

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### THE AMERICAN LEGION—A RECIPE FOR LEADERSHIP

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest organizations in this Nation is the American Legion. I am very proud to be a life member of Post 2 in Knoxville, TN.

The American Legion is primarily a patriotic organization. We all need to do more to promote patriotism.

If you love another person you want to do everything possible to help that person become the best he or she can possibly be.

In the same way, if we teach our young people to love this country, they will want to help our Nation become the best that it can be.

The American Legion does many good things for the young people of the United States.

One of the very best programs, though, is Boys State. Several members of Congress, including myself, participated in American Legion Boys State programs.

I will never forget the friendships I made and the valuable lessons I learned at the Boys State week in Lebanon, TN, during the summer of 1964.

Some of these memories came back to me as I read the article on Boys State in the current issue of the American Legion magazine.

I would like to call this article to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA'S RECIPE FOR LEADERSHIP

On a scorching hot summer day in Columbia, S.C., more than 700 young men crowded the steps of the State House, where they were issued a challenge by South Carolina Governor David M. Beasley.

"I'm asking you to use the experience you've gained to go home and make a difference," Beasley urged them. "You're the ones who will be expected to come up with creative ideas, and plan and take charge. It's a big responsibility, but I know you're up to it."

This was no political puffery on Beasley's part. The boys belonged to The Department of South Carolina's Palmetto Boys State, which has a solid record of producing eminent alumni. They include U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley; Joseph P. Riley Jr., mayor of Charleston, S.C.; Tom Hartnett, former congressman for South Carolina; and Virgil Duffy, deputy director of labor for South Carolina.

The American Legion Boys State program celebrated its 60th Anniversary in 1995. Each year, thousands of young men from high schools are selected for this one week of leadership training that culminates in the mock election of state officials.

Two students from each state, except Hawaii, are selected for a national version of the program called Boys Nation held in Washington, D.C. (Hawaii is the only state that does not participate in either Boys State or Boys Nation.)

"Through Boys State, we can influence the lives of young people, and they are the future," says the Rev. Sinclair E. Lewis of Post 6, Columbia, S.C., who has spent 39 years working with the Palmetto program. Lewis credits Palmetto's unique leadership training and the closeness of the staff and counselors.

"Boys State teaches these young men how to make a difference without just complaining," says Baptist Minister Seth Buckley, another member of the Palmetto Boys State staff. "I tell them that they are not just the leaders of the future, they can be the leaders now, in their communities."

It was in 1963 that Legionnaire Gene Morehead of Post 1 Florence, SC, heard similar advice. Morehead went on to become a state judge in South Carolina's Family Court system. He has remained active in the program ever since.

"My involvement in Boys State made me realize I wanted to be a lawyer," says Morehead. "This program is so important that I take a week of my vacation time each year to be here with these young people."

Just like Morehead three decades ago, Craig Hardee of Aynor, S.C., a participant in this year's program, found in Boys State a blueprint for what he wants to do with his life. "I learned a lot about government, and that has influenced my career decision," he says. "Politics is now in my blood."

Political lessons were certainly learned by this year's Palmetto Boys State governor, Will Emerson of Easley, S.C.: "My biggest lesson on the road to being elected was if you do what people want done, then they will support you."

Mark Peper of Charleston, S.C., was typical of the fair number of boys who approached the Boys State program with certain reservations. "At first, I was pessimistic about how much the program could do for me," says Peper. "But I learned quickly that being involved in Boys State turns you into a leader." The proof: Peper ended up being elected Palmetto Boys State's lieutenant governor.

As Secretary of Education Richard Riley told the American Legion magazine: "South Carolina Boys State taught me a lot about politics. I used those lessons to become Sheriff at Boys State and later, in my adult life, to become governor of my State."

To find out more about Boys State, contact your local high-school guidance counselor or write to: Boys State, Americanism Division, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

#### TRIBUTE TO EARNEST GRIFFIN

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Earnest Griffin, a pioneer in the mortuary business, who passed away this week at the age of 83. Mr. Griffin was 1 of only 6 licensed practicing morticians with over 60 years of experience. Since his graduating from the Worsham College of Mortuary Science in 1934, Mr. Griffin has conducted the

final rites of such noted figures as the Hon. Elijah Muhammad and Olympian Jesse Owens. Mr. Griffin also gained the honor of being the first African-American invited to join the International Federation Thantologist Association, a funeral directors association.

Mr. Griffin was also an avid pursuant of the events that surrounded the Civil War. So much so to this fact, he erected a wall honoring his grandfather, a Civil War veteran, at Civil War Camp Douglas. He had written extensively on preserving the history of the Civil War.

Mr. Griffin loved his community, and in living he tried diligently to show that. He served on the board of directors for Lakeside Bank for over 20 years. Mr. Griffin was also awarded the Community Service Award from Illinois Institute of Technology and he also added to the beauty of his community by having his architecturally distinctive Griffin Funeral Home building built in his own neighborhood.

Mr. Griffin was a caring family man, as well, as can be attested to by his wife Alyce and his two daughters Ethel and Pearl.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Earnest Griffin was a loved and respected man within his home and within his community. He spent his life serving the needs of others, it is not often that we are honored to know such a man. I have been blessed to have had the opportunity to have known him. I am proud to enter these words of remembrance into the RECORD.

#### THE OUTRAGEOUS PRISON SENTENCE IMPOSED AGAINST ACTIVIST WEI JINGSHENG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Chinese Government has once again ignored internationally recognized human rights with the imprisonment and the holding of a show trial of political activist Wei Jingsheng. Mr. Wei, who is perhaps the best known and boldest advocate of democracy and human rights in China, was convicted at a sham trial last Wednesday, December 13, of trying to overthrow the Government of China. He was sentenced to 14 years in prison for trying to overthrow the Chinese Government.

Mr. Wei has already spent 16 years in prison for his activities in support of democracy. He was arrested in 1979, when he was only 29 years of age, and then was only released from prison in September 1993 when the Chinese Government was attempting to improve its image in an effort to win international support for Beijing to host the Olympic Games. Early in 1994—thanks in large part to a resolution which I introduced in the Congress and which was adopted overwhelmingly by this House and expressed opposition to holding the Olympic Games in Beijing because of China's deplorable record on human rights—

• 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.

China did not receive the honor of hosting the Olympic Games. Within a short period of time, Mr. Wei was again arrested by Chinese authorities. He was held in prison without being charged for some 20 months—from April 1994 until this week.

