

military positions during that period included administrative clerk, administrative officer, public affairs officer, administrative management officer and education and training officer.

Colonel Zuick has served on State active duty for the California State Military Department since June 1, 1976. He joined the office of the adjutant general, Sacramento, as an administrative services officer and has served the adjutant general in a number of other capacities since that time including deputy assistant chief of staff, air division; personnel services officer; personnel services officer; training officer; and chief, offices of policy and liaison. In the latter capacity, Colonel Zuick has overall responsibility for legislative research and coordination and legislative inquiry response and complaint resolution on matters pertaining to the California State Military Department, including liaison with State and Federal legislators, the Governor's office, and other State and Federal agencies. The chief, office of policy and liaison is a member of the adjutant general's special staff and reports directly to the assistant adjutant general and the adjutant general.

Colonel Zuick has also served as a member of the adjunct staff of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, from 1982 to present, serving as publications editor of Reserve Component Programs, the Board's annual report to the President and the Congress. In addition, Colonel Zuick assisted in the preparation and publication of a report commemorating the Reserve Forces Policy Board's 40th anniversary, providing a permanent history of the contributions of the Reserve Forces Policy Board to the defense of our Nation. His performance of duty in each of these assignments was exemplary. This assignment represents the longest tenure that any member of the California National Guard has served with the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Additionally, he is the only staff member of the California Air National Guard to wear the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge.

His decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal/1 Device, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award/2 Devices, Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award/6 Devices, Armed Forces Reserve Medal/1 Device, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Medal of Merit/3d Award, California Commendation Medal/2nd Award, Governor's Outstanding Unit Award/2d Award, State Service Medal/6th Award, California Drill Attendance/31st Award, and numerous other awards and decorations.

Colonel Zuick's civilian education includes a bachelor of arts degree in art from Fresno State College; a master of arts degree in art education, also from Fresno State College; a master of public administration degree from Auburn University, and secondary and community college teaching credentials. His military education includes the Air Command and Staff College, the Air War College, and the National Defense Strategy Seminar.

Colonel Zuick resides in Carmichael, CA, with his wife, Johnnie. He is a member and former president of the National Guard Association of California, the National Guard Asso-

ciation of the United States, the Air Force Association, and the Association of the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Zuick is an extraordinary officer. I have been impressed by his outstanding service and contributions to our Nation by his service in our Armed Forces. As he prepares to retire from military service, I congratulate and thank him for his many years of outstanding service to our Nation and extend my best wishes for his future endeavors.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, this day, on which we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, I would like to take the opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to the men and women who so proudly served their country over the course of those difficult years, both on the battlefield and at home. Over a half-century has now passed since Japan surrendered aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay; and yet, neither the magnitude of the sacrifice that our World War II veterans made, nor the significance of their accomplishments in the name of freedom and peace, has been diminished in our collective consciousness. It is a privilege to salute these courageous Americans on this occasion.

In the 3½-year history of the Second World War, over 17 million Americans served in the Armed Forces, ensuring the survival of democracy abroad through their valor and bravery in combat. Millions more provided invaluable contributions to the cause on the home front, by working in support of the military effort and by preserving the morale and integrity of the Nation in a period of such utter turmoil. The cost of victory was, indeed, great: over 670,000 soldiers were wounded in combat, and more than 290,000 lost their lives in combat. On this day, we remember the awesome sacrifice which they made to their country, and realize that the legacy of their passing is a world which today is more committed to democratic ideals than it has ever been before, and a global community which has become more vigilant against the evils of totalitarianism and genocide.

Today I wish to join with all Americans in acknowledging the 50th anniversary of World War II, and in thanking those who served their country during that conflict, particularly the 40,000 veterans from my district. May their sacrifices to our country never be forgotten.

A GRAVE INJUSTICE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that will attempt to correct a grave injustice that occurred in this country—an injustice that involved thousands of people who were the victims of secret government-sponsored radiation tests beginning in the 1940s.

My bill will compensate some of these individuals and follows the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments' recommendation in compensating those victims or surviving family members of plutonium, zirconium and total-body irradiation experiments and would authorize a payment of \$50,000. This payment is clearly not adequate, but at least it is something.

One of the people injected with plutonium, Elmer Allen, lived in my congressional district in Texas. Believing that he was being treated for bone cancer, Mr. Allen received an injection of plutonium in 1947. Although doctors did not expect him to live long, Elmer Allen lived another 44 years. But those were difficult years for a man troubled by numerous illnesses and health problems.

We can never fully compensate these people for what their government has done to them. It's just astonishing that the federal government sponsored these experiments. However we can provide some measure of relief with this payment and recognition that the United States Government was wrong to conduct secret experiments on its citizens.

Our country sometimes makes mistakes. However the great thing about this country is that we come to realize these mistakes and accept responsibility. It is time to accept this responsibility and act quickly on this legislation to correct this terrible wrong.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 11, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

OMNIBUS BILLS

Congress is completing work on an omnibus budget reconciliation bill. Budget reconciliation bills balance revenue and spending legislation to meet budget targets. This one will be the thirteenth budget reconciliation bill since the 1974 Congressional Budget Act, and by far the largest single omnibus bill in history. It will include major changes in Medicare, banking, farm programs, welfare, trade negotiations, veterans assistance, student loans, environmental preservation, small business support, and hundreds of other important issues. Almost every key policy change in this session of Congress will be in one single bill.

Omnibus bills are bills that contain numerous unrelated provisions. The largest omnibus bills have been budget reconciliation plans, which typically amount to less than \$50 billion. This year, however, the congressional leadership is planning an unprecedented \$900 billion reconciliation plan. Budget reconciliation bills are supposed to focus on changes that impact the deficit, but this year's plan also includes a large number of controversial policy decisions. Omnibus budget bills are usually written behind closed doors in the Speaker's office, and they are brought to the floor of the House under closed rules that prohibit amendments and severely limit debate. Thus, Members have only one up-or-down vote on the entire legislative package.

In theory, omnibus bills can be used to combine a few complicated, intertwined issues for more efficient consideration on the