

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SENIOR CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO WORK ACT

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the introduction of the Senior Citizen's Right to Work Act of 1995. This bill provides long-awaited relief for America's working seniors. By passing this bill, Congress fulfills the pledge we made just 3 short weeks ago to lift the Social Security earnings limit by the end of 1995.

That pledge was:

Whereas the House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed legislation to raise the exempt amount under the Social Security earnings limit three times, in 1989, 1992, and 1995;

Whereas such legislation is a key provision of the Contract With America;

Whereas the President in his 1992 campaign document, "Putting People First" pledged to lift the Social Security earnings limit; and

Whereas the Social Security earnings limit is a depression-era relic that unfairly punishes working seniors: Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the intent of Congress that legislation will be passed before the end of 1995 to raise the Social Security earnings limit for working seniors aged 65 through 69 in a manner which will ensure the financial integrity of the Social Security Trust Funds and will be consistent with the goal of achieving a balanced budget in seven years.

The unfair earnings limit penalizes low- and middle-income seniors who need to work. The earnings limit takes away \$1 of every \$3 a senior earns over the limit. In 1995, this limit is a mere \$11,280. This bill will lift the level to \$14,000 in 1996 and up to \$30,000 by 2002. If current law remains in effect, the \$14,000 threshold won't be hit until 2002.

Working seniors don't have pension income or stocks and bonds tucked away. They never had the chance to save and invest. And yet, they get hit with a marginal tax rate of 56 percent when they exceed the limit—nearly twice the rate millionaires pay. But those seniors who do live off investment income are not impacted by the earnings limit.

Folks, this is just not right. America's working seniors should not be punished just because they never had money to tuck away and must now keep working to make ends meet. It is time to remove the penalty on seniors who need to keep working.

I want to commend my friend, Representative BUNNING, who has done yeoman's work to bring this issue to the fore. Even though we know working seniors will pay more into our economy and more than offset the costs associated with lifting the earnings limit, the Congressional Budget Office will not allow this "dynamic" method of scoring. Thus, Mr. BUNNING has put together a proposal that meets the CBO's budget rules.

The House Ways and Means Committee will be considering this legislation tomorrow. And soon after, the Congress will consider this bill on the floor.

We promised working seniors that we would provide relief before the end of the year, and we're going to keep that promise. Working seniors across America can trust Congress to deliver relief when they need it most. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote No. 810, the vote on the rule to H.R. 2491, the Balanced Budget Act. I would like the record to reflect that I would have voted "no".

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEMS FREEDOM ACT OF 1995

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with a number of my distinguished colleagues, including JIM HANSEN, JIM SAXTON, KEN CALVERT, and J.D. HAYWORTH, the National Parks and National Wildlife Refuge Systems Freedom Act of 1995.

The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that our national parks and wildlife refuges are not closed in the future because of a lack of Federal funding to operate them.

During this past weekend, we witnessed the sad spectacle of the Department of the Interior closing our Nation's 369 parks and 504 national wildlife refuge units.

These lands, which comprise about 181 million acres, were acquired through the hard work of millions of American taxpayers, who paid for them with entrance fees, excise taxes, duck stamps, and income tax payments.

It is terribly wrong to close these facilities and to deny the American people the right to enjoy their beauty, splendor, and various recreational opportunities.

In the State of Arizona, Governor Fife Symington offered to operate and keep the Grand Canyon open by using the State National Guard personnel. Regrettably, the Governor's request was denied because the Department of the Interior currently lacks the legal authority to allow the States to manage these lands.

The National Parks and National Wildlife Refuge Systems Freedom Act will require the Secretary of the Interior to accept the services

of State employees to operate any parks or refuge units when the Federal Government is in a period of a budgetary shutdown.

Under the terms of my bill, a State would not be forced to operate any park or refuge within its geographic boundaries, but would simply be given the opportunity to offer their services, like Governor Symington.

Furthermore, the term "government budgetary shutdown" has been narrowly defined to only cover those circumstances when there is a failure to enact a timely appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and there is a lack of temporary or continuing appropriation funds.

Mr. Speaker, our national parks and wildlife refuge systems must never be closed again in the future. This legislation will ensure that if there is ever another budgetary meltdown, the American people will not be denied the chance to visit the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Yellowstone National Park, or the Washington Monument.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of the National Parks and National Wildlife Refuge Systems Freedom Act of 1995.

THE DAMAGE TO FEDERAL WORKERS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, there have been articles written and statements made suggesting that since furloughed Federal workers are being paid that somehow they came out ahead in this shutdown ordeal.

I find this kind of rhetoric highly offensive and an affront to the hundreds of thousands of hard-working, dedicated Federal workers who were furloughed through no fault of their own.

How do individuals come out ahead after being demoralized with the label of "non-essential?" How do individuals come out ahead after their lives were put on hold because of political posturing? How do individuals come out ahead after they have witnessed actions that could have jeopardized their jobs and their future?

Mr. Speaker, the truth is that they cannot. No Federal worker, and I want to say this again, no Federal worker in my district or anywhere in this country said, "Please, please furlough me." In fact, I know that a number of furloughed Federal workers continued to work at home, realizing the importance of their work and their commitment to this country, even if others had forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we learned a valuable lesson from this experience, and I hope that we begin serious consideration of a long-term plan to prevent this from ever happening again. Then, and only then, can we say America and Federal workers came out ahead.

• 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.

SECRETARY HAZEL O'LEARY,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Secretary Hazel O'Leary and the job she has performed at the Department of Energy. Under her leadership, the Department has undergone a major organizational transformation that has already saved money and enhanced Government performance.

One step toward these goals was taken by developing a first-ever strategic plan, which created a framework and shared vision for the Department's missions in national security, energy resources, weapons site cleanup, and science and technology.

A major overhaul was initiated of the Department's contracting practices, which will yield billions of dollars in savings through increased competition and performance-based contract management.

Under Secretary O'Leary's leadership, the first independent post-cold war review of the Department's 10 national laboratories was commissioned and now the Department is aggressively implementing recommendations that will reduce the costs and help sustain their long record of scientific discovery and technological innovation. This action will help to ensure long-term economic growth.

These actions and others are helping Secretary O'Leary and the Department of Energy to meet the goal of reducing the Department's budget by \$14.1 billion over 5 years. This is just the kind of leadership that the Department of Energy, as well as all of Government needs to ensure efficient and productive expenditure of our tax dollars.

MILITARY-CIVILIAN COLA
INEQUITY

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker—as a veteran of the Korean war and a member of the Veterans Committee—I rise today to address the issue of COLA inequity between military and civilian retirees. In 1993, Congress voted to delay COLA payments for veterans.

By delaying the inflation index for veterans, President Clinton was able to give more money to other programs. This is wrong. When an employer breaks a contract, penalties are paid. Our Government made a contract with our veterans—and our veterans have fulfilled their part of the contract.

We must pay them for their service. Given the sacrifices that veterans make to preserve our freedoms, it is simply wrong for politicians to raid their pensions. Mr. Speaker, this Congress did not create COLA inequity—but we have a moral duty to fix the problem.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE A. BREWER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend Jesse A. Brewer, a trailblazer who valiantly served his country as a decorated military officer, police officer with the Chicago and Los Angeles Police Departments, and as a member of Los Angeles Police Commission. Commissioner Brewer died on November 19, 1995.

A native of Dallas, TX, Jess Brewer was born on October 21, 1921. He began his undergraduate work at Tuskegee Institute, where he met his wife, the former Odessa Amond, also a student at the university. Brewer was required to temporarily discontinue his education when he was called to serve in the U.S. Army during World War II. In 1943 Jess attended Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, GA, and was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant upon graduation. He would later complete his undergraduate work at Shaw University. His distinguished military career spanned 33 years of active and reserve duty. During World War II he attained the rank of Army captain. After the war he became a reserve officer, retiring in January 1976 at the rank of colonel. Brewer's decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantry badge and two Campaign Ribbons. In 1977 Jess Brewer earned a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California.

Brewer began his career as a police officer with the Chicago Police Department in 1947. Brewer left the department in 1952, discouraged by discriminatory hiring and promotion practices. He joined the Los Angeles Police Department in 1952 after applying to the LAPD twice. His first application was rejected on a technicality, an event Brewer attributes to racism. Brewer acquired a great deal of experience through his assignments at the LAPD, which included patrol, vice, traffic, homicide, and burglary investigation. He was promoted to sergeant in 1958, but could only act as an undercover investigator at that time because department rules did not permit African-Americans to supervise white. Later, as barriers to supervisory provisions were removed, Brewer held several command assignments at the rank of Commander.

In 1981 he was promoted to deputy chief and served as commanding officer for the area encompassing south-central Los Angeles from 1981 to 1987. As deputy chief, Brewer garnered praise for pioneering law enforcement innovations such as new officer deployments, which placed more officers in minority neighborhoods as the gang crisis intensified. November 19, 1987, he was promoted to the rank of assistant chief by then-Chief Daryl Gates, where he directed the activities of the Office of Administrative Services and was responsible for all support functions of the LAPD. Chief Brewer's accomplishments were recognized throughout the country, as demonstrated by his selection as technical adviser to the Emmy Award-winning television series "Hill Street Blues"—a series widely praised for its realism and technical accuracy. He also was widely regarded as an ideal candidate to succeed Chief Daryl Gates as the LAPD's top

officer. Assistant Chief Brewer retired in 1991 as the highest ranking African-American in the history of the department.

Four decades as a LAPD officer gave Brewer a firsthand look at the problems of the department, whose name over the years had become synonymous with the harsh treatment of Los Angeles residents. It was this intimate knowledge of the LAPD that led to his July 1991 appointment to the Los Angeles Police Commission, where he was praised for bringing stability and credibility to the commission. In August 1991 he was elected vice-president of the commission and a year later was elected President of the Commission. While a commissioner, Brewer served on the Budget, Deployment, and Riot Investigation Subcommittees and chaired the intelligence subcommittee.

Commissioner Brewer's wealth of experience and compassion also prompted the Christopher Commission to request his testimony during that commission's investigation of brutality and racism at the LAPD. Although it was Gates who promoted Brewer to the rank of assistant chief, that fact did not prevent Commissioner Brewer from giving a frank assessment of the problems within the LAPD. In testimony before the Christopher Commission, Brewer revealed the excessive force, rudeness, and disrespect had been "out of control" for years. He ultimately recommended that Chief Gates resign, and strongly pushed for the appointment of Willie L. Williams, Los Angeles' first African-American police chief. Commissioner Brewer left the Los Angeles Police Commission in 1993.

Throughout his career, Brewer served as a board member of several prestigious public and private organizations, including the President Commission on Organized Crime and the National Advisory Committee Task Force on Disorder and Terrorism. He also served as a Governor-appointed member of the board of directors of the California Museum of Science and Industry, and the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission. Commissioner Brewer's many honors include the 1988 NAACP Judge Thomas L. Griffith Legal Award and the Ricky Bell Humanitarian Award. In 1990 he was an honoree at the National Association of the Black Military Officers' dinner and was a lifetime member of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, Los Angeles mourns the loss of a great public servant. His commitment, dedication, and gentlemanly demeanor will be sorely missed by us all. I ask you to join me, Mr. Speaker, in paying tribute to a fine officer, a true gentleman, and a good friend, and in expressing our heartfelt condolences to his wife Odessa, his sons, Jesse, Jonathan, and Kenneth, and their families.

CORPORATE AMERICAN BENEFITS
FROM AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1995, the Executive Leadership Council and Foundation held its seventh annual recognition dinner in Washington, DC. The Leadership Council is comprised of African-American executives of Fortune 500 companies. I had the

privilege of joining Council president, Ann M. Fudge, and a host of distinguished guests for a very enjoyable as well as enlightening meeting.

One of the highlights of the Leadership Council's dinner was an excellent speech on the issue of affirmative action. The speech was delivered by John H. Bryan, chairman and chief executive officer of the Sara Lee Corp. He is well qualified to address this topic, having spent the past 35 years in top management positions in the world of business, and 21 years at the helm of Sara Lee.

During his remarks to the Leadership Council, Mr. Bryan looked at the issue of affirmative action from a business standpoint. He cited the movement of minorities and women over the years into business positions that previously were held only by white males. He stated:

This opening up of business opportunities is enormously significant. For it is a reversal of the course of all history, a history during which minorities and women have been largely excluded from leadership roles in the world of business.

Despite the success of affirmative action initiatives, however, Mr. Bryan expressed his concern that the greatest challenges lie ahead. He warned the audience that in light of the current climate on the business and political front, affirmative action must be vigorously defended. Mr. Bryan concluded his speech before the Executive Leadership Council by saying,

The economic opportunities for people of generations to come in America—and, yes, even around the world, depend on the continuing success of the United States in advancing diversity throughout its business and corporate sector.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who are staunch defenders of affirmative action recognize the sober truth of Mr. Bryan's remarks. His speech is also very timely. I am pleased to share John Bryan's remarks with my colleagues. He has provided us with keen insight on a very important topic.

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP COUNCIL REMARKS
(By John H. Bryan)

Thank you very much. It is a great honor for me to serve as a co-chairman of this Executive Leadership Council dinner tonight. And, I am especially pleased to be joined in this chairmanship by Vernon Jordan, someone who is a contemporary of mine, a fellow-southerner, a great friend, and one of my bosses as a result of his being on Sara Lee's Board of Directors for many years.

It is my privilege to serve as a warm-up act for Vernon this evening! To do that, I shall be brief, but I do want to offer a few thoughts on the current times. These are thoughts that come from the perspective of someone who has spent the past 35 years in top management positions in the world of business, and the past 21 years as the chief officer of a sizable firm and a board member of several other large firms.

During that time, there have been remarkable social changes in our country, one of the most significant being the movement of minorities and women into business positions that previously were held only by whites. This opening up of business opportunities is enormously significant. For it is a reversal of the course of all history, a history during which minorities and women have been largely excluded from leadership roles in the world of business.

And, tonight, we are all here only because of the advancements which so many have

made in the business world. It is that advancement which allows us, tonight, to celebrate the accomplishments of individuals in business and give recognition to exceptional corporate achievement. But, today, there are serious threats to maintaining and continuing such progress—threats to accomplish the aims of an organization like the Executive Leadership Council.

The political winds are shifting. Affirmative action, the tool which has been the key to effective change, is today subjected to rhetoric which condemns it or at least questions its usefulness. Thus, today, affirmative action is a fragile concept and, for that reason, future progress is fragile.

My point of view is that affirmative action must be vigorously defended. Twenty-five years is not long enough to change a nature in people, a nature which for centuries has caused people to discriminate and abuse one another based on differences of race, religion, gender or whatever. And, in twenty-five years, surely not enough has been accomplished to put to rest the best tool which has been used to make the progress thus far.

I wish that I could tell you that corporate America does not need affirmative action to do what is right, but that is not the case. Corporate America is busy—busy merging, globalizing, reengineering, and, most of all, just trying to satisfy shareholders in the most competitive environment the world has ever seen.

The advancement of minorities and women is not the highest priority for most of corporate America today. And so without affirmative action, without an outside spotlight on this issue, without the strongest possible effort by organizations such as ELC, to measure and recognize progress in this area, there is serious risk to the future of gains and opportunities for minorities and women in business.

We must keep in mind that affirmative action actually works. It, in fact, is how we manage our businesses, making choices and telling one another what to do. In my experience in the corporate world, people do change their thinking rather quickly when faced with directives from above. We, in business, use affirmative action to change attitudes all the time—setting objectives, deciding what course to take, telling people to just "do it".

And I expect this is precisely the approach used when the management team of President Clinton was selected a few years ago. You will recall that President Clinton openly and consciously chose his management team with the specification that his appointees had to "look like America." By doing that, Bill Clinton defined inclusion and praised diversity as no other president before him. And, with a little help from Vernon Jordan, he named the most diverse cabinet in our history, 29% of his management group were African American, 14% Hispanic, and nearly one-half women. Regardless of one's political persuasion, this dramatic example of affirmative action by a president was a notable happening in America.

The balanced cabinet of President Clinton demonstrated to us so clearly that the problem never has been one of finding capable minorities, women or people from diverse groups, the problem has been creating the right environment—an environment in which such individuals have an equal opportunity to contribute.

It is organizations like you, the ELC, who must support that environment. You must keep measuring performance, recognizing the success of people and corporations, and you must work to keep our government engaged and our political leadership supportive.

The economic opportunities for people of generations to come in America—and, yes

even around the world, depend on the continuing success of the United States in advancing diversity throughout its business and corporate sector.

Thus, it is imperative that we, in this time, defend the concept of affirmative action.

I compliment the Executive Leadership Council tonight, and let me offer the strongest possible encouragement for you to continue your good works.

NIXON LIBRARY REMAINS OPEN— A MODEL FOR OTHERS

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, following the expiration of the short-term continuing appropriations resolution on November 13, all but one of the Presidential libraries were forced to close. Only the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda, CA, continued full operations during the budget crisis. In fact, the library offered free admission and gift shop discounts to those Federal employees who were furloughed. This was possible because, unlike all the other Presidential libraries, the Nixon Library is the first and only Presidential museum to be operated without Federal funding. The museum is supported through admissions, gift shop revenue and private donations.

I recognize and appreciate the important educational value of Presidential libraries. Each year, over a million Americans re-live or experience for the first time their own history by visiting a Presidential museum. The libraries also serve as an archive of information and other historical resources for scholars.

But, there is a price to pay for this. The operation of these nine Presidential libraries costs the taxpayer \$24.5 million per year. In order to achieve the goal of a balanced budget within 7 years, Government spending will have to be cut. The recent budget crisis, as highlighted by the closure of the Federal Government for a week, underscores the difficult choices that need to be made in the process. Every federally funded program must be carefully evaluated and prioritized, including the Presidential libraries. While the percentage of funding these libraries receive may be relatively small in comparison to the overall \$1 trillion-plus Federal budget, every dollar still counts nonetheless.

The Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace does not cost the taxpayer a penny to operate. Yet, it provides the same historical experience and other services as the federally-funded libraries. It was planned this way deliberately by the fiscally conservative late President. I am proud to represent Yorba Linda and the Nixon Library in Congress and I have personally visited the library on a number of occasions. Without prejudice, I must say that its displays rank as some of the best of any Presidential library. In part, I believe that is because the library understands that to attract the public and obtain private financial support, it must present quality, dynamic programming. It must compete for the public's attention and business because it does not rely on a continuous Federal subsidy like the other libraries do. I invite my colleagues to come to Yorba Linda and see the success of the Nixon Library for themselves.

Thus, as part of the ongoing effort to trim the size and cost of Government, the National Archives, which oversees the Presidential libraries, and the Congress ought to carefully analyze the highly successful Nixon Library and determine whether the other Presidential libraries could follow this model and be privatized. I think this is an idea that's long overdue.

PROHIBITION OF FUNDS FOR DE-
PLOYMENT OF TROOPS TO
BOSNIA

HON. STEVE LARGENT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the passage of H.R. 2606, to prohibit the use of funds appropriated to the Department of Defense from being used for the deployment of United States ground troops in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina unless funds for such deployment are specifically appropriated by law. The act passed this body 243 to 171 and I regret that I was absent and unable to add my vote in favor of this bill.

This legislation promotes a balanced, serious approach to the complicated situation in the former Yugoslavia. It is balanced because it provides for a deliberative process. It is serious because American lives and the sovereignty of people are at stake.

There is no question that the United States assumes a great deal of responsibility as the de-facto world military power. However, without a clear military objective and mission, American leadership efforts may lead to little positive results. H.R. 2606 maintains the kind of thoughtful, deliberative legislative process upon which this country was founded. Again, I am encouraged by the passage of this act.

A TRIBUTE TO MIRI MARGOLIN,
SCULPTRESS OF THE
WALLENBERG BUST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending an outstanding artist from Israel, Ms. Miri Margolin. Ms. Margolin is the creator of a bronze bust of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat whose courageous efforts in Budapest in 1944 saved the lives of as many as 100,000 Jews. The bust now stands for all time in the U.S. Capitol following an historic dedication ceremony in the rotunda on November 2, 1995.

In 1920, Ms. Margolin immigrated with her family to Israel from Poland. She descends from a family of committed Zionists, all of whom have made remarkable contributions to the foundation and endurance of the State of Israel. Her father was famed for his international travels to raise support among dias-

pora Jewry for the Zionist dream. She and her eight brothers distinguished the family legacy through their own careers of dedication to the Jewish people and its young State. In war and peace, politics, business, and academia, the Netanyahu, Milo, Milikowsky, and Margolin families are known and respected throughout Israel.

These families, and many more, traveled across America and across the globe to Washington to honor Ms. Margolin and celebrate her success on November 2. Those family members attending included Mrs. Ceila Netanyahu, Iddo and Daphna Netanyahu, Nathan and Sinai Netanyahu, Zach and Claire Milo, Amos and Anna Milo, Dr. Gil Mileikowsky, Ron and Glynnis Mileikowsky, Hovav and Alice Milikowsky, Mrs. Esther Copelon, Nathan and Rebecca Milikowsky, Daniel and Sharon Milikowsky, Ezra and Ruth Mileikowsky, Nathan Margolin, Shai Margolin, Luzi and Edna Margolin, and Richard and Michelle Harmon.

Ms. Margolin's personal story as a sculptor in bronze began late in life. The defining moment came from the tragic death of her heroic nephew, Jonathan Netanyahu, who died commanding the historic rescue of Jewish hostages held in Entebbe, Uganda. Seeking a way to express her grief and feeling for Jonathan, she began to sculpt a bust of the young officer.

A ceramic artist all of her life, Ms. Margolin's bust of "Yoni" was her first work in bronze. She then began a career immortalizing other heroes of the Jewish people. Her busts of David Ben-Gurion, Yitzhak Shamir, Shimon Peres, and Moshe Dayan have earned her the highest critical acclaim—as have her busts of peacemakers past—Menachem Begin, Anwar Sadat, and President Jimmy Carter. Her bust of Ben-Gurion is on display at the David Ben-Gurion Library at the Kibbutz, Sde Boker. Her bust of Wallenberg, and its placement in the U.S. Capitol, is a crowning achievement.

Commenting on Ms. Margolin's work in 1988, then Foreign Minister Shimon Peres wrote to her on the subject of his own bust: " * * I deeply admire your creative talent, certainly more than your sculpture's subject. I can tell that you truly know how to infuse stubborn, solid matter with power and content. Your watchful and confident personality gives this item, like many of your other creative works, a dominance bearing vitality, standards which create a new resonance. * * *"

On November 2, 1995, one of Ms. Margolin's most magnificent works, her bust of Raoul Wallenberg, was dedicated for permanent placement in the U.S. Capitol. In a ceremony that included speeches from Speaker NEWT GINGRICH of the U.S. House of Representatives, Senate minority leader TOM DASCHLE, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Speaker Birgitta Dahl of the Swedish Parliament, Speaker Zoltan Gál of the Hungarian Parliament, and Speaker Shevach Weiss of the Israeli Knesset, the life and deeds of Raoul Wallenberg were praised and honored. Ms. Margolin was recognized for her unique contribution to Wallenberg's legacy, and she warmly thanked the Congress for accepting her work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our eternal gratitude to Miri

Margolin, the creator of the U.S. Capitol's bust of Raoul Wallenberg.

TRIBUTE TO JACK BAKER

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and give sincere thanks to a long time member of my congressional staff who has been an unflappable administrator, devoted public servant and loyal friend. Jack Baker, my 6th District Congressional District Director, is embarking on the well-deserved retirement he had originally planned for nearly 10 years ago.

As Jack leaves, he departs from a district operation that is strong and swift in response because of the rock solid foundation he laid nearly a decade ago when I tapped him as my one and only choice to build a top notch constituent service operation, second to none.

As we know all too well, public service can be a very demanding occupation. Throughout the many legislative battles we have experienced out in Washington over the last 9 years, it was a great comfort to me to know that Jack was back home dutifully at the helm of our district operation.

As captain of our constituent service ship, Jack has kept us on a steady course, never underestimating the value of the views of ordinary citizens; never failing to give it his all to respond to their needs. For Jack, no problem was too big or too small.

Jack leaves, I am quite sure, with many good memories and outlandish stories of his life in our congressional office: yes, truth sometimes is stranger than fiction as Jack could tell you.

Despite the many challenges of being a district director, and the curve balls frequently thrown, Jack always maintained a common sense approach, easy going manner, and a much welcomed and finely honed sense of humor. It is for those qualities that he is known and loved by the numerous people he has come in contact with over the course of his career in our office.

It is very rare to find an individual who can so effectively yet humbly perform his or her duties, day in and day out, without demanding anything more than the enjoyment that comes from serving others. Jack Baker, through thick and thin has always treated people with respect, dignity and decency. He leaves a tremendous void and will be sorely missed by the many who have enjoyed working with him as he oversaw and actively participated in the vast myriad of services provided by a congressional district office.

Jack, for many years you have enthusiastically and effectively served the people of the 6th District; you have warmed many hearts and made a difference to many people. I wish you and Teri many years of good health and happiness as you open a new chapter in your life together.

ST. LOUIS GATEWAY CLASSIC
FOUNDATION SCORES WIN FOR
BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an organization which is doing an outstanding job of assisting black organizations in the St. Louis area. Our colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, BILL CLAY, brought to my attention the efforts of an organization known as the St. Louis Gateway Classic Foundation. The organization recently hosted a fund raising football game. The game, which featured Howard University and the Arkansas A&M University, attracted more than 35,000 spectators. More importantly, the event garnered nearly \$200,000 which was donated to local black organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I want to salute the executive director of the St. Louis Gateway Classic Foundation, Mr. Earl Wilson. I commend him for his strong commitment to giving back to the community. I want to share with my colleagues an article which appeared in the St. Louis Sentinel Newspapers concerning the foundation. It is certainly worthwhile reading.

[From the St. Louis Sentinel, Nov. 2, 1995]

ST. LOUIS GATEWAY CLASSIC FOUNDATION

Mr. Earl Wilson, executive director of the St. Louis Gateway Classic Foundation aka Budweiser Gateway Classic Football Game, deserves a loud round of applause, for a job well done.

The recent college football game by two major Black institutions, Howard University and Arkansas A&M held in St. Louis, show that Black colleges and universities are still striving, despite some major cuts in financial aid to these Black centers of higher learning.

What is unique about the St. Louis Gateway Classic Foundation which sponsors the game, it [foundation] gives something back to the community. It is a Black run organization that raises funds through an event that is supported by the corporate community, and the bottom line is that it is profitable and local Black not-for-profit organizations benefit from it. This is the type of event that more Blacks and whites need to support, both by attending and contributing financially.

This year's football game attracted over 35,000 spectators, about a 15% increase over last year, which means the event is growing every year.

This local sports program is certainly an uplift in terms of an economic stimulus to the Black community. In the past, major sports events have been held in this city, based on the backs of Blacks and not a cent has filtered into the Black community or businesses. However, with the classic it is a much different story.

Not long ago, Wilson was associated with a major white sports event that looked good on paper, and promised to make sure that everyone in the city would benefit from it. But, this sports event was literally a sham, and Wilson and several other prominent Blacks resigned from the board and a Black economic boycott almost sunk the event.

The event was the Summer Olympic Games that were held in St. Louis. The sponsors and organizers raised millions of dollars, but no Black businesses or organizations benefited from it. And, this is the normal pattern and practice of sports events that are void of

Black involvement. In other words, when high profile sports events occur in major cities, the only persons that really benefit are the athletes that participate, and the economic benefits or money that is derived from the event, always finds a convenient avenue to skirt the Black community.

After all was said and done with the Gateway Classic, almost \$200,000 went to local Black organizations, who otherwise would not have benefited.

In closing, we wish Earl Wilson and his organization the best of luck, and hope that next year's game draws more people and gives him the ability to give away more money to Black groups, this is really the ideal concept of Blacks helping Blacks! Maybe Wilson needs to share his secrets of success with other Black groups throughout the city and country.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDS FOR
BOSNIA DEPLOYMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY].

Mr. Speaker, the administration has no discernable mission with regard to United States involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Why should the administration—which has the events in Haiti and Somalia as its foreign operations record—delude anyone into believing that there are circumstances which would require American soldiers to fight and win in Bosnia? There are no such conceivable circumstances. The administration must define America's mission in Bosnia—including a detailed explanation of why it would serve our national security interest—before one soldier should be sent into that conflict. No such definition is forthcoming nor is it, in my opinion, likely to be forthcoming.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, the situation in Bosnia strikes me as being a lot like the situation preceding the Lebanon fiasco of the early 1980's where over 200 young Marines lost their lives in a hopeless crusade for peace when one of the chief belligerent of the conflict viewed the United States not as a peacemaker, but as an ally of another belligerent force. No, Mr. Speaker, the possibility of American troops in Bosnia is not good foreign policy, it's a recipe for disaster and we in Congress have an obligation to prevent it.

The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an 800-year-old struggle which is not ours. There is nothing going on in the Balkans that is worth losing one American life. I will never vote to send my neighbors' kids into that meat grinder. There is no discernable American interest, therefore there will be no American lives lost with my vote, so why let anyone at the Balkan peace talks in Dayton, OH think that there is any possibility of this happening.

Mr. Speaker, we should vote to adopt this bill tonight before the President makes a commitment to send United States troops to Bosnia. By passing H.R. 2606 the House will be exercising its article I power of the purse and ensuring that we have a say in whether the taxpayer will pay to have American troops thrown into the quagmire in Bosnia.

Opponents of this bill argue that passing it while negotiations are on going in Dayton, OH is inappropriate and could derail the peace process, thus diminishing American prestige around the world. I believe that our prestige will be weakened much more if young American men and women start coming home as fallen victims of a failed and poorly outlined foreign policy. Mr. Speaker, I ask colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass H.R. 2606. Let's pass it tonight.

TRIBUTE TO KEN HEITZKE

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a constituent of mine, Ken Heitzke, who has served the State of Connecticut and the town of Monroe for almost two decades as an elected official. He is retiring this year from first selectman of Monroe after three terms.

Ken was awarded a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1953, a master of science degree from the University of Illinois in 1958, and a master of military arts and science degree from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1965.

He served our country for 24 years in the U.S. Army and retired with the rank of colonel. A decorated military and combat leader, Ken served in Korea, Vietnam, and with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He has received the Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster and five air medals.

For the town of Monroe, Ken served as chief elected official and chairman of the Monroe Town Council for 8 years. In 1989, Ken was elected first selectman under Monroes' new form of government. He was reelected in 1991 and 1993. He also served as president of the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities.

Ken's tireless dedication and support of Monroe have made this town such a wonderful place to live and work. He has unselfishly given his time and energy to the community and to our country.

Ken Heitzke is a special man to Monroe and its citizens and he will always be a valued member of the community. I am proud to know him, have him as a constituent, and call him a friend. I would like to salute Ken on his good work and I wish him the best for future success.

RESTORING EQUITY BETWEEN
MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE
RETIREES

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this morning I introduced H.R. 2664 to honor our commitment to our Nation's military retirees by restoring equity between their pensions and those of Federal civil service retirees.

One of the many reasons that I strongly opposed President Clinton's 1993 budget was that it violated our contract with military and civil service retirees by delaying the payment of their annual cost of living adjustments. Further, this legislation treated both groups differently by providing for a 3 month delay in the payment of benefits for civil service retirees but a 9 month delay in the payment of benefits for military retirees.

There is no doubt in my mind that those men and women who risked their lives in the defense of our great Nation are willing to do their part to help get our fiscal house in order. What they expect and deserve, though, is fairness. This legislation restores fairness and equity so that military retirees are treated the same as other Federal retirees.

Last year, the Appropriations Subcommittee on National Defense was successful in providing the funds necessary to eliminate the disparity between the effective dates for military and civilian retiree COLA's for 1995. While we were successful in eliminating the COLA disparity for this year, President Clinton's 1996 budget request still left a disparity in the adjustment dates for the next 3 years.

To resolve this issue and restore pension equity, the House included an important provision in the Balanced Budget Act we approved on October 26th which eliminates this disparity by placing military retiree COLAs on the same schedule as those for Federal retirees. We recognize in the House that asking military personnel, their families and retirees to accept a substantial reduction in retirement benefits is an affront to those who serve, and those who have served. This is an issue of fairness to the more than 1.5 million military retirees across our Nation.

Unfortunately, the Senate insisted on dropping this provision from the conference report on the Balanced Budget Act which we considered in the House yesterday. Because I believe this issue is so important and should be dealt with immediately, I have introduced H.R. 2664 with 130 co-sponsors to restore COLA equity for military and civil service retirees.

While some may propose changing our Nation's military retirement benefits to achieve further budget savings, as the Chairman of the National Security Appropriations Subcommittee my priority is to ensure that promises made to our Nation's military personnel are kept. I have steadfastly opposed any changes which break this pact and treat veterans and military retirees unfairly and would urge the House leadership to expedite the consideration of H.R. 2664.

A SALUTE TO THE CFL CHAMPION BALTIMORE STALLIONS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of my hometown Baltimore Stallions, 1995's Grey Cup CFL Champions. This class organization, in just its second year of existence, has become the first American team to win the Grey Cup, Canadian football's version of the Super Bowl.

Led by C.F.L. most valuable player Mike Pringle, along with the quarterback Tracy Ham

and an excellent supporting cast, the Stallions victory in their second consecutive Grey Cup appearance is proof that football has, indeed, been alive and well in Baltimore for quite some time now. In winning the Grey Cup, the Stallions have capped off a remarkable season this year by finishing 18-3, a new C.F.L. record.

This victory also completes a football trifecta for Baltimore as we become the first city to have won an N.F.L. title, a U.S.F.L. title, and now our latest, a C.F.L. crown for our Stallions. I am proud to be a Baltimorean today Mr. Speaker, as I congratulate the 1995 C.F.L. Champion Baltimore Stallions.

THE GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and draw attention to an effective program worthy of commendation and support. The Gang Resistance Education and Training program, [G.R.E.A.T.]. The program, developed in 1991, is sponsored by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Currently, the program is taught in 45 States by over 1,300 officers representing 548 agencies. During the 1995-1996 school year, over 21,000 students will receive the G.R.E.A.T. curriculum in Prince George's County, MD.

The G.R.E.A.T. program is a prevention program designed to help seventh graders become more responsible members of their communities. It establishes a joint enterprise between the police, the school system, and parents and provides a unique educational program which helps students set goals for themselves, resist hostile or illegal peer pressure, learn how to resolve conflicts without violence, and understand how gangs could ruin their lives.

Not a day goes by without negative stories about our Nation's young people and their increasing involvement in criminal activity. This builds a strong case for involving our young people in programs that compensate for the crime and violence, drugs and alcohol abuse, and negative activity that is all too prevalent in our society. Timely and well-managed programs such as G.R.E.A.T. and strong support can make the difference between a wasted and a productive life.

The future of America's children remains precarious. In our society, young people are confronted with the difficult task of overcoming many obstacles which threaten their maturation. As we look towards the future of this great Nation, this is a loss our country cannot afford. Fostering development of programs that promote successful passage from adolescence to adulthood is the right thing to do because we help prevent youth from adopting antisocial and irresponsible lifestyles.

As gangs and gang related violence rise in our country, preventive programs will be on the forefront of the fight in reducing crime and substance abuse. I will continue to support the G.R.E.A.T. program and others which enable our youth to realize they have positive options for their future.

Today I was joined at a press conference by Brett Sturgill, an eighth grader at Benjamin Tasker Middle School in Bowie, MD. His statements clearly illustrate the success of the G.R.E.A.T. program and the necessity of continuing to expand the program in order to reach more of our children. I respectfully submit that his remarks be entered into the RECORD.

G.R.E.A.T. PRESS CONFERENCE

During my seventh grade year here at Tasker, I took part in the G.R.E.A.T. program. G.R.E.A.T. is Gang Resistance Education and Training. We learned that we all have basic needs. Three physical needs are food, water, and shelter. But just as important are three emotional needs of love, caring, and understanding. These three emotional needs should be met by your family and friends. But sometimes when there are problems in families, kids turn to gangs. We learned that this is not good because gangs are groups of people out to do harm. Gang activities often lead to crime and with every crime there is always a victim. We role-played various gang situations and discussed victim's rights.

We learned the importance of the extended family which includes not only immediate family but other relatives and friends who are supportive of us. Each family has traditions and rituals which are part of their culture. These traditions can be anything from opening gifts on Christmas Eve to having pizza on Friday nights to special celebrations for birthdays. These traditions and rituals are important because they make us feel like we are a part of the family. We also learned that it is important to respect other people's cultures.

Conflict resolution was another important part of G.R.E.A.T. We learned that when there is a conflict we should first identify the problem. Then we need to think about our possible choices and the consequences of each choice. After that we should decide which action would be best and then do it. The last thing is to think about our action and the consequences of it. Did the problem work out okay? Did we make a good choice?

We also learned that we have responsibilities at home, at school, and in the neighborhood. These might be taking out the trash, feeding the dog, doing the dishes, shoveling the driveway for a neighbor, or doing our best in school.

Goal setting is another important part of G.R.E.A.T. A goal is something you want to do in the future. They can be short term goals like getting an A on an Algebra test or long term goals like going to college.

Set goals, be responsible, be a part of an extended family of relatives and friends who support each other, and avoid groups of people who are out to do harm. That is the message of G.R.E.A.T.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AWARD

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, recently my very good friend SONNY MONTGOMERY was honored for his service to our Nation's veterans. I would like to insert the following statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that all Members may share in this tribute:

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AWARD

On November 9, 1995, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and

Training Preston M. Taylor Jr. presented Congressman G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, "Mister Veteran", with the Veterans Employment Award at the Department of Labor's 15th Annual Salute to All American Veterans, in Washington, DC.

The award, created by the Veterans' Employment and Training Service, will be presented annually in Congressman Montgomery's honor to a veterans' advocate as part of future Salute ceremonies. The agency will use the high standard of advocacy set by "Mr. Veteran" himself to judge those who follow in receipt of this commemorative award.

In recognizing Congressman Montgomery, Secretary Taylor noted that since next year the 104th Congress would have adjourned before Veterans's Day, the Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service wanted to recognize at this Salute ceremony the contributions Mr. Montgomery has made to veterans in general and to the agency in particular.

The Salute ceremony program of events included a brief sketch of the honoree's biographical highlights and a letter from President Clinton expressing his deep appreciation to Sonny Montgomery for all he has done on behalf of America's veterans.

Secretary Taylor observed that Mr. Montgomery regards the men and women of the armed forces almost as family members whose interests he had tried to protect and advance from his strategic committee positions. Also, as a lawmaking guardian, Mr. Montgomery is known to be caring but stern, and will invest all his energies to protect and expand benefits he believes veterans have coming to them. Taylor said that his special presence for all veterans, reservists, and National Guard members will be missed.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE
JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II, NOVEMBER 20, 1995

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Mom and Pop Protection Act. The Mom and Pop Protection Act provides low-cost loans for the installation of security-related features in a convenience store. Under this act, MAPPA money would be made available for small businesses to make crime-fighting improvements that may have been unaffordable in the past.

This bill is aimed at helping mom and pop convenience stores create a safer workplace for clerks and employees who have all too often been the victims of armed robbery and violence.

We have seen crime against convenience stores rise by 38 percent nationally. Too many clerks in our neighborhood convenience stores have faced criminals who have threatened their lives at gunpoint. These criminals often prey on stores that lack the means to install the security devices this legislation makes affordable.

The act makes the installation of video-surveillance cameras and cash lockboxes possible for small businesses who could not otherwise afford such equipment.

This legislation offers the small business owner an opportunity to install equipment that has been proven to reduce crime against convenience stores. Installation of these features

has been shown to reduce crime against convenience stores by 20 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the Mom and Pop Protection Act is a probusiness approach to fighting crime. It offers small business owners the opportunity to take advantage of crime prevention methods that larger, better financed convenience stores already have in place.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ANTITRUST PROTECTION ACT OF 1995
gives owners the opportunity to take advantage of crime prevention methods that larger, better financed convenience stores

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Intellectual Property Antitrust Protection Act of 1995. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CANADY, Mr. BONO, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, and Ms. LOFGREN who are original sponsors of this legislation.

Because of increasing competition and a burgeoning trade deficit, our policies and laws must enhance the position of American businesses in the global marketplace. This concern should be a top priority for this Congress. A logical place to start is to change rules that discourage the use and dissemination of existing technology and prevent the pursuit of promising avenues of research and development. Some of these rules arise from judicial decisions that erroneously create a tension between the antitrust laws and the intellectual property laws.

Our bill would eliminate a court-created presumption that market power is always present in a technical antitrust sense when a product protected by an intellectual property right is sold, licensed, or otherwise transferred. The market power presumption is wrong because it is based on false assumptions. Because there are often substitutes for products covered by intellectual property rights or there is no demand for the protected product, an intellectual property right does not automatically confer the power to determine the overall market price of a product or the power to exclude competitors from the marketplace.

The recent antitrust guidelines on the licensing of intellectual property—issued jointly by the antitrust enforcement agencies, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission—acknowledge that the court-created presumption is wrong. The guidelines state that the enforcement agencies "will not presume that a patent, copyright, or trade secret necessarily confers market power upon its owner. Although the intellectual property right confers the power to exclude with respect to the *specific* product, process, or work in question, there will often be sufficient actual or potential close substitutes for such product, process, or work to prevent the exercise of market power." Antitrust Guidelines for the Licensing of Intellectual Property dated April 6, 1995 at 4 (emphasis in original).

For too long, Mr. Speaker, court decisions have applied the erroneous presumption of market power thereby creating an unintended conflict between the antitrust laws and the intellectual property laws. Economists and legal scholars have criticized these decisions, and

more importantly, these decisions have discouraged innovation to the detriment of the American economy.

The basic problem stems from Supreme Court and lower Federal court decisions that construe patents and copyrights as automatically giving the intellectual property owner market power. *Jefferson Parish Hospital District No. 2 v. Hyde*, 466 U.S. 2, 16 (1984); *United States v. Loews, Inc.*, 371 U.S. 38, 45 (1962); *Disco Corp. v. Data General Corp.*, 734 F.2d 1336, 1344 (9th Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 473 U.S. 908 (1984). To be sure, some courts have also refused to apply the presumption despite the Supreme Court's rulings. *Abbott Laboratories v. Brennan*, 952 F.2d 1346, 1354-55 (Fed. Cir. 1991), cert. denied, 505 U.S. 1205 (1992); *A.I. Root Co. v. Computer/Dynamics, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 673, 676 (6th Cir. 1986). As the guidelines note, the law is unclear on this issue. Antitrust Guidelines for the Licensing of Intellectual Property dated April 6, 1995 at 4 n. 10. This lack of clarity causes uncertainty about the law which, in turn stifles innovation and discourages the dissemination of technology.

For example, under Supreme Court precedent, tying is subject to per se treatment under the antitrust laws only if the defendant has market power in the tying product. However, the presumption automatically confers market power on any patented or copyrighted product. Thus, when a patented or copyrighted product is sold with any other product, it is automatically reviewed under a harsh per se standard even though the patented or copyrighted product may not have any market power. As a result, innovative computer manufacturers may be unwilling to sell copyrighted software with unprotected hardware—a package that many consumers desire—because of the fear that this bundling will be judged as a per se violation of the prohibition against tying. The disagreement among the courts only heightens the problem for corporate counsel advising their clients as to how to proceed. Moreover, it encourages forum shopping as competitors seek a court that will apply the presumption. Clearly, intellectual property owners need a uniform national rule enacted by Congress.

Very similar legislation, S. 270, passed the Senate four times during the 101st Congress with broad, bipartisan support. During the debate over that legislation, opponents of this procompetitive measure made various erroneous claims about this legislation—let me dispel these false notions at the outset. First, this bill does not create an antitrust exemption. To the contrary, it eliminates an antitrust plaintiff's ability to rely on a demonstrably false presumption without providing proof of market power. Second, this bill does not in any way affect the remedies, including treble damages, that are available to an antitrust plaintiff when it does prove its case. Third, this bill does not change the law that tying arrangements are deemed to be per se illegal when the defendant has market power in the tying product. Rather, it simply requires the plaintiff to prove that the claimed market power does, in fact, exist before subjecting the defendant to the per se standard. Fourth, this bill does not legalize any conduct that is currently illegal.

Instead, this bill ensures that intellectual property owners are treated the same as all other companies under the antitrust laws, including those relating to tying violations. The bill does not give them any special treatment,

but restores to them the same treatment that all others receive.

In short, the time has come to reverse the misdirected judicial presumption. We must remove the threat of unwarranted liability from those who seek to market new technologies more efficiently. The intellectual property and antitrust laws should be structured so as to be complementary, not conflicting. This legislation will encourage the creation, development, and commercial application of new products and processes. It can mean technological advances which create new industries, increase productivity, and improve America's ability to compete in foreign markets.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join us in cosponsoring this important legislation.

LIES, LIES, AND MORE LIES

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, let's stop the lies. Every time a Member gets up on this floor and says that Democrats don't want a balanced budget, that's a lie. We all want a balanced budget, it's just a question of who's burdened with the cuts required to balance that budget. Stop the lies.

Every time a Member gets up on this floor and says that Medicare is not being cut. That's a lie. The rate of growth in Medicare spending is being reduced. That's a cut. Stop the lies.

Anytime you want to balance a budget, you don't increase spending on defense, you don't give certain people in our society a tax break, you don't continue corporate welfare that costs the taxpayers more money than all of the social welfare put together. That doesn't really sound like somebody who is serious about balancing a budget. That sounds more like someone who is using the budget debate to make a wholesale shift in this nation's spending priorities, no matter who it hurts.

Stop the lies.

JIM PRESBREY'S BLADE ACROSS AMERICA

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend a man who has made a long and hard journey across the country to give disadvantaged children an opportunity to participate in sports. Jim Presbrey—whose family has long ties to my district—spent the past several months in-line skating across the country to raise money for the National Youth Sports Program, an organization which provides economically under-privileged children with sports training, free medical care, and proper nutrition education.

Jim decided to blade across America while working as a National Youth Sports Program summer camp counselor and drug and alcohol educator. As a counselor, Jim instilled in his campers the importance of achieving goals, striving for your dreams, and believing in your-

self. At the same time, Jim, recovering from major knee surgery, began riding his stationary bike for 10 minutes a day, slowly increasing his workout throughout the summer. He told his campers that his ultimate goal was to skate across America. Each day, he informed his campers of his continuing progress. At the end of the summer, Jim knew he had to blade across America to show his campers the importance of achieving their aspirations.

On September 9, 1995, Jim began his long journey across the country, hoping to raise awareness and increase funding for the kids he worked with during the summer. After raising thousands of dollars for the National Youth Sports Program, Jim's blade across the Nation will come to an end in San Diego, CA, on November 27, 1995. He will be the first person to in-line skate across the United States.

I urge all my colleagues to join with me and the citizens of Maryland in commending Jim Presbrey in his achievement. The example set by and money raised by his physical endurance and dedication will give thousands of disadvantaged children across the Nation the opportunity to participate in sports.

GBS AWARENESS: IN MEMORY OF COOPER HENNING ARMSTRONG

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a health care issue that is devastating to many American families. Group B Streptococcus, known as GBS, is a bacteria that is the No. 1 cause of life threatening infections in newborn babies. A good friend's sister and her husband tragically lost their 2 day old baby, Cooper Henning Armstrong, to GBS this past summer.

Pregnant women are routinely screened for illnesses such as rubella and spina bifida; however, GBS infections are far more common. Despite being generally unknown to the public, an estimated 15 percent to 35 percent of all healthy, adult women carry the GBS bacteria. Babies usually acquire GBS infections during childbirth when they come in direct contact with bacteria carried by the mother. Limited public knowledge and the lack of standardized testing procedures lead to the deaths of 2,000 babies a year. Some 12,000 infants will contract infections, many of whom will suffer permanent handicaps such as loss of sight and hearing, lung damage, learning disabilities, and mental retardation.

Despite America's wealth, at least 26 nations have lower infant mortality rates than the United States. As the richest country in the world spending more on health care than any other nation, GBS illnesses and deaths are largely an unnecessary tragedy. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] state that it is cost effective to routinely screen pregnant women for GBS. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that all pregnant women should be screened.

GBS is preventable. However, since the incidence of GBS infections may vary widely and because of differing opinions in the medical community, there is virtually no education offered to prenatal patients. The CDC recommends that "state or local health depart-

ments or groups of affiliated hospitals should consider establishing surveillance systems for neonatal GBS disease or reviewing data from existing systems to identify the current magnitude of disease and provide further information for evaluating the effectiveness of prevention measures."

I ask that my colleagues join with me in helping educate the public about this serious disease. We must encourage open communication between all health care providers and help coordinate the needed consensus to prevent GBS.

Cooper Henning Armstrong's short life need not be in vain. His parents, Laura and Brad Lee Armstrong, have turned their grief into action so that others need not endure the pain they suffer. I admire their courage and I am inspired by their concern for all who wish to become parents. May their efforts, in memory of their son Cooper, be completed.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDS FOR BOSNIA DEPLOYMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat this bill, which is nothing less than a dagger in the heart of the Bosnian peace process.

In fact, this bill is without historical precedent. Never before has Congress banned U.S. involvement in a peacekeeping effort—before peace was even secured. And this is no time to start.

There is no one who believes more strongly than I that Congress must have a vote on any deployment of United States troops in Bosnia. But that's not what this vote is about. The President has already promised us that vote—after a peace agreement is in place.

What this bill does is something more destructive. It undermines the very fragile—and until now, very successful—peace talks that are occurring in Dayton, OH.

Is there a single Member of this body who really wants to damage those talks? Who is willing to put his name on a bill that would pull the rug out from under our negotiators, and give both sides the incentive to continue the bloodshed, the killing, the age-old animosities?

Our Secretary of State has said that this vote: "could be misinterpreted and give the parties reason for delay and hesitation."

The Washington Times has urged the Republican Members of this House not to take this vote today, "before there is even something to vote on," because doing so would have "repercussions among our allies, our foes, and our trading partners." Is that what we want?

Do we want to tell the Serbs and the Moslems that our negotiators didn't have the support of the Congress, or the country? That we're ready to revoke their promises before they are even made?

Let's remember our ultimate goal in Bosnia: to finally stop the death and destruction. To end some of the worst atrocities since World War II. To stand up for peace throughout Europe.

It's right for America to do this, because if we don't lead the world, no one else will.

It is because of America's leadership that we have democracy in Russia. And racial equality in South Africa. And democracy in Haiti. Would we have wanted to bargain that away to make a poorly timed political point?

I urge you to vote no on the Hefley bill—so that peace talks can at least proceed, without the baggage this bill would impose. Then we can have our vote on the proper role of U.S. troops. And we will know that we first gave the peace process a real chance to succeed.

Defeat this bill.

EUROPEAN UNION SHOULD APPROVE A CUSTOMS UNION WITH TURKEY

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, my interest in the Republic of Turkey has increased since my visit there in August, so I would like to bring some attention to the debate in the European Parliament about the approval of a customs union with Turkey. This decision will have a major impact on western strategic and economic interests.

The key question is whether or not the European Parliament will accept or reject this promising nation of over 60 million people, thus making the future of the EU's southern flank uncertain.

As you know, the Republic of Turkey, established in 1923, is a western-style, secular democracy. It has distanced itself from the religious extremism of the Ottoman Empire, and emerged as a strong pillar of hope for secularism in the Moslem world. Over the past 72 years, Turkey has developed into a mature democracy with steadfast institutions and an independent judiciary. The Turkish Government and population are committed to furthering and enhancing Turkey's democracy. This is demonstrated by recent reforms passed by the Turkish Parliament. These ongoing reforms coupled with increasing economic potential, enable the country to play a larger, more significant role in Europe's economic and political growth.

Today, Turkey is a model for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union—namely Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. I think you'd agree that it is in our interest that these countries, which have rich, natural resources and educated population, choose to follow Turkey's example rather than those of its other neighbors.

In addition, Turkey's code of laws has been aligned with those of other European countries, as the parliament has passed significant pieces of legislation including laws on copyrights, decentralization, and human rights. Some of our European colleagues suggest that such initiatives are insufficient, and that the customs union decision should be delayed until the Turkish Parliament satisfies their concerns.

I would like to ask our European colleagues to keep in mind the difficulties of a democratic system—the mechanics of the democratic process which require extensive debate and parliamentary approval in order to bring about legislative changes. If Turkey were a dictato-

rial regime, the government would dictate changes which would be readily approved.

Although reform in a democratic system is tough, there have been dramatic changes to Turkey's laws. On the human rights front are amendments to article 8 of the antiterrorism law. These changes promote the freedom of expression, and have permitted the release of prisoners detained under this article. In fact, a week after these changes, the courts released 82 people—an impressive response by any standard. Last July, Turkey's Parliament passed 16 amendments to the constitution, expanding and strengthening its democracy.

Turkey is clearly situated in a volatile area, as they share borders with Iraq, Iran, Syria and former Soviet States. Those that support the advancement of democracy and human rights should ask themselves how these principles would better be served—by bringing Turkey into the European fold, anchoring it to the West, or leaving Turkey to languish outside of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I think that many of my colleagues would agree that a "yes" vote on EU customs union for Turkey is the right move—right for Europe, right for Turkey, right for democracy and human rights. I hope you'll join me in urging the European Parliament to vote in favor of the customs union with Turkey on December 14.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF EBONY MAGAZINE

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the historic symbols and witness-participants that have chronicled the hopes and aspirations of the African-American community for 50 years—Ebony magazine and its founder and guiding spirit, John H. Johnson.

In November 1945, Ebony magazine was born. This was a time of new beginnings for both black and white Americans. It was a period that has been remembered as the beginning of the Jackie Robinson revolution in athletics and the Thurgood Marshall Revolution in the legal and judicial arenas, and it signaled the beginning of the browning of American culture—in music, fashion, and beauty.

Ebony magazine and its founder, John H. Johnson, are so closely identified with the major changes of this period that it would be virtually impossible to acknowledge these changes without acknowledging the contributions of these two icons.

The perceptions and images of black America during his period underwent a revolutionary shift which has affected every American, both white and black, and it is clear that John H. Johnson and his Ebony magazine truly became both the architects and chroniclers of this new African-American spirit.

For me, Ebony magazine and its founder are especially powerful images. It was through Ebony that we first witnessed the successes and contributions of African-Americans throughout all realms of Society. Ebony heralded our achievements in the performing arts, in the business community, and in the professions of law and medicine—all the while cele-

brating the spirit and unity of the African-American community. It was through Ebony that I, like millions of other Americans, first learned of the living richness of our unique culture.

For 50 years, Ebony magazine has truly embodied our Nations' diverse heritage. Through its pages, millions around the world have been exposed to African-American stories of struggle and triumph. Ebony has been successful in empowering and infusing the African-American people with the pride and determination to overcome the hurdles imposed by our Nation's cultural divisions and racial barriers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these two great pioneers of black communications who have triumphantly broken through all the barriers that so limited their predecessors. Ebony magazine has laid the foundation for all contemporary black publications, and every black personality working in the communications industry today owes them a great debt.

Ebony and John H. Johnson have helped change what white Americans think about blacks and what black Americans think about themselves. Ebony was founded to give both blacks and whites an increased awareness of the possibilities of a new and different world.

In the words of Ebony's founder: "We wanted to give hope. In a world of negative black images, we wanted to provide positive black images. In a world that said blacks could do few things, we wanted to say the could do any thing."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say the Ebony magazine, headquartered in my Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, has fulfilled that mission and it is my sincere belief that it will remain the vanguard, continuing to capture the beauty and proud spirit of the African-American people.

HONORING KENNETH R. KORNHAUSER, FRED MILSTEIN, AND LEONARD COOPER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the members of the Suffolk Association for Jewish Educational Services [SAJES] and my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District as they gather to honor Kenneth R. Kornhauser, Fred Milstein and Leonard Cooper for distinguished service in advancing the cause of Jewish education in Suffolk County, NY.

Through innovative and creative leadership, Kenneth R. Kornhauser has provided a solid basis of support to the advancement of quality Jewish education. A member of Temple Beth Torah, Kenneth is an involved board member of an array of Jewish organizations that include the Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center, the Gurwin Jewish Geriatric Center, the United Jewish Community Center of Long Island, and SAJES.

Honoree Fred Milstein also is being recognized for his endless dedication to the Suffolk Jewish Community. He has exemplified himself and enhanced the community through his active and effective participation as a member

of the Suffolk Jewish Center, and as a board member of SAJES, the Solomon Schechter Day School of Suffolk County, B'nai B'rith, the World Jewish Congress, and the Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council.

Extraordinary is a word that befits SAJE's third honoree, Leonard Cooper. Because of his extraordinary talents for enhancing the Suffolk Jewish community, SAJES confers upon him an award of special recognition. Leonard has served with great distinction and effectiveness as the first president of the Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center, and he is also a board member of the Gurwin Jewish Geriatric Center. In addition, he has served as campaign chairman for the United Jewish Appeal on Eastern Long Island.

Without compensation or demand for recognition, these men have given of their great skills and talents to the uplifting and betterment of our community. It is with great pride that I call upon all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Kenneth R. Kornhauser, Fred Milstein and Leonard Cooper. May their good works and selfless deeds serve as an example for all Americans to follow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was not able to attend the House legislative sessions on November 17 and 18, 1995. If I had been here, I would have voted in the following manner: rollcall vote No. 810, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 812, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 813, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 814, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 815, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 816, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 817, "nay;" rollcall vote No. 818, "yea;" and rollcall vote No. 819, "nay."

HAPPY 35TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TO KATHRYN AND RAPHAEL FALLON

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today to congratulate Kathryn and Raphael Fallon of Wenona, IL, on the occasion of their 35th wedding anniversary. I am submitting for the RECORD a copy of a news article describing their wedding ceremony on November 19, 1960. I also am including a copy of an award winning essay by then Kathryn Brunski as well as a news article describing how Raphael was able to complete his college degree while operating a 240 acre grain farm. Congratulations Kaye and Ray on your 35th wedding anniversary.

KATHRYN BRUNSKI, RAPHAEL FALLON VOWS EXCHANGED

Simplicity was the keynote of the wedding which united the lives of Miss Kathryn Brunski, daughter of Mrs. Edgar Brunski and

the late Edgar Brunski of Wenona and Raphael Fallon, son of Mrs. Kerrie Fallon and the late Kerrie Fallon of Rutland at St. Mary's church, Wenona, at 9:30 a.m. on November 19th.

The nuptial Mass and single ring service was celebrated by the Rev. Paul Reddy before the altar adorned with white and gold mums. Sister Adele, OSB presided at the organ assisted by the children's choir.

The bride wore a silk brocade costume in candlelight with a matching velvet petite hat with a blusher veil and carried an arrangement of white roses on a white pearl prayerbook, a gift of the groom.

The maid of honor was Angela Goropesek, a close friend of the bride, who wore a silk gold brocade outfit with matching hat and carried a cascade arrangement of white fujii mums.

Andrew Fallon of Beloit, Wisconsin, was his brother's best man.

The mother of the bride wore a blue suit dress with matching accessories and the bridegroom's mother wore a green knit dress with matching accessories. Both had white carnation corsages.

A dinner for the immediate family was held at Ryan's Corner House in Tonica following the ceremony.

WINNING ESSAYS IN RURAL LIFE CONTEST PUBLISHED

The essay written by Kathryn Brunski, winner in the junior division, is as follows:

WHY RURAL BOYS AND GIRLS THINK OFTEN OF GOD

Rural boys and girls think often of God because they have a wonderful opportunity to observe nature. Consequently they are able to realize how great God is.

In the beautiful days of spring the boys and girls on the farm can learn the wonderful miracles of life. They can watch their fathers plant the seed and see the beautiful green plants begin to grow.

When they play in the nearby woods and watch the flowers and trees bud and blossom into bloom, as they watch everything becoming alive, they can think of God who gives life to all things, and who makes the world beautiful for the men whom He has made.

In the summer with the sun shining, the crops at the height of their growth, when everywhere nature can be seen at the height of her glory, grateful thoughts turn to God.

As winter draws near, when rural boys and girls see everything dying, the leaves of the trees falling, all the beautiful green becoming brown and dry, they will realize that they too must die some day, and that they should have their souls in readiness for that day.

Everything in nature tells them of God's care for men. God sends the essential rain and sunshine for the crops. He provides trees from which man can obtain food, wood, and even shelter. He provides plants for food, clothing, and other purposes; the rivers for transportation are His creation. To what other boys and girls does God's care seem so necessary and so protecting and loving? When they look around and see the great wonders of nature, they will turn their thoughts to Almighty God who has made all things possible.

Country children can realize just how all things depend on God. If God doesn't send the necessary rain and sunshine for crops, the long hours that their fathers spend in doing the hard work that is necessary on the farm will be in vain. They learn how little man can do without God.

Wherever the country boy or girl turns he sees some evidence of God's great love, kind-

ness, and power, and thinks more often of the Creator and Lord of all things.

RUTLAND FARMER TRAVELS 40,000 MILES FOR DEGREE

RUTLAND.—When candidates for Bradley degrees don their academic robes and start the last five-minute, two-block procession to the Robertson Fieldhouse Sunday evening, one among them will view the last walk as a "Snap."

Twelve years and 40,000 miles lie behind his search for a college degree.

Raphael Fallon, who operates a 240-acre grain farm about two and a half miles northeast of Rutland, will be reaching the culmination of a dream that started several years ago and was achieved only through a dogged determination.

MAJORED IN ACCOUNTING

Fallon will receive a degree in business administration with a major in accounting.

"Many people think that you can't use this kind of an education in farming," he says, "but you sure can—especially cost accounting."

Fallon transferred about two years of previous college work, started at LaSalle-Peru Junior College and University of Illinois Extension Service, to Bradley in 1956.

In the last four years, he has commuted regularly to Bradley's evening college, covering about 100 miles each night, in order to complete work for his degree.

He never missed a class session and maintained a "B" average.

OPERATED ON SCHEDULE

How can you run a farm and still manage to travel and study?

"It's important to schedule yourself," says Fallon. "I managed to work out an organized program at home for study and work. I don't think that you can do it without a schedule."

"I owe an awful lot to the instructors at Bradley and to my parents," says the dark-haired farmer. "It was their encouragement and help that made it possible. I have a younger brother and sister, each of whom has a master's degree, and this was an inducement to keep up with them."

Fallon made the trip alone except for one semester when he had a student from Minonk as a rider. Fortunately, he had no car trouble in the four years that he drove to Peoria, but weather made some of his trips difficult. During last winter's heavy snows, it was sometimes sleety and sometimes foggy. Ordinarily, he was home before midnight.

ANYONE CAN DO IT

"Lots of young fellows up my way have talked about coming down," says Fallon. "It's one way to get an education when you can't go full time during the day. If an ordinary individual like me can do it, anyone can."

Fallon only came close to missing a class on one occasion. This was two weeks ago when his father died. The funeral was on a Monday and Fallon considered missing class that night, but decided to make the drive after the rites and thus maintain his record.

What next for the farmer accountant?

"I think I'll work for my master's degree in business administration. I already have three hours toward the degree and I figure that another 15,000 or 16,000 miles and I can get it."

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF
1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2564) to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government, and for other purposes:

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of House Resolution 250 and H.R. 2564, legislation to strictly limit gifts to Members of Congress and to strengthen the disclosure requirements for professional lobbyists. The positive action before us will incorporate this change into the House rules.

This reform legislation is long overdue. In fact, if not for the Republican parliamentary maneuvering last year, these proposals would already be the law of the land. Unfortunately, in 1994 when the Democratic Congress tried to pass these important congressional reforms, the Senate Republicans blocked our efforts. That is the recent history of this debate. Today, I want to recognize my Republican colleagues' belated conversion and welcome them as they join the Democratic Party's effort to reform how Congress operates and public accountability.

As we consider these proposals today, I would urge my colleagues to resist the temptations to weaken or side track these needed reforms. As we are serious about reforms, we should oppose the Burton amendment to House Resolution 250. That policy path is business as usual wrapped in new disclosure reports and does not merit support.

For too long this year, meaningful congressional reforms have been postponed. A separate important initiative, the Lobbying Disclosure Act, attempts to modernize our Federal lobby registration requirements and is intended to effectively cover all professional lobbyists. This too is similar to a measure that passed the House in the past Congress but again was held up in the Senate and did not become law. While this bill does cover professional lobbyists, grassroots lobbying would not be covered.

Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that under the cover of reforming professional lobbying, some Members are seeking to silence legitimate lobbying efforts by nonprofit grassroots organizations. I urge my colleagues to oppose the Istook amendment, it is wrong and its objective is not lobby reform but silencing those with whom some extreme Members of Congress disagree.

I urge my colleagues to join me to defeat this new gag rule. The new Republican majority in Congress may not want to hear from nonprofit and charitable organizations, who so often serve and advocate for people in need, but I want to hear from such groups. These groups surely act as the conscience of those without power. Further, I believe that this is a fight of free expression and such involvement is essential in a free society. The Republicans have been making public policy based on anecdotes and radio talk sound bites. Congress must make public policy on the facts and on information from those individuals on

the front lines. We need the input from the Red Cross, the Children's Defense Fund, and the Catholic Conference of Bishops as we develop policies on welfare, housing, and health care—issues to which these organizations have committed their time and limited funds. I want to hear from the American Lung Association, the Alzheimer's Association, and the American Cancer Society about health research.

The Istook proposal attempts to characterize such groups as publically funded lobbyists and pretends to address a misuse of Federal funds. But Federal law already bans the use of public funds for political advocacy, and the advocates of the new restrictions certainly have not been able to demonstrate that the current law has been violated. The Istook amendment goes far beyond the current law and restricts the recipients' ability to use their own funds for political advocacy. This is purely an attempt to kill the messenger because some Republican Members do not want to hear the message.

I believe that all Americans have the right of free speech. In developing national policy, Congress benefits from the input and experience of all citizens. Whether it be a multibillion dollar corporation, an advocacy group for the homeless, or the individual citizen, their voices should be heard. The Istook amendment sets a dangerous precedent in trying to silence the voice of a key segment of American society—those serving the Americans in need without a voice or means.

In conclusion, I would point out to my colleagues that the most crucial component of congressional reform is left undone. Unless and until we have meaningful political campaign funding reform in place, the special interests will continue to control the agenda.

As with lobbying and gift reform, meaningful campaign reforms have been postponed, blocked by today's majority party and filibustered as a minority in the Senate during the past congressional session. The Congressional Campaign Spending Limit and Election Reform Act, which I supported, represented the most sweeping campaign reform since Congress enacted the Campaign Reform Act in 1974. Since the 1976 Supreme Court decision in Buckley versus Valeo, Congress has had much less ability to control many important aspects of campaign finance reform. This bill would have established a voluntary spending limit for congressional races. In addition, the bill limited the total political action committee [PAC] and wealthy individual contributions each House and Senate candidate could accept and closed other campaign loopholes dealing with independent expenditures, bundling of contributions, disclosure requirements for negative advertising, and soft money. In spite of assurances to address the issue, the Speaker has frustrated action by illogical and partisan delay. Any attempt to implement these reforms for 1996 now appears moot, ironically, in spite of the Speaker's public agreement to set up a commission 6 months ago, which he completely reneged upon.

I urge my colleagues to support the pending reforms and to work for the timely enactment of comprehensive campaign reforms.

IT'S ELEMENTARY, DEAR HOLMES

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are people that we meet during our lives that leave an indelible mark. I have had the good fortune to have been acquainted with one such individual who leaves an indelible mark of accomplishment, amazement, and style. On November 29, many of us in the Saginaw community will be joining with his colleagues at General Motors' Delphi Saginaw Steering Systems to honor Mr. Gerald E. Holmes, who will be leaving Saginaw to be his new position as Director of North America Operations Issues Management and Media Relations.

Gerry Holmes has worked for General Motors since February 1964, and in public relations since 1968. He became the public relations/advertising supervisor at the former Saginaw Steering Gear Division in 1975. He then held various positions within GM, including with Detroit Diesel Allison, GM Truck and Bus Group, and then returned to the Saginaw area when he became Director of Public Relations at the Central Foundry Division in 1985. He served as Director of Public Affairs for both the Central Foundry Division and Saginaw Division from 1988 until 1992, when the foundries became part of the GM Powertrain Group.

Success is elementary to Gerry Holmes, as elementary as it was to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's legendary sleuth, Sherlock Holmes. Some of us may remember the passage from *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, A Case of Identity*, when Doyle's Holmes observed "It has long been an axiom of mine that the little things are infinitely the most important." It has long been my experience that Gerry Holmes definitely knows how to take care of the "little things"—the need for information, the explanation of a particular activity at any of the facilities with which he has been affiliated.

His devotion to public service, for example his time with the Saginaw Community Foundation, the Saginaw Community Affairs Committee, his board membership with a host of organizations ranging from the Saginaw Art Museum to St. Mary's Medical Center, to the Boys and Girls Club of America, show his devotion to the "little things" that so many of us fail to recognize as infinitely the most important.

And as Doyle also noted in the *Sign of Four*, "Some facts should be suppressed, or at least, a just sense of proportion should be observed in treating them." Gerry Holmes has always had a marvelous sense of proportion. He has worked to be appropriately promotional with his portrayal of General Motors. The fact that he has throughout his career been given greater responsibility is evidence of this point. And the fact that so many of us haven't been fully aware of Gerry's other community service is a demonstration of his humility in doing what is right without having to seek praise—praise which he does deserve.

Mr. Speaker, with the support of his wife Joy and his family over the years, with the support of his colleagues throughout General Motors, and with his many friends in Saginaw, Gerry Holmes has become a vital member of the community. He may want to deny it, but he will be sorely missed here. I remind our

colleagues and him of another Holmes' observation in *The Sign of Four*: "When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth." The truth is that Gerry Holmes will be missed. We want him to do well at all that he does, but his absence will leave a hole that will be hard to fill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Gerald E. Holmes every success in the days to come.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S.
BATTLESHIPS

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to honor and commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the U.S. battleship, and the men who served on-board.

The battleship has played a vital role as a symbol of U.S. power. President Theodore Roosevelt sent 16 battleships, known as the "Great White Fleet," to sail around the world from 1906-1909 to demonstrate to European powers American strength and a willingness to use it to support our national interests. The U.S.S. *Missouri* (BB-63) epitomized the symbolism of the battleship by serving as the platform for Japanese surrender at the conclusion of World War II. The battleship has served in every major conflict this century, including our most recent in the Persian Gulf.

The first battleship, the U.S.S. *Indiana* (BB-1), was commissioned on November 20, 1895 and set sail under the command of Captain Robley D. Evans. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, the *Indiana* helped define the United States as a great power, when she formed up with Admiral Sampson to intercept Spanish Admiral Cervera's squadron, which was positioning itself to defend Spain's colony on Cuba. The two forces clashed outside of Santiago, Cuba where the *Indiana* quickly sunk two Spanish destroyers, leading to the freedom of Cuba from Spain's domination, and ushering in an era of the supremacy of the battleship.

During World War II, the battleship played an important role in the defeat of the Axis powers. The *South Dakota* (BB-57), the *North Carolina* (BB-55) and the *Washington* (BB-56) helped to protect the first U.S. ground offensive of the Pacific at Guadalcanal. When General MacArthur made good his promise to return to the Philippines at Leyte Island in 1944, he came with battleships. The *Maryland* (BB-46), *Pennsylvania* (BB-38), *Tennessee* (BB-43), *West Virginia* (BB-48) and the *California* (BB-44), all resurrected from the disaster at Pearl Harbor, participated in the liberation of the Philippine Islands, seeing their most important action at the battle of Surigao Strait. In that battle, the battleships were tantamount in the effort to repulse the Japanese Navy, and saved the very vital supply ships. At Okinawa, one of the war's most difficult engagements, the battleships were able to repel Japanese kamikaze attacks while protecting the landing of the Marines.

In the European theater, battleships played an important support role during the D-Day landing of allied forces at Omaha and Utah

beaches. The U.S.S. *Nevada* (BB-36), *Texas* (BB-35), and the *Arkansas* (BB-33) were primary in this effort.

Throughout the cold war, the Pentagon saw fit to recommission battleships for a variety of important roles. During the Korean War, the *Iowa* (BB-61), *New Jersey* (BB-62), *Missouri* (BB-63), and *Wisconsin* (BB-64) were dusted off and called on to support U.N. troops. They also served important missions to destroy enemy railroads and coastal artillery batteries. In Vietnam, the battleship returned to service to provide long range artillery support to ground troops. The *New Jersey* (BB-62) was praised for its ability to create a 200 yard wide helicopter landing zone out of a triple canopy jungle in record time. The battleship also saw active duty during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Outfitted with sophisticated Tomahawk cruise missiles, Harpoon surface-to-surface missiles, and the Phalanx close-in weapons system, American battleships participated in the initial missile strikes against Baghdad, and in gunfire support of U.S. Marines during the ground offensive.

Today, the battleships again lay idle, and their names have been stricken from the Naval register. Thankfully, they will be preserved as a symbol of U.S. strength, and in memorial to those who served and died in the service of their country.

Mr. Chairman, the battleship is a proud testament to American Maritime power. I would like to submit for the record a list of names of the surviving battleship commanders. These men should be respected for the service they have provided to their country, and envied for their place in history. Congratulations to these survivors and to all who serve on this occasion, the hundredth anniversary of the American Battleship.

ROSTER OF SURVIVING FORMER COMMANDING
OFFICERS WHO COMMANDED A UNITED
STATES BATTLESHIP

USS IOWA (BB-61)

RADM. Fred J. Becton, USN (ret)
RADM. J.W. Cooper, USN (ret)
RADM. G.E. Gneckow, USN (ret)
Capt. Fred P. Moosally, USN (ret)
Capt. John P. Morse, U.S. Navy
Capt. Larry P. Seaquist, USN (ret)

USS NEW JERSEY (BB-62)

RADM. W.M. Fogarty, USN (ret)
RADM. W. Lewis Glenn, USN (ret)
VADM. Douglas Katz, U.S. Navy
RADM. Richard D. Milligan, USN (ret)
Capt. Robert C. Peniston, USN (ret)
RADM. J. Edward Synder, USN (ret)
RADM. Ronald D. Tucker, U.S. Navy

USS MISSOURI (BB-63)

Capt. James A. Carney, USN (ret)
Capt. John Chernesky, USN (ret)
Capt. A.L. Kaiss, USN (ret)

USS WISCONSIN (BB-64)

RADM. David S. Bill, U.S. Navy
Capt. Jerry M. Blesch, USN (ret)
RADM. G. Serpell Patrick, USN (ret)
Capt. Coenraad van der Schroeff, USN (ret)

MOTION TO DISPOSE OF SENATE
AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2586, TEM-
PORARY INCREASE IN THE
STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT

SPEECH OF

HON. L.F. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 10, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in urging my colleagues to vote in favor of the motion to recommit, let me take a moment to address potential arguments that those on the other side of the aisle may raise against the motion.

Congressman SAM GIBBONS and I are offering a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instruction. As I have explained, the motion's instruction to the Ways and Means Committee is to amend the bill to provide a clean, temporary increase in the debt ceiling until either December 12—the same date as in the Republican bill—or the 30th day after a budget reconciliation bill is presented to the President for his signature, whichever is later.

First, our Republican colleagues may argue that the amendment would provide an unlimited period of time for the President to delay. That is incorrect. The amendment would raise the debt limit for a finite period of 30 days beginning as soon as a budget reconciliation bill is sent to the President for his signature. If a bill were ready today and sent to the President, the clock would start ticking today and stop ticking 30 days from now. The President's response to the bill would not affect the 30-day limit in any way. That 30-day period would allow us to put forth our best efforts to come together on the shared goal of a balanced budget. Our amendment is not indefinite and open ended. What seems to be indefinite and open ended is the ability of the Republican majority that controls this House to produce either a clean interest in the debt ceiling without partisan add ons or a budget bill.

Second, our Republican colleagues may argue that the amendment would give the Treasury Department a blank check to increase the debt limit to whatever level it wishes. That is incorrect. The amendment would raise the debt ceiling to exactly the same level as that in the Republican debt bill. If a budget is not presented to the President in a timely way, then a higher amount would be allowed and in that case the higher amount would be limited to only what is necessary to pay our bills in the intervening days. The amendment in the motion to recommit would raise the debt limit cleanly, that is, without extraneous provisions of any kind. This suggested amendment is the businesslike approach that the American people deserve to the current regrettable, and avoidable, impasse.

Third, our Republican colleagues may argue that the amendment would grant permission to the Treasury to raid retirement trust funds. That is incorrect. In fact, in the case of the civil service retirement fund this amendment would restore the current-law protections for Federal retirees and workers that the Republican bill would destroy. Current law requires that any funds used from civil service pension funds and retirement savings accounts to see ourselves through a debt limit crisis, such as the one we now face, must be reimbursed

with interest. Today this reimbursement is automatic. The Republican debt limit bill would take away that protection by repealing the requirement for automatic reimbursement of these funds with interest. My Democratic colleagues and I think that is wrong. Our amendment would protect Federal retirees and workers from that injustice. Regarding Social Security, the Secretary of the Treasury has said that he will not use funds from the Social Security trust fund for any purpose other than paying Social Security benefits. Social Secu-

urity beneficiaries are fully protected. Period. Those on the other side of the aisle would be dead wrong to suggest otherwise.

Fourth, our Republican colleagues may argue that the amendment would jeopardize the orderly process of managing our Nation's debt and honoring our Nation's commitments. That is incorrect. Our amendment would do exactly the opposite. The orderly way to proceed with these discussions about the best path to a balanced budget is to allow a clean, temporary increase in the debt ceiling un-

adorned by partisan add ons. That is precisely what our amendment would do. It is precisely that orderly process that the Republican majority disrupts by insisting that temporary debt increase include partisan add ons.

I hope that our colleagues across the aisle will give our motion to recommit a careful reading. It provides an opportunity to all of us to work together rationally toward a balanced budget rather than to contribute to the atmosphere of partisanship and distrust. Again, I urge a vote in favor of the motion to recommit.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, November 21, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 29

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to franchise relocation in professional sports.

SD-226

NOVEMBER 30

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

DECEMBER 5

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 984, to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child.

SD-226

DECEMBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601).

SR-485