Mr. Speaker, Chinese authorities should know that this callous, illegal and reprehensible action meets with the universal condemnation of democratic peoples and those who support human rights around the world. At the same time, however, we are not limited to verbal protestations against the Chinese action against Mr. Wei and other human rights and pro-democracy leaders. There are meaningful and effective actions that we can and should take.

First, Mr. Speaker, I am bipartisan in my criticism of the actions of the administration on Chinese human rights violations. I have criticized the Bush administration and the Clinton administration. The Bush administration made the unfortunate decision to extend MFN treatment and cooperation with the Chinese Government in a number of spheres—despite the outrageous Chinese actions in Tiananmen Square in 1989. This was one of the most horrible and vile acts of a government against peaceful students who were seeking to bring democracy and respect for human rights to their country. The Bush administration continued to advocate and work for continuing to grant MFN to the Chinese Government despite its reprehensible actions.

The Clinton administration, likewise has continued this appalling policy. The administration explicitly de-linked human rights from the issue of MFN and United States economic relations with China. This was a critical error. The Chinese only understand power, and when we fail to give economic teeth to our commitment to human rights, that commitment rings hollow. We are now reaping—with the unfortunate imprisonment of Wei Jingsheng—the tragic consequences of this policy of de-linking human rights from meaningful action that will let the Chinese Government know that we mean business when we express our support for human rights.

The second institution which deserves to be criticized in connection with this latest anti-democratic action by the Chinese Government are the American and the international business community. I call upon American businesses to search their conscience. Mr. Speaker, human rights and democracy are infinitely more important than profits. Our business community is timid and tepid in its support for human rights and for democracy in China. I urge the American business community to give attention to the values and principles that have made our Nation great and that permit them to conduct their business activities so successfully in the United States and in democratic and market economies around the world.

We now have a trade surplus with China that is approaching \$40 billion—a substantial sum, Mr. Speaker. American business has considerable leverage in China, but American businesses are so concerned not to rock the boat, not to upset the balance in their relations with their Chinese business partners, that they will not stand up for human rights and for democratic progress in China. This is short-

sighted and counterproductive, and it could ultimately undermine the business objectives that these companies are pursuing.

Third, Mr. Speaker, this Congress has not spoken clearly and decisively on this issue, and we bear a portion of the blame for the problems that we are now seeing. Earlier this year, this House voted a gentle slap upon the Chinese wrist for their appalling human rights record, but then the majority in this House voted an unconditional extension of MFN trade benefits for China. This was done, Mr. Speaker, despite the absolutely arrogant and appalling record of China on human rights. We cannot expect strong words to have the impact of real action.

I deplore the action of the majority in this House—and I add that it was a bipartisan majority including our colleagues on both sides of the aisle—in voting to continue MFN trade benefits with no consideration or link to China's actions in the area of human rights and democratization.

We in this House can—and occasionally in the past we have—taken action that will get the attention of the Chinese. Earlier this year, the House by a unanimous vote and the Senate by a near-unanimous vote approved a resolution which I introduced expressing the sense of the Congress that President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan should be permitted to visit his alma mater, Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, to be honored as a distinguished alumnus. The Chinese took notice of that action, Mr. Speaker. They recalled their Ambassador and they took action. While the response was negative, we succeeded in getting their attention.

Mr. Speaker, that is what is needed. We must let the Chinese know that we can do more than express nice words of support for human rights democracy. We mean business. Human rights are serious. Human rights are of great importance to the American people. Our interest goes beyond making nice-sounding statements.

The Chinese Government must know that human rights are important to us. The imprisonment of Mr. Wei Jingsheng is an outrage. It should be met with tough and meaningful action. It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, to continue to press this struggle. I urge my colleagues to continue that fight as well.

Mr. Speaker, on the day that Mr. Wei was tried and sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment, his sister, Ms. Wei Shanshan, issued a moving and important statement which gives more of the background of Mr. Wei and information about his trial. I ask Ms. Wei's statement be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read her important statement.

#### STATEMENT BY WEI SHANSHAN

In 1979 my brother Wei was sentenced to fifteen years in prison for calling for democracy and human rights. He was twenty-nine years old, and by the time he was released from prison in 1993, he was forty-three. Six months later, he was again detained, and disappeared for twenty months, just because he talked with journalists and foreign diplomats. Now he has been sentenced to fourteen years in prison. He will be sixty years old by the time he serves the sentence.

Wei was charged with conspiring to subvert the government. The evidence included

money he had in the bank from an international award he received for his human rights work, files in his computer, his proposal to hold an art exhibit and concert, and organizing cultural exchanges. He planned to establish a business in order to hire families of the victims of the June 4th 1989 massacre. Also, letters to his overseas friends discussing human rights and democracy. The action he was accused of was having connections with hostile forces abroad, and publishing articles and expressing views damaging to China, including expressing support for Tibetan independence.

Wei gave a one hour defense, arguing against every single point. He said he does not support economic sanctions against China, but the Most Favored Nation trading status debate is not about sanctions, it's about putting pressure on China to improve human rights and respect the rule of law, and for the benefit of China. Several times he had to stop in his speech because he felt faint. I am very worried now about his health, because he has serious heart problems and high blood pressure. Can Wei survive another fourteen years in prison, my family wonders?

We cannot stand silent before this outrageous violation of human rights and international law. Since the government formally arrested and charged him, Chinese citizens have written letters to the National People's Congress to protest this injustice. This includes professor Ding Zilin, at the People's University, and many others.

We all know that in China speaking out on behalf of dissidents is extremely dangerous. But they are willing to take great risks to speak out for my brother. But Western governments are talking quietly and cautiously, afraid to offend the Chinese leaders. What are they afraid of? Is it only because they are worried about losing trade and business deals? Is money more important than freedom of conscience? I also heard that some people have told the U.S. government that Wei is not that important in China, or not well known, and therefore it is not worthwhile to defend him. I want to say that he doesn't have a party, he has no power. He is only an honest, independent-minded, and a brave Chinese who has a sense of responsibility to help those people without a voice, and those who are suffering.

To defend him is not a future political investment, but a defense of the conscience of all human beings. If a country like the United States, founded on principles of freedom and human rights, will not even help him, then this leads many to question whether the U.S. has given up on human rights. Just three days after Wei met with an American official, he was detained in 1994. Today he has been sentenced to fourteen years in prison. What will the U.S. do now for my brother?

The United States is the most powerful democratic country in the world. The American government has a strong influence on many important events such as Bosnia and Mideast peace. If the U.S. can make a strong, effective response to China, it can also help to stop this terrible injustice. It is not only a question of saving Wei Jingsheng, it is also a question of defending thousands of dissidents in China, and fundamental rights of freedom of expression of over one billion Chinese people. It is in the long-term interests of the U.S. and world peace.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR DEBATE AND CONSIDERATION OF THREE MEASURES RELATING TO UNITED STATES TROOP DEPLOYMENTS IN BOSNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to address the deployment of United States troops to Bosnia. I would first like to try to put the situation in a more personal context.

It is early evening. The sun set about an hour ago, it is dark, and you are looking forward to a short rest stop as you make your way from western to eastern Iowa to spend Christmas with family and friends.

The roadside sign says you are entering the city of Ottumwa, population 24,488.

Something is wrong. The city appears to be in nearly total darkness. The only illumination visible is from a few scattered street lights. Not a single home has a light showing. How can this be? It's only 7 p.m. on Christmas Eve and the town should be a hive of activity preparing for the Christmas celebration.

A strange, eerie feeling grips your chest. You cannot believe your eyes. No one is in Ottumwa. No policemen are on the streets, the fire station is closed, stores are dark. You search in vain for just one house with a light on.

Even the all-night convenience store is dark. Its Christmas lights are unlit. No one is in sight. No Christmas lights are showing in the downtown area or out at the mall. Deserted. Everyone has disappeared.

Is this something out a science fiction movie? Where have all the people gone?

This fictional scenario is the equivalent of the 24,000 American homes that will have an empty chair at the Christmas dinner table. The missing sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives are in Bosnia.

Why?

In my opinion, for no good reason.

The decision has been made by the President to send our troops into harm's way on an alleged peacekeeping mission. Perhaps in some other countries of the world this might be a possibility, but in Bosnia the hatred runs centuries deep.

Ask any policeman on the beat, in a civil disturbance, regardless of how much the combatants hate each other, they resent an outsider even more. It is human nature.

Unfortunately, the Balkans teach hatred from childhood. The sniper rifle bullet to the head is to avenge great, great, grandpa. Once that score is settled we still have all the rest of the family carrying a grudge. And thus the carnage goes on.

Our American troops are the cop going into this senseless civil feud that has raged for centuries.

Senator DOLE and former Presidents Bush and Ford say we must support the troops. I agree. The way we do that is by bringing them home.

This Christmas I would ask each of you to set an empty chair at your Christmas dinner table as a reminder of the young men and

women who will follow their orders to the letter. Brave young people who didn't join the military to be used as policemen in a civil dispute in which we have no national interest. Young Americans who take their duty to country very seriously and did not run away when called to action. Tremendous people who will not be home for Christmas.

One additional request: Each in your own words and your own way, please offer a prayer for these young folks.

CRITICAL CARE FOR HIGH-RISK YOUTH

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many of us understand that our children are our most precious resource. The young people of today certainly are the leaders of tomorrow. We want them to grow to adulthood with a stable support system so that they in turn can understand the value of help to those in need of it, even when they will not admit it.

AuSable Valley Community Mental Health Services, under the direction of Peggy Hendrickson, has established the AuSable Valley High Risk Youth Diversion-Middle School Success Program to help children in area middle schools who are at high risk for substance abuse, delinquency, and school dropout. Efforts are targeted toward helping children at a formative age when they can recover from a momentary misdirection in their personal outlook. Those students with high incidence of school absenteeism and other high-risk indicators, such as several disciplinary referrals, school failure, peer conflict, or a history of family problems, are selected for the care that this program can provide.

The program helps build personal values and offers a support system. Certainly direct contact with the students is offered. But group enrichment activities, home visits with parents or guardians, and providing liaison between parents and school personnel are vital to the success of this program.

The Middle School Success Program started in West Branch 5 years ago, with funding from the Federal Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, and discretionary funding from the Governor of Michigan. The program was expanded earlier this year to the Hale and Oscoda Area Schools. It has been such a success that it was recognized last month by the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Prevention as a national Exemplary Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Program, having been nominated by Northern Michigan Substance Abuse Services and the Michigan Center for Substance Abuse Services, Michigan Department of Public Health.

I want to offer my personal congratulations to Peggy Hendrickson, the program director, and the members of the Direct Service Staff, Joe Fika, Kathy Eno, Sandra Van Wormer, Belva Iseler, Darla McKelvey, and Lisa Hawkins-Jack. Supervisor Kerry Boyd deserves our appreciation, as does Dr. Floyd Smith, the executive director, and the members of the AuSable Valley Community Mental Health Services Board. Their record of achievement—most notably having 100 percent of

participants either remaining or becoming drug free, 90 percent decreasing or eliminating classroom evictions for behavior, 80 percent reducing or eliminating school detentions, and a number of other accomplishments all deserve our praise.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating these wonderful people for a record of accomplishment, offering a future of hope.

MANDATORY TESTING FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF ASSAULT THAT MAY HAVE EXPOSED VICTIM TO AIDS VIRUS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, you have probably heard about the 6-year-old girl from Queens, Collete Lopez, who was stabbed with a hypodermic needle by a mentally disturbed vagrant. Collete and her family received some good news recently when Collete's initial test for HIV virus came back negative. But Collete will have to continue to be tested for the next 6 months before she and her family know for certain that she was not infected with the AIDS virus.

Mr. Speaker, I was shocked to learn that the perpetrator of this assault has no legal obligation to take an AIDS test himself. Under current law, a percentage of Federal funds are withheld from those States that fail to enact laws requiring convicted sexual offenders be tested for AIDS. However, there is no provision that addresses cases like this, where the victim is potentially exposed to the AIDS virus through a non-sexual, yet violent, assault. Until the perpetrator in this case is tested, the Lopez family will continue to be victimized by fear and uncertainty.

I have introduced legislation that would remedy this unthinkable situation. My legislation would force States to enact laws to require, at the victims request, that those who perpetrate crimes such as this one, undergo an AIDS test and report the results to the victim.

Mr. Speaker, for victims of violence, it is difficult enough dealing with a traumatic event, and its aftermath, without the specter of AIDS. When violent crime potentially causes a transfer of blood, the perpetrator should be required to take a blood test to determine whether they exposed their victim to the AIDS virus. My sincere hope is that this legislation will enable victims, such as Collete Lopez, and their families to get past the vicious crime, and on with their lives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, December 13, I was recorded as voting "no" on the motion offered by Mr. CALAHAN disposing of Senate amendment 115 to H.R. 1868, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations

Act of 1996. I intended to support this amendment and offer this Extension of Remarks to reflect my support for this motion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on December 14 I was unable to vote on rollcall votes 861 and 862 because I had to attend a special Metro-Dade Commission meeting in Miami. I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 861, a motion to recommit with instructions H.R. 2621 and I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 862, final passage on H.R. 2621, a bill to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the Social Security Trust Fund.

FIRE AT THE MALDEN MILLS

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the firemen and the emergency services workers who worked so hard to extinguish a fire which burned down the Malden Mills in Methuen, MA, the region's largest textile manufacturer. I would particularly like to thank Chief Ken Bourassa of the Methuen Fire Department, who coordinated the firefighting efforts, and also Mayor Dennis A. DiZoglio, who is working with Federal and State agencies in order to rebuild the mills which are so important to his town.

On December 12, there was an explosion in one of the buildings of the mill complex. Within a short period of time, the flames spread to the surrounding buildings, reducing four of them to ashes and damaging a fifth. The flames were fanned by winds which exceeded 45 miles per hour which hindered the efforts to contain the blaze. Firefighters also experienced collapses in their water lines. Despite these and other problems, they were able to contain the fire within 12 hours.

Chief Bourassa assembled a force of over 100 firefighters from 30 departments throughout New Hampshire and Massachusetts to combat the fire. The operation that he organized on that evening was a model of cooperation. If it were not for the dedication of these professionals, the fire would have spread further, damaging a large section of Methuen and leaving hundreds homeless.

Malden Mills is the region's largest manufacturer of textiles and also the town's largest employer. Each year, the company's sales exceed \$500 million, and the plant employs over 1,400 workers. Its presence in the region has brought economic prosperity to Methuen and contributed to Merrimack Valley's commercial growth.

Under Mayor DiZoglio's leadership, and with assistance from Lawrence Mayor Mary Claire Kennedy, plans are under way to rebuild the mills. He has secured funding from the Department of Labor and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to aid in the redevelopment. He has also been working to secure Federal disaster relief funds.

I applaud the efforts of these officials to rebuild Malden Mills. With the leadership of Methuen's officials and with assistance from State and Federal agencies, Malden Mills will be rebuilt quickly. Then, like the Phoenix, it will rise from its ashes and once again take its place as the leading manufacturer in this region.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 846, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "nay". I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the permanent RECORD immediately following the above rollcall votes.

BARNEY GOTTSTEIN: PHILANTHROPIST, BUSINESSMAN AND EXTRAORDINARY AMERICAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Barney Gottstein through his life's work and achievements, has become the quintessential embodiment of the American Dream in its finest form. As Barney celebrates his 70th birthday, I rise today as a friend and an admirer to honor his extraordinary spirit and character.

Born of hardy pioneer parents who created a warm and nurturing home in the cold, forbidding, and primitive surroundings of Alaska in the early 1920's, he eagerly and gratefully absorbed their profoundly puritan values. Barney's father spent his first bitterly cold Alaska winter in a tent. His mother was an outstanding school teacher who overcame the physical hardships with her contagious and living passion for Alaska's children and the pursuit of knowledge.

Barney's life has consisted of a never-ending attempt to put the finest values on which this country was built into daily practice in all his endeavors. He served our country with great distinction in the military and he was a brilliant student at the University of Washington. His analytical excellence was widely acclaimed by his professors and fellow students. He was a magnificent father to his five children, and he contributed in a vast and unique way to the economic development of his beloved home State of Alaska.

His passion was to open doors of opportunity to others, and he found endless avenues to pursue these goals through local, statewide, and national leadership. He served as a Democratic National Committeeman, Democratic State Chairman, delegate to national conventions, strategist and leader in countless political races for local, State, and Federal office.

Barney Gottstein's philanthropic activities are far-flung, enormously generous, creative, and overwhelmingly anonymous. I have never met a person who is more interested in getting the job done and less interested in getting credit for it.

For many years, Barney has been a leader in helping Israel through a biotech venture capital investment foundation designed to make that country self-sufficient and functioning at the cutting edge of technology.

Despite his propensity for anonymous philanthropy, Barney has been widely recognized for his life's achievements. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by the University of Alaska at Fairbanks in 1991 "for his outstanding record of public service and for his leadership in building and promoting Alaska's educational system." He was named to the Alaska Business Hall of Fame in 1989 for his immense contributions to the economic well-being of the State.

I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Barney on his 70th birthday for his many substantial contributions to our country and in wishing him many happy years with his wonderful family and many friends.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency I was unable to be present and voting on December 15, 1995.

Had I been present I would have voted in favor of the rule and final passage for H.R. 1530, the Department of Defense authorization conference report.

A TRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS LEADER, LINWOOD PARKER

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay special tribute to an outstanding citizen who is a civic, community, business, and political leader. Mr. Linwood Parker is an American success story, a model others should follow.

Mr. Linwood Parker is a resident of Four Oaks, NC, in the heart of the 2d district. He is married to Patsy Robert Parker and has two children; Lisa and Elizabeth. He is a member of the Four Oaks Baptist Church. Linwood Parker has an extensive education in the field of business. After going through Johnston County Public School and graduating four Four Oaks High School, he studied at East Carolina University, Georgetown University, American University, and Bentley College. He is a graduate of Hardbarger Business College and a fellow of the National Tax Practice Institute.

Mr. Parker has excelled in business endeavors in Johnston County. He is president of Linwood Parker and Co., Associates; is qualified by Treasury exam to practice before the IRS; and is president of White Swan Barbecue Restaurants.

He has made an outstanding mark in community activities and has gained statewide recognition and awards. Additionally he has been a leader of the Republican Party in his county, district, and State.

Locally, Mr. Parker serves on the advisory board of the South Johnston High School Board of Education, serves as Four Oaks mayor pro-tem and town commissioner, third term; and serves as chairman of the Johnston County Tourism Authority. He has served as president of the Four Oaks Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the Tourism Authority's Finance Committee; and on the I-40 Study Commission. He was named the Four Oaks Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year in 1992 and given the Four Oaks Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Service Award also in 1992.

It was his activity in the Jaycees at an early age that began his interest in town and State affairs. It is especially notable that he led the chamber of commerce in benefits for underprivileged and needy people. Through his leadership and efforts \$10,000 was raised to help cover hospital bills for an out-of-state person who had a terrible accident in the county.

Statewide, Mr. Parker serves on the Critical Needs Commission appointed by the speaker of the House. This committee allocates money to local school districts which do not have the resources for school construction. He has served as president of the I-40 Association; and as a member of the Local Government Commission and Education Study Commission—both appointed by the Governor. He was given the North Carolina Jaycee's Outstanding Male Civic Award in 1973 and the Hardbarger Business College Outstanding Accounting and Business Administration Award in 1969.

Perhaps most important, Linwood Parker has shown what an individual with hard work, determination, entrepreneurial skill, and faith in our free enterprise system, can accomplish. His White Swan Barbecue Restaurants are known throughout east central North Carolina for their excellence and service. White Swan Restaurants can now be found in Smithfield and Princeton, NC. And Linwood hopes to franchise his restaurant in other towns in eastern North Carolina. He provides both jobs and opportunity for others as well as notable service and food.

Linwood Parker has made and continues to make a major contribution in the area. I am proud of him and happy to pay this special tribute. Congratulations Linwood.

PRINCIPAL IS STAYING PUT,  
THANK YOU

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, George Perry has dedicated 37 years of his life to school children in East Tennessee. His tremendous devotion to duty and service to others was recognized recently in an article I read in the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Because we need many more educators like George Perry, I wanted to call this article to the attention of my colleagues and to other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PRINCIPAL IS STAYING PUT, THANK-YOU

(By Elizabeth A. Pooley)

"School Days, School Days, good old golden rule days . . ." sang Doreen "Dody" Perry to her children every year on the open-

ing day of school. Little Georgie Perry heeded the wake-up call and proceeded to go to school, in one form or another, for the next 55 years—and he's still going.

"From a family that was so musically inclined, my mother couldn't carry a tune in a bucket. I guess you could say that I hold some kind of record among Knox County School administrators, 27 years in the same position. If it ain't broke, don't fix it. I wouldn't care to be anywhere else," said George Perry, principal of Cedar Bluff Middle School in West Knoxville.

With compassionate eyes, a spontaneous sense of humor and the ability to make everyone aware of their own identity and contribution, Perry oversees multiple projects and business-related concerns while speaking with the multitude who pop into the office for just a "minute" of his time. His desk phone is rarely silent and a crisis situation can present itself at any time.

Perry appears much younger than his 60 years and only recently cut back on his 60-hour work week when he retired as part-time music director at Parkway Baptist Church. A practicing Christian since childhood, Perry well remembers when reading passages from the Bible was an accepted part of the school curriculum, a form of literature.

"Today we hear, you are entitled to your religion, but just don't mention it. The courts have made rules and we have to follow them. We can teach scientific theory and psychology. I do feel that the schools are getting a bum rap from evangelists who say we are Godless and atheistic. We have to follow the mandates and keep in mind that we are living in a more cosmopolitan world. The students these days come from all over the world with different religious backgrounds," said Perry.

An educator of 37 years, Perry was born a Depression child. "If there hadn't been a depression, we had our own private one going on at home," he said.

Following graduation from Mars Hill College, Perry obtained his bachelor's degree in sociology and science from Carson-Newman. His work history began in 1958 as a cookware salesman in Morristown. An odd set of circumstances led him into teaching.

"I was passing by the music room at Morristown High School one day when I heard an announcement that there wouldn't be any class that day and all the students would be directed to study hall. I volunteered to conduct the class and was then asked to become a substitute teacher at the school for \$8 a day. I quit my job selling pots and pans," said Perry.

Following 10 years as assistant principal, Perry then went to Clinton High School as principal for one year. He took over as principal of Cedar Bluff Middle School in 1969.

"I don't dread coming to work. I can remember back in the 1960s when I was making \$6,000 a year, I was offered a job in the insurance industry for \$20,000 a year. I thought about it and realized I didn't want to sentence myself with a job I didn't like," said Perry.

Perry believes that if a student can leave Cedar Bluff Middle School and be able to make responsible decisions and live with them, he/she is well educated.

Too often he sees parents who are unwilling to accept that "their" child may have a problem in school. "They are setting themselves up for problems down the road and crippling the child's ability to make correct decisions. I once had a student here in my office who told me his father could take care of me. We're very fortunate here; the vast majority of students don't cause any problems," said Perry.

Perry's walls are full of awards, citations, certificates and a letter of appreciation from

the late Danny Thomas, founder of St. Jude's Children's Hospital. In the letter, Thomas commends Perry and the students' record-setting fund-raising efforts. He refers to Perry as giving more of himself to children than just books and school work. "You are teaching them the meaning of good deeds by personal example," Thomas writes.

Married for 40 years to his wife, Doris, a secretary at Powell Elementary, Perry takes extreme pride in three children: Chuck, Georgeann and Melody. The Perrys have one grandchild, 15-year-old Matthew.

Leaving his longtime position may be an option for Perry in another five years. Over the span of his teaching career he has accumulated 245 sick days, a year's sick leave which he has the option to apply toward an earlier retirement. In the meantime he will continue to enjoy his students, whom he says are old enough to reason with and still be cute.

His personal/family life may be summed up by an office wall hanging: "The best gift you can give your children is to love their mother." Perry's attitude regarding his career is best exemplified by the cross-stitched utterings of a frog near his desk: "I'm So Happy, I Could Croak!"

UNITED NATIONS ADDRESS BY  
PRESIDENT RAKHMONOV

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of serving as one of the President's special representatives to the United Nations General Assembly during this, the United Nations' 50th anniversary.

On October 24 some 180 heads of state attended the U.N. session. It was the largest convocation of world leaders in history and I shall remember it always.

While we heard speeches from President Clinton, President Yeltsin, Prime Minister Major, and other leaders of the major world powers, we also heard from leaders of the world's newest independent nations.

One was President Emomili Rakhmonov of Tajikistan, who particularly impressed me. His speech was one of the best statements on global affairs and his wise words should be read by all Members of the House.

Having just received the official text of this speech, today I am inserting President Rakhmonov's United Nations speech into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In the post-cold-war era, the bright star of freedom, democracy, and peace is beckoning to people around the globe. They, and we, are fortunate that leaders such as President Rakhmonov are emerging to help us reach that noblest of goals: a peaceful world.

Esteemed Mr. Chairman, Esteemed Mr. Secretary General, Esteemed Delegates, Ladies and gentlemen: It is with a special feeling that we speak from this podium at a time marking 50 years since the inception of the organization, whose emblem is a symbol for peace, equality and cooperation. These highest moral values serve as a guiding light for the whole international community. Step by step, as we ascend toward them, we uncover not only new political horizons, but also new hopes. They are illuminated by the grandeur of the enormously difficult and important path, on which the United Nations has been and is seeking the unity of mankind.

We can rightfully say that the creation of the UN became a truly global and historic event.

It is profoundly symbolic that the United Nations' half-centennial anniversary coincides with a date marking 50 years since the end of World War II. The right against evil proclaimed by countries, despite differences in their political systems and ideologies, ended with a triumphant victory.

And I have every reason to be proud of the fact that Tajikistan's contribution, commensurate with its capabilities, was part of the effort by those nations that fought for this victory and formed the United Nations.

Then, 50 years ago, an unprecedented unity of nations, governments, countries and continents of the planet was being forged. The foundation of the United Nations laid by its creators turned out to be so solid, and its activities so productive that it did not only fulfill its main objective—averting the threat of another World War—but also managed to break the shackles of the Cold War.

Drawing upon the half-century experience of the United Nations, which has become a global institute for solving complex international issues, a recognized center for reconciliation of different states' interests and a vehicle for ensuring their multilateral cooperation, we have every opportunity to a meet the new challenges of our time and to find adequate answers to modern-day questions.

Today, the world-wide family of nations faces two well-known problems of a global nature. To cope with these problems, to identify the course of action necessary to solve them—this is the mission of the United Nations, whose mechanisms have proved their efficiency in the past half century. The world community has every right to count on the fact that now they will be fully utilized to minimize the destructive consequences of conflicts, which, unfortunately, are part of our present-day history.

As it is well known, the United Nations was formed specifically to help states resolve their disputes peacefully, but today's unique circumstances require a wider use of preventive diplomacy, a direction of all UN efforts toward prevention of aggravation in different regions.

Today, when new forms of collective security are being introduced, we believe the peace-making potential of the UN can be coupled with its patterns of cooperation with regional organizations, primarily toward deterring, localizing and settling armed conflicts, the fight against terrorism and radical manifestations of various kinds of fundamentalism.

In Tajikistan, we do not judge this speculatively, but based on specific peace-making activities of the United Nations, which in reality acts as an active and efficient intermediary in settling the problems around Tajikistan. Having survived the civil war, coping with its consequences, our people managed to preserve the integrity and independence of the state and its international recognition based on support and assistance of country-members of the UN and its institutes that are widely represented in Tajikistan.

We will continue to defend our national interests in cooperation with the UN, in interaction with OSCE and other international organizations.

Of course, in the first place, these interests require the earliest possible achievement of a positive result in the inter-Tajik dialogue, which is under way with the active participation of several countries and under the auspices of the UN.

Two years ago, at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly, our delegation stated that political dialogue as the only alter-

native for untying "the Tajik knot" and achieving internal accord in the country was one of the top priorities of the course we chose.

Constructive trends that permeate this dialogue today, and the fact that now it is on a higher level, became possible thanks to the UN envoys' painstaking work with representatives from both Tajik sides. Of course, it also gained some new thrust after our meeting in Kabul and Tehran. Today, the country's leadership and the opposition are working on a common agreement initiated by the Protocol on main principles of achieving peace and national conciliation in Tajikistan, signed by the parties in August of this year. It was also decided to extend through February 26, 1996 the Agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country. This is a significant development. But the most important thing is that we support the earliest possible start of a standing negotiation round, which we project to determine unequivocally the thrust of achieving the accord, overcoming hostility and strengthening society and consolidation trends.

I am sure that our efforts to this end would be more efficient if it was not for the tensions in neighboring Afghanistan that still exist and affect our border areas. It looks like the explosive nature of the conflict in Afghanistan that has not yet been settled dropped out of the world community's sight. It is our deep conviction that brewing tendencies toward escalation of the conflict threaten not only our country's security, but the security of the whole region, while also carrying within themselves some destructive impulses of the global crisis.

We call upon the international community to promote the earliest possible return of peace to the long-suffering land. Overcoming the Afghan crisis requires not only constructive participation of the states in the region, but also some effective actions by the UN.

Mr. Chairman, the reality is that in the post-Soviet territory, where several independent states were formed, the main burden of settling regional conflicts is mostly carried by the Commonwealth of Independent States, with Russia as the remaining basis. In our opinion, the UN and OSCE are supposed to share this burden, drawing upon the Commonwealth as an important instrument of maintaining stability and strengthening global security. In this connection, it is essential that the UN specialized agencies and international banking and financial organizations develop a comprehensive plan supporting reforms in the CIS countries during the transition period. Otherwise, it would be unthinkable to integrate smoothly the Commonwealth states into the world economy.

The problem of the UN young member-states' economic development is closely linked to the issues of universal security.

We believe that the remaining discriminatory restrictions in the world economy, as well as the practices of conditional financial and economic assistance to countries with transitional economies clearly do not serve the purposes of achieving universal security.

In our opinion, this is the area of activity where the ideas of harmonious international relations and wider multilateral cooperation meet the demands of the new phase in the states' joint effort on both global and regional levels. We think that along these lines the UN could help develop the European idea as it applies to the lands of a new "greater Europe," whose borders are widely believed to extend—in a geopolitical sense—from Vladivostok to Vancouver, from Dublin to Dushanbe, from Murmansk to Malta.

We live in a world that is drastically different from the one we saw 50 years ago.

The United Nations has to adapt to today's turbulent evolution process of historic development that, regrettably, is characterized by civil wars, separatist movements, as well as ethnic, tribal or other clashes.

That is why today the UN has to deal with some new situations. That seems to push it in the direction of re-interpreting quite a few of its concepts, objectives and tasks.

Hopefully, recent year's tendencies toward measures of compulsion within the peace-keeping operations conducted under the auspices of the UN will not get any further momentum.

While promoting stronger UN positions in ensuring peace and stability, including in our region we believe the requirements of the security standards should be invariable.

At its 50th anniversary threshold, the United Nations has every opportunity to find effective answers to questions posed by qualitative changes in the world situation. One such answer is the streamlining of the United Nations itself, considering today's realities. It is evident that the time has come to develop a partnership strategy for the 21st century. We see the basis for such a strategy in common underlying interests, which will help build trust and extend the borders of peace and prosperity for years to come. Based on these strategic priorities, the UN streamlining efforts must enjoy unconditional support, while preserving everything productive and valuable in peacemaking operations and development programs.

Following this path, we will undoubtedly show realism, since revival is in itself a fruitful process. In this regard, proposals on re-organizing management structure in accordance with new tasks, creating accumulation mechanisms and efficient use of resources to implement vital programs are no exception. These are all problems of top priority.

However, while considering new objectives, we should rely on the half-century of UN experience and its heritage, respecting and appreciating the ideas of its founders.

Mr. Chairman, five decades are a short moment from the perspective of history. And it is as beautiful as the very idea of peace and cooperation that is part of the UN foundation.

Nevertheless, the festive atmosphere of this event should not hide the harsh reality of day-to-day life. We must properly pass the half-century experience, the whole UN heritage to the younger generations with a confidence that they will end up in reliable hands.

**BOSNIA SHOULDN'T GET AN EASY NOD JUST BECAUSE SERVICE IS VOLUNTARY**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on November 11, 1995.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Dec. 11, 1995]

**BOSNIA SHOULDN'T GET AN EASY NOD JUST BECAUSE SERVICE IS VOLUNTARY**

A detestable idea has crept into the discussion of President Clinton's Bosnia mission. Some defenders of the president's position stress the fact that the U.S. armed forces are all-volunteer. The implication is that volunteers asked for it if they wind up in an unpleasant or dangerous situation.

Any such thought should be put aside immediately. The safety of the armed forces is one of the primary concerns whenever they are sent into the field. The fact that the troops are volunteers instead of draftees should make no difference.

It apparently makes a difference to some people. The idea that Vietnam was bad because draftees were used, while Bosnia is of little concern because the armed forces are all-volunteer, has appeared in forums including broadcast talk shows and the Public Pulse. Jack Germond, a liberal syndicated columnist, mentioned the volunteer status of the troops on "The McLaughlin Group."

Indeed, President Clinton, in his televised speech asking for support for the Bosnia mission, said that "my most difficult duty is to put the men and women who volunteered to serve our nation in harm's way when our interest and values demand it."

Why was it necessary to remind his audience that these were volunteers? Does Clinton, who avoided the draft, see volunteers as something different? Certainly it doesn't come as news to the public that the armed forces consist of career and professional soldiers as opposed to draftees. That has been true for more than 20 years.

When Americans lay wreaths on Memorial Day, they don't ask whether each fallen soldier was a volunteer or a draftee. Their deaths are equally profound. Mothers, fathers, wives and siblings of volunteers grieve no less. Their children suffer an equal loss.

Clinton is sending American troops into a harsh and dangerous land. Booby traps and land mines litter the countryside. The potential for terrorism is high. Roads and airports are in ruins. Water supplies are undependable. The terrain is rugged, with deep mountain valleys and dense forests. Winter brings bone-chilling cold and almost impenetrable fog.

Many Serbs who live in Bosnia have vowed to fight until the lawful government of their country is brought down. The Muslims who control that government have brought in shadowy fighters from Iran, Afghanistan and Libya, among other places. The government has agreed to ask those fighters to leave. But will they leave?

The question is whether Americans should be sent into this impossible situation. Even those who volunteered to serve.

#### IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUERTO RICAN FLAG

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the design of the Puerto Rican flag, a symbol which represents the enormous contribution the citizens of the island have made to our Nation. The flag's anniversary will be honored by the Centennial Anniversary Committee of the Puerto Rican Flag at City Hall Park in Perth Amboy on December 17, 1995.

The flag was completed in New York City at Chimney Corner Hall in Manhattan on December 22, 1895. The flag of Puerto Rico has a rich history. Dr. Julio J. Henna led a group of 59 Puerto Ricans who organized the Puerto Rican section of the Cuban Revolutionary Party. As part of their activities, a flag was created to rally support for independence from Spain.

The Puerto Rican flag was designed by inverting the colors of the single starred flag of its neighbor in the Caribbean, Cuba. The first known incarnation of the symbol was made by Manuela "Mima" Besosa, the Puerto Rican Betsy Ross. The motion to adopt the flag was approved unanimously by the Puerto Rican revolutionaries.

For 100 years, the Puerto Rican flag has symbolized a proud people. It has served as a symbol of Puerto Rico's cultural tradition and heritage. Puerto Ricans are proud of their many contributions to the United States and they are proud of the unique identity their flag represents. Puerto Rico has been referred to as the "Shining Star of the Caribbean." Her citizens residing in Perth Amboy are shining stars in their community.

It is an honor to recognize the banner of a group of constituents I am proud to represent. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of the creation of Puerto Rican flag.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote Nos. 834, 835, 836, 837, 845, 847, and 848, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the permanent RECORD immediately following the above rollcall votes.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MR. STEPHEN H. CONGER, SR.

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. FUNDERBURK, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Mr. Stephen H. Conger, Sr., one of the Nation's leaders in the hardwood lumber industry. As such, he has been a leader in helping provide wood products jobs in North Carolina and up and down the southeast coast.

He is to be commended for his tireless work in helping build Coastal Lumber Co. into the second largest producer of hardwood lumber in the United States and one of the largest independent wood products companies.

Mr. Conger's career with Coastal Lumber Company began in Lake City, SC, in 1949 after he earned a B.S. degree in forestry from the University of Georgia in Athens.

He is currently vice chairman of Coastal Lumber Co. a diverse wood products manufacturer headquartered in Weldon, NC, and he is an active member of the board of directors and advisory board of Coastal Lumber Co.

His career includes active leadership roles in hardwood lumber and relative associations. He is president of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association; past director of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and of the Forest Resources Group of the American Forest and Paper Association. He was a past president of the Southern Cypress Manufacturer's

Association, and past executive committee member of the AFPA International Trade Council, and he is a member of: the National Dimension Manufacturers Association; the American Plywood Association; the Southern Forest Products Association; the Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association; the North Carolina and Virginia Forestry Associations; the Society of American Foresters; and the Holland Society.

Mr. Conger has also been active in civic, community and political affairs. Born in Asheville, NC, he is married to Marian Lansdell Meiere and has four children; Susan De Camp, Stephen Halsey, Robert Cody Lansdell, and Marian Lansdell Meiere. He served for 4 years as treasurer of the North Carolina Private School Association; is a member of various clubs; and was a delegate to two Republican National Conventions. Additionally, he has been a Halifax County finance chairman of Helms for Senate and 2d District chairman for Reagan-Bush, 1984.

Mr. Conger is an American success story. His hard work and persistence made him a leader in his field. As such, we all owe him a word of thanks and a debt of gratitude.

#### STEPHEN AND OTTIE ADAMS: SERVICE TO THE NATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 18, 1995*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Senior Chief Aviation Machinist Mate Stephen Lee Adams upon his retirement from the U.S. Naval Reserve and to honor his mother, Mrs. Oattie Adams, for her dedication and great service to this country. Both Mrs. Adams and her son Stephen are longtime residents of Fremont, CA, in California's 13th Congressional District.

Mrs. Adams is a widow and the mother of 10 children. Her eldest son, Larry, enlisted in the Marines and served in Vietnam in 1962. Her son Stephen, enlisted in the Navy, served 3 tours in Vietnam and, more recently, served in the Gulf war. Her son Phillip, enlisted in the Marines and served in Vietnam in 1968 and 1969. Her son Ricky enlisted in the Navy and received a medical discharge. Her son Kim enlisted in the Army and is a first sergeant (E8) with the 1st Armored Division in Germany, who is preparing to go to Bosnia within the next 3 weeks.

Mrs. Adams has devoted her life to this country and its veterans. In early 1966, her nephew Mike Bledsoe was wounded in combat in Vietnam and was sent to Oak Knoll Naval Hospital to recuperate. When she and her husband, Charles, a World War II Marine Corps veteran, visited Mike, they saw how depressing it was in the hospital wards—the patients had a few board games, playing cards and not much else. The Adamses were determined to fix things. They began by calling on the local business community and asking them to donate items. They also began to devote all of their weekends to the wounded veterans. They visited the wards each weekend to pass out the items such as candy and games that local businesses had donated, and stayed to talk with the patients. Mr. Adams also had a

connection to the entertainment industry through a friend at work. Through this, he was able to bring a variety of entertainers to the hospital. He brought in country and western groups, folk singers, rock groups, and variety acts to boost morale on the wards.

The Adams family became close to many of the veterans and opened their home to those who could leave the hospital for short periods of time in order to provide them with a family atmosphere. Although they still had eight children at home, they made room for any veteran who needed time away.

They continued their dedication to the wounded veterans from 1966 to 1970. Unfortunately in 1970, Charles was diagnosed with cancer and had to keep his hospital visits to a minimum. Mrs. Adams continued to care for veterans and to this day receives an occasional Christmas card from one of the patients she cared for.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Mrs. Ottie Adams for her constant devotion to this country on the occasion of her son's retirement from the U.S. Naval Reserve. She deserves our admiration and our thanks.

#### WE NEED THE B-2 BOMBER

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan said, "If we are forced to fight, we must have the means and the determination to prevail or we will not have what it takes to secure the peace."

Our zest for freedom will supply the determination—and the Congress, through the language in the defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1996, will supply the means.

An integral part of the means to fight and win is the B-2. The chairman and members of the National Security Committee have clearly supported the B-2. Studies indicate the United States will require more than 20 B-2 bombers to support the U.S. national military strategy and that makes the B-2 a critical part of our war fighting arsenal.

Let's set the record straight: The aging fleet of B-52 and B-1 bombers will see their performance decline in the next 5-10 years and can never perform the stealth mission of the B-2.

There are no new bombers on the drawing board for the next 20 years, and the B-2 is an installment on Congress' promise to revitalize our national security posture.

Conferees have always intended to continue industrial base activities necessary for production of additional B-2's.

If the program is expected to continue, prior year funds must be obligated immediately. Only then, will the hundreds of thousands directly involved in this program clearly understand our support for this much-needed program, and last,

The B-2 and its stealth technology is within our economic and production capability—it must be acquired while we can.

I challenge each of my colleagues to think about world events. I challenge each of my colleagues to think about your safety and the safety of your families. The notion that we are

safe—or war is less likely—should be dismissed. While their names may have changed, the tools of mass destruction are still there—ballistic missiles, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, and other threats to our very existence. We must have the technology to counter that threat and the B-2 is part of our technological edge.

This is our only chance to harness the B-2's revolutionary capabilities. Capabilities that, because of who we are and what we stand for, will benefit not just the people of America, but the entire world. The time is now to move forward with the B-2.

#### TRAVEL INDUSTRY LEADERSHIP STATEMENT ON THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the leadership of America's \$400 billion travel and tourism industry is very concerned about the proposals to dismantle the Department of Commerce. These executives, who have come together to form the Travel Business Roundtable, have adopted a policy statement to express their strong support for retaining the Commerce Department.

These executives have asked me, as chairman of the 304-member Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, to advise the House of the travel industry's position on this issue.

Accordingly, I am inserting the following letter from Mr. Jonathan Tisch, President and Chief Executive Officer of Loews Hotels, together with the policy statement by the Travel Business Roundtable and a list of the Roundtable membership.

All members of the House should give very careful consideration to this very cogent statement on the future of the Commerce Department, especially in view of the business executives who are listed below. These corporate leaders are among America's best and brightest. Their organization, the Travel Business Roundtable, is emerging as the leading organization of travel industry executives in the nation.

Hon. Toby Roth,  
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROTH. Enclosed please find a policy statement regarding the United States Department of Commerce, signed by Darryl Hartley-Leonard and myself on behalf of all members of the Travel Business Roundtable.

It is imperative that the Department of Commerce continue operating in order to maintain the United States' current market share in the world travel and tourism industry. Competition internationally is increasing, and without the support of the Commerce Department, the United States is sure to lose millions, if not billions of dollars, in revenue.

Congressman Roth, as the Chair of the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, as well as a respected leader in Congress, please do all that is necessary to ensure the future of this very important Department. We appreciate your continued support.

Sincerely,

JONATHAN M. TISCH,  
President and CEO Loews Hotels,

#### POLICY STATEMENT BY THE TRAVEL BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE

The United States travel and tourism industry is in direct and intense competition with foreign countries. This competition is increasing, and the United States is losing market share, threatening jobs and the industry's positive impact on the United States balance of trade.

The United States Department of Commerce has historically played a vital role in representing U.S. business abroad. As corporate executives and leaders of the business community, we believe that many functions performed by the Commerce Department are necessary to this country's ability to compete effectively in global markets, and are irreplaceable resources. Elimination of key Commerce Department functions, such as the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA), would be an unfortunate step backwards when this country can least afford it.

Therefore, we strongly recommend that as all functions of government undergo a thorough examination, the critical functions performed by the Department of Commerce be retained and that Congress should grant USTTA the opportunity to transition into a new public-private tourism entity no later than the end of FY 1996, by funding the agency at the previous Senate-approved level of \$12 million.

As business leaders, we recognize the current pressures to balance the U.S. budget and we feel strongly that our recommendations are consistent with Congress' overall efforts to streamline and strengthen government programs and services.

The Travel Business Roundtable is an organization of senior corporate leaders of America's \$400 billion travel and tourism industry. Our industry accounts for six (6) percent of our nation's Gross Domestic Product. Our billions of dollars in services to international visitors to the United States supplied eleven percent (11%) of all United States exports in 1994 and represented a net trade surplus of \$21.6 billion. Our industry employs 6.4 million workers in the United States.

DARRYL HARTLEY-LEONARD  
Chairman, Hyatt Hotels Corporation.

JONATHAN M. TISCH,  
President and CEO, Loews Hotels.

#### THE TRAVEL BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE MEMBER LIST

JOHN C. ALEXANDER, Chief Executive Officer, WORLDTRAVEL PARTNERS.

MICHAEL B. ARRINGTON, President, ARRINGTON TRAVEL CENTER.

NICHOLAