadium, as well as next year's Olympics, depend on the transit system, MARTA. And the growing Perimeter Center commercial district on the edge of town will thrive only with the expansion of public transit, as well as car-pooling and pedestrian walkways.

America needs efficient buses, subways and intercity trains to keep traffic moving

quickly, to keep our air clean and to get people to their jobs. Americans need efficient transit to encourage compact community development that preserves open space and uses infrastructure wisely so that metropolitan areas can sustain growth for generations to come.

America needs convenient, affordable transit to allow people leaving welfare to get to jobs. America also needs a healthy balance between local needs and federal resources. Congress should, therefore, promote a balanced transportation policy that:

Offers equal Federal matching dollars for public transportation and highways alike; Why skew our building projects toward more highways, if what communities really need is more public transit? Local elected officials should set the priorities and make the allocations of transportation dollars.

Continues to assist local transit systems through the transit operating assistance program: Many communities, especially smaller ones, depend on federal aid to keep buses and subways running. The Mobile, Ala., bus system has shut down in anticipation of unbridgeable cuts in Federal assistance. And as many as 60 other systems may follow suit.

Maintains the strong Federal interest in transit capital and technological-innovation programs: With little room to expand our packed metropolitan-area highways, the nation must expand public transit. Federal help should be available to regions that cannot afford such a major investment—just as large infusions of Federal capital helped build our world-renowned highway system. At the same time, the Government must continue to support the development of innovation like high-speed intercity rail; low-weight, low-pollution buses; up-to-the-minute schedule information accessible from peoples' homes, and technology that allows buses to pass through traffic signals ahead of cars.

Preserves a strong national passenger railroad: In many congested regions, intercity rail is by far the most cost-effective way to travel. Amtrak passenger miles rose 48% between 1982 and 1993. Ridership rose 87% on Northeast Corridor Metroliners, 49% between San Diego and Los Angeles, and 10% between St. Louis and Chicago.

Yes, Congress and the President must be hardheaded when it comes to spending our dollars. But when we reduce the budget, let's give public transportation a fighting chance.

SIKH MILITANTS ASSASSINATE CHIEF MINISTER IN PUNJAB

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call our colleagues' attention to the latest in the tragic series of events that have plagued the Punjab region of India for more than a decade. On August 31, 1995, Chief Minister Beant Singh, a leading advocate of peace in the Punjab region, was viciously assassinated by Sikh terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for every Member of this House to condemn these violent acts perpetrated by Sikh militant factions. Unfortunately, some of our colleagues have chosen to carry the banner for the Sikh militants in Punjab by working closely with the so-called Council of Khalistan. Perhaps this latest tragic act will be enough to convince those Members that support for groups that promote violence only begets further violence.

Responsible Members of this House must condemn each and every terrorist act perpetrated by these militants. We must also challenge our colleagues who support the Council of Khalistan because it benefits their own domestic political needs to realize that their support for the council is furthering a terrorist agenda in India.

While fighting terrorist, Chief Minister Singh also worked simultaneously to bring the people of Punjab back into the mainstream political democracy upon which the nation of India prides itself.

Mr. Singh was duly elected by the people of Punjab in 1992 and he dedicated his life to maintaining democracy.

Mr. Speaker, as the relationship between our country, the world's oldest democracy, and India, the world's democracy, continues to flourish and expand, let us support unequivocally the advocates of peace in Punjab. And, without fear or hesitation, I would hope that every Member, regardless of political persuasion or ideology, would join me in condemning those enemies of peace who assassinated the Chief Minister and his staff.

HONORING COCOPAH TRIBE CHAIRMAN PETER SOTO

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great remorse that I inform my colleagues on the passing of a friend and a great leader of our native American community: Mr. Peter Soto, chairman of the Cocopah Nation.

Pete, as a young man, received his education in Yuma, AZ. A firm believer that education was the key to success, Pete devoted himself to pursuing a degree, which he attained at Harvard University. After graduating, Pete returned to the Cocopah Nation and served as tribal vice chairman. During his tenure as the vice chairman, Pete worked with the Indian Education Program and the Yuma High School district.

Completing his term as vice chairman, Pete assumed a position with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Department. In that capacity, Pete was instrumental in developing and directing educational programs for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pete was a strong advocate of education and was dedicated to improving the educational opportunities for our native American youth. Through his endeavors many of our young native Americans have received, and continue to receive, an education.

In 1990, Pete returned to his nation to serve as the Cocopah tribal business facilitator. Pete strove to enhance and implement economic development for the Cocopah Nation. During this time he also served his community as vice chairman of the board of commissioners for the housing authority.

On July 8, 1994, Pete was elected as chairman of the Cocopah Nation. Under his leadership, the nation began an extensive program to make education available to all members of his nation. Pete continued his strong advocacy of tribal economic development, and strove to develop business enterprises and to attract business investment to his nation.

I would also like to recognize Pete for his dedicated service in defense of our Nation.

Pete served with the U.S. Army and was honorably discharged.

I share with my friends of the Cocopah Nation a deep personal loss. The Cocopah Tribe has not only lost a great leader, but I have lost a dear friend. I request that my fellow colleagues join me in honoring and remembering this great man: Chairman Peter Soto of the Cocopah Nation.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE JOB
CORPUS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to clarify the legislative intent of H.R. 1617 regarding the Job Corps Program.

The committee did not include Job Corps as part of the block grant consolidation proposed in H.R. 1617. After numerous hearings, site visits, and debate, the committee determined that Job Corps is one of the few Federal programs that is most cost-effectively administered at the national level. The committee strongly believes that Job Corps should remain a distinct, national program for the following reasons:

Job Corps is effective. Historically, the young people served by Job Corps are America's poorest and most at-risk. Their needs have not been met by their schools, families, communities, or State governments. Job Corps, through its comprehensive residential education and training components, is extremely effective in dealing with this difficult population. In fact, in program year 1994—July 1994—June 1995—73 percent of all participants were placed into jobs or advanced to higher education.

Job Corps provides universal access. By virtue of being a national program, Job Corps allows equal, universal access to all young people eligible for the program, regardless of their residence. There are no constraints of State boundaries. In fact, a substantial amount—roughly 35 percent of all Job Corps students attend centers not located in their State.

Low administrative costs. As currently operated, Job Corps has minimal bureaucratic overhead. There are 179 Federal staffs that oversee services to almost 65,000 youth annually at 110 centers nationwide. It would make no sense to create 50 separate State bureaucracies to administer approximately 2 Job Corps centers per State.

Job Corps is accountable. Given its size and cost, Job Corps must be accountable to Congress. Today, Job Corps has the most extensive performance standards of any job training program. Job Corps measures student advancement in academics, vocational completion, and job placement rate as well as the starting salary once they leave the Job Corps. This is done for every one of Job Corps' 65,000 students each year. In addition, Job Corps has now instituted student surveys to assess student perceptions of the program and campus safety.

Local input with a national focus. Job Corps is unique from other Federal training programs in its uniformity across the Nation. This has allowed the program to develop a cost-effective

and efficient system to serve both the local and national needs of Job Corps students. Each Job Corps campus is required by law and regulation to develop community linkages, local support groups, and participation. Students are referred to and from other State programs and services. The national network of placement services offered through the international labor unions and the National Association of Home Builders allow Job Corps graduates access to job markets across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, while the goal of H.R. 1617 is to consolidate the vast array of job training and education programs into a more cohesive structure that makes sense to participants, to service providers, to the Congress, and most importantly to the American taxpayer, we did not want to eliminate programs that operate effectively. Job Corps is one program the committee felt was best kept at the national level. As the old adage goes "if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

HONORING THE EPIPHANY
BYZANTINE CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Epiphany Byzantine Catholic Church of Annandale, VA, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary on Sunday, September 24, 1995.

The parish was founded in 1970 by a few Slavic people with a vision and love for their Byzantine Rite. Many of the founders were first generation Americans who wanted a place to worship in the traditions of their Slavic ancestors. Since that time the parish has grown and become an integral part of the community and serves over 300 families of diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds who live in the Washington metropolitan area.

In 1973, the construction of Epiphany Byzantine Catholic Church was completed and on April 29 was dedicated. Father John Danilak who served as pastor at that time wrote the following to parishioners: "The erection of this beautiful edifice shall ever be a living testimonial of the generations of the unborn, and it will be a memorial to of your ardent faith and an inspiration for your children to manifest the God-given faith and the glorious heritage that you will entrust to them. May the doors of the Epiphany Church be always open to all who seek the soothing balm of Christ's healing graces and that there be charity and love for the helpless, and that Epiphany serve as a reservoir of moral strength for the weak, a sanctuary for the oppressed and comfort and consolation for the aged and forgotten."

Since those words were written in 1973, Epiphany Byzantine Catholic Church has strived to fulfill this commitment. The parish has grown and people of different cultures and backgrounds attend and participate in the religious services. Yet, the goals set in 1973 remain unchanged. Epiphany Byzantine Catholic Church continues to nurture its family in the gospel of Jesus Christ, through the unique genius of the Byzantine Rite.

In 1987, the multipurpose parish center was dedicated and serves as a place for parishioners and the community to meet for educational

and social events. The parish not only continues traditions of the Slavic people but also the ethnic and cultural traditions of their parents and grandparents. Epiphany Parish is truly committed to the Byzantine Catholic Rite and welcomes all who desire to worship with them.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring the Epiphany Byzantine Catholic Church on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ABRAHAM M.
PHILLIPS

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to pay tribute to Dr. Abraham M. Phillips, a pediatric specialist in juvenile diabetes in the St. Louis community. Dr. Phillips is a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve and a commander of the 21st General Hospital in St. Louis.

Dr. Phillips' career is a remarkable story of dedication and service to his community and his country. After being commissioned to service in 1971, he moved quickly through military ranks and was appointed colonel in 1987. He has held various non-active duty hospital assignments in the St. Louis area and was assigned to active duty in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during the Persian Gulf war. After more than 24 years of service in the military, Dr. Phillips has been decorated with more than 18 medals and awards in recognition of his outstanding military service.

In his role as a civilian physician, Dr. Phillips' service and scope of work to the medical community are equally impressive. He serves as the medical advisor to a local high school football team, is the consulting physician to a diabetic camp for children in Missouri, and recently concluded work for the Nursery and Newborn Clinic Service at Deaconess Hospital in St. Louis. In addition, Dr. Phillips serves on the Pediatric Quality Assurance Committee at John's Mercy Hospital and on the Pre-Natal and Pediatric Care Committee at Deaconess Hospital, both of which are located in St. Louis.

Dr. Phillips' work illustrates the importance of military reservists in our country, and their invaluable contributions to our society. He has unselfishly given his time and talents to our community. His devotion to our community and to our country should be an inspiration to us all.

THE SURFACE MINING CONTROL
AND RECLAMATION AMEND-
MENTS ACT OF 1995

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Amendments Act of 1995. I am joined in this effort by Mr. CREMEANS and several other colleagues all of whom share my interest in reinforcing the

original intent of the 1977 statute: To place with the primacy States the exclusive jurisdiction to regulate surface coal mining operations within their borders. The bill will clarify the respective roles of the Federal and State governments, avoid costly and inefficient duplication in inspection and enforcement and establish clearer lines as to the activities subject to the law.

When the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act [SMCRA] was enacted in 1977, it was hailed as a model of cooperative federalism. It established a set of pervasive environmental and reclamation performance standards for all surface and underground mines in the United States. It also included provisions to allow each coal producing State which was able to demonstrate that it had adequate laws and organizations in place to assume primary responsibility for regulating coal mining operations with its State. Since that time, 23 of the 26 coal producing States have assumed the role as the SMCRA regulatory authority.

Unfortunately, The Office of Surface Mining [OSM] has proven reluctant to live up to this statutory promise and hand over fully the reins of regulation to these primacy States. Instead, OSM has perpetuated a dual regulatory scheme by its policies that entail daily interference through the issuance of notice of violations [NOV's] directly to coal mine operators in primacy States. The original act was clear that OSM's oversight role did not allow such pervasive intervention. OSM is only authorized to issue a cessation order for serious violations constituting an imminent harm or danger to the public or environment. Otherwise, OSM was to evaluate State performance, and if dissatisfied, initiate proceedings to substitute either Federal enforcement or a Federal program for all or part of the State program.

OSM's policies have ignored the careful balance of authority by intervening every day in State program matters by issuing notice of violations directly to operators anytime OSM disagrees with a State's view of program requirements. This practice has victimized coal mine operators caught in the middle of Federal-State disputes; perpetuated a scheme of dual and conflicting program administration; caused regulatory uncertainty and confusion, and bred disrespect for the States and the law itself.

As one Federal court observed, OSM's practice has upset SMCRA's fragile balance "between the federal and state roles with its trampling of the state's right to enforce its laws." *Fincastle Mining Inc. v. Babbitt*, 842 F.Supp. 204, 209 (W.D. Va. 1993).

A poignant example of this problem occurred in 1993 when OSM challenged one of Wyoming's existing permit conditions at the Black Thunder Mine as it related to its rough backfilling and grading plan. OSM wanted to issue an order requiring Black Thunder to mine and reclaim in a manner that practically speaking could not be achieved and which was actually based on an outdated rule.

After the mine submitted a modified mining and reclamation plan to the State agency, the State requested that it delay its backfilling and grading until it had an opportunity to review the plan revisions. In the meantime, OSM issued a 10-day notice to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality in an effort to pressure the State into bringing enforcement action against the mine. The State rigorously opposed OSM's efforts. Yet only after extensive time and resources were expended on

the issue did OSM finally agree that the issue was programmatic rather than regulatory and dropped its threat.

The amendments act will clarify that OSM does not have the authority to issue notice of violations in primacy States unless and until it has followed the procedures set forth in the 1977 law to substitute Federal enforcement for the State program.

The act's legislative history confirms the original intent that notice-of-violation authority belonged only to the regulatory authority and operators need to know who that regulatory authority is at any particular time—OSM or the States. My legislation will further restore meaning to the concept of State primacy by codifying the well-established principle that the approved State program is the law applicable in that State. Permits issued pursuant to those State programs would be the benchmark for compliance until modified in accordance with the permit revisions procedures of the State program.

This legislation is also intended to avoid regulatory duplication among various programs, require greater efficiency in enforcement actions and streamline the administrative appeal process for agency actions.

Since the passage of SMCRA, the number of producing mines has declined by more than 50 percent and the States have assumed the primary role for implementing SMCRA for 97 percent of the Nation's mines and production. However, the agency overseeing the States, OSM, has not changed significantly in terms of its size or duplicative role. The agency still has substantially more personnel than it had 12 years ago when the States assumed primacy.

As a result, the agency has sought to expand its reach to other activities such as regulating public roads, attempting to assume the role of separate agencies vested with authority to administer the Clean Water Act and raising state matters as possible violations of SMCRA.

My amendments to the act will clarify that: public roads are not subject to regulation; the authority to administer the Clean Water Act at coal mines belongs to the regulatory authority under the Clean Water Act and not SMCRA; and, place a 3-year time limitation upon commencing actions for alleged violations. Finally, the legislation would remove an extra and inefficient layer of administrative review of agency decisions before seeking review in court. The extra layer of administrative appeals is a creature of OSM's regulations and not mandated by the existing statute.

In summation, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Amendments Act of 1995 would reinforce the federalist scheme of the original law and restore true meaning to the concept of State primacy.

THE KEY TO JOBS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I had a meeting this morning with the congressional travel and tourism caucus.

I'm reporting that the travel and tourism is hard at work in every district in the Nation: from restaurants to retailers, hotels to campgrounds, airlines to rental cars.

With 13 million employees nationwide and an economic impact of \$416 billion, each and every one of you here needs to stand up and take notice.

Now, I know we're all very busy, but listen to these facts: Tourism is No. 1 in service exports; tourism generates exports equal to exporting 4-million cars, 1.15-million blue jeans or 5.5-billion bushels of wheat.

Tourism generates \$54 billion in Federal, State and local taxes.

If this had to be replaced, the average American household would have to pay an additional \$652 in income tax every year.

But note well for three straight years, U.S. market share of international travelers has deteriorated. And it's going to fall again this year.

Clearly, we must take action. I offer you three solutions:

First, On October 30 to 31, join the 1,700 travel industry professionals for the first ever White House Conference.

Second, join the tourism caucus—support your district. We already have more than 273 members.

Third, cosponsor H.R. 1083—The Travel and Tourism Relief Act. It's economically vital to your district and it's vital to America.

MILITARY EXCESS AND THE PROGRESSIVE ALTERNATIVE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I have addressed this body often to discuss America's exorbitant defense spending. As the former chairman of the Government Operations Committee and its subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, I am intimately familiar with fraud, waste and financial self-indulgence in the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex at large. The fact that every one of the top 10 military contractors has either been convicted of or admitted to procurement fraud since 1980 as the Campaign for New Priorities recently pointed out, reminds all of us just how deep and pervasive their breach of trust with the American taxpayer has been.

Besides abuse and mismanagement in the private sector though, neglect by the Government remains equally of concern. We have funded meaningless, unnecessary military programs year after year.

Today I rise to bring to your attention the work of my distinguished colleague from California, RON DELLUMS, the ranking member of the House National Security Committee, who has articulated an alternative to this madness. In the October 2 issue of the *The Nation*, he outlines a post cold war paradigm—at post cold war funding levels. I think this article, which I am entering into the RECORD, demonstrates my colleague's years of reflection and expertise on these issues. I commend him for his scholarship and I hope you will grant it the careful study it deserves.

STEALTH BOMBING, AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Ronald Dellums)

The September 7 House of Representatives vote to approve funding for the B-2 bomber—money the Pentagon does not even want—thrust forward the crucial question of the nation's military budget. After World War II,

the United States rejected opportunities to utilize most effectively a newly established international architecture for conflict resolution and economic development. An enormous financial and human price ensued during the five-decade cold war, with its nuclear and conventional arms races, numerous surrogate wars and potential for cataclysmic confrontation. Now, early in a post-cold war era, Congressional leaders and the Clinton Administration are spurning similar opportunities to avert future arms races and restrain potential conflicts.

By maintaining the current extraordinary levels of military spending in order to support a "go it alone" armed force capable of continuing worldwide intervention, U.S. policy-makers are once again seeking long-term security in short-term military superiority rather than in enduring international stability. Such a course significantly risks rekindling the threatening environment that existed during that now-fading era. And because other nations will undertake military modernization in part due to their reaction to any U.S. drive for improved capacity, long-range U.S. security interests will be better served by restraint in our own programs.

The Clinton Administration's military plan—known as the "bottom-up review"—maintains too much of the cold war force structure and fails to respond optimally to emerging security challenges. I reject the B.U.R.'s conclusion that the United States should maintain military forces sufficient to fight two major regional wars simultaneously without allied assistance, and with the type and size of military forces with which the allies fought Desert Storm. This implausible "worst case" assessment has provided the principal rationale for the stall in military force reductions that started after the fall of the Berlin wall. The B.U.R. mandates the perpetuation of old habits—such as routine deployments of aircraft carriers in three oceans—that then rationalize excessive peacetime acquisition programs and needlessly consume billions of dollars.

If the Administration is too cautious, members of the Republican Congressional majority will pursue a powerfully destabilizing and dangerous set of policies. They will rekindle a nuclear arms race by reconstituting Star Wars, abrogating the A.B.M. treaty and abandoning the START II agreement that is designed to secure substantial reductions in U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons arsenals. They are on a wild buying spree of major weapons systems. They needlessly pursue confrontational relationships with former adversaries and reject foreign policy initiatives that could lead to regional stability. They reject peacekeeping and engagement with the United Nations. Both the Administration and Republican policies unjustifiably divert scarce national resources from urgent domestic requirements,

enhancing the potential for social instability and civil strife.

What alternative view—critical and constructive—do progressives in the Congress offer? Any alternative must begin with the three elements of a truly progressive national security policy: a right-sized military, an engaged foreign policy and a determined effort to rebuild our nation's communities.

A right-sized military: The nation could further reduce our aircraft carrier groups from twelve to as low as eight, and still accommodate the war-fighting requirements of the bottom-up review. Despite 30 percent reductions in land forces, there are still 50,000 soldiers that the Army does not plan to employ under the scenarios emerging from the B.U.R. More of our air forces can be demobilized or placed into reserve status.

Those of us who reject the B.U.R. see that even greater reductions and smart reorganization can occur. We seek a force structure sufficient for defense of U.S. interests through participation in allied or multinational efforts to halt aggression, undertake peacekeeping operations and meet humanitarian operations requirements. Such a realignment would present a very different picture of U.S. intentions to the world from what emerges either from the Administration or Republican plans.

One need not now declare a "steady state" number of divisions, aircraft or naval forces to know that we can safely make these substantial additional reductions without harm to national security, and that we will be able to make follow-on reductions in the future as other nations respond to our initiatives. My proposal to the House Budget Committee placed us back on the path of additional force reductions and canceled cold war-based weapons programs, resulting in \$82.5 billion in savings in just five years.

Under my plan, the United States would also commit to prompt, significant reductions in our nuclear weapons arsenal in compliance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty (N.P.T.), coupled with a continuing commitment to the prompt elimination of other weapons of mass destruction. This would lead to a minimum sufficient deterrent force of only several hundred weapons, significantly below START II limits of 3,500 strategic warheads, and we would work to secure a Russian commitment to a similar reduction. (The Senate Armed Services Committee bill contains an absurd requirements to retain the nuclear arsenal at much higher START I levels.) Such an arsenal would ease the current pressure to find a production source for tritium, and would place us more squarely on a path to eventual nuclear disarmament as is called for in the N.P.T., and which is stated U.S. policy.

What we should seek to acquire for the military are the logistics capabilities, intelligence assets and personnel training that will allow U.S. forces to participate effec-

tively and to lead, where appropriate, in peace operations and coalition efforts to stanch genocide or to meet humanitarian crises. Such a program would less likely be perceived as hostile by other nations, and would not as readily trigger reactive military buildups or arms acquisition programs.

Preventive engagement: Active U.S. engagement with the U.N. and regional organizations to solve local conflicts can help to avert serious crises before they arise, and will increase international confidence in U.S. intentions. Funding a fairer share of international development efforts can help to enhance stability in various regions. Engaged and imaginative diplomacy, the use of good offices in conflict resolution and international peacekeeping mechanisms can help to defuse—or constrain when necessary—ethnic, religious, sectarian, racial or transnational conflict. Vigorous pursuit of further arms control agreements governing weapons of mass destruction and conventional armaments will effectively complement these commitments.

Social investment: The third element of a progressive national security policy is investment in education infrastructure, and the strengthening of other institutions essential to enhancing community and individual well-being.

Throughout the 1980s domestic programs were ravaged by a costly arms buildup. President Reagan transferred \$50 billion from domestic accounts to military programs in his first budget, and continued such transfers throughout his tenure. Our communities have never recovered.

Republican Congressional budget planners are now shifting additional tens of billions from domestic accounts to the military, and slashing billions more for deficit reduction.

The nation is at a critical crossroads; the income gap between rich and poor is growing. Many of our children do not enjoy access to, much less training in, the technology that will drive the economy of the future. Our infrastructure—civic and industrial—is in desperate need of serious investment. Our citizens see their quality of life eroding, yet the answers from Washington are more tax breaks for the rich, environmental degradation and global economic strategies that benefit those with capital at the expense of those who must work for their livelihood.

These distorted priorities are a recipe for disaster. During the Vietnam War, Dr. King observed that the bombs being dropped in Vietnam were exploding in the ghettos and barrios of America—the diversion of resources to fight an unjust war was killing our children and their future. His metaphor for that time is just as grimly appropriate for assessing the domestic impact of today's excessive and unwarranted military spending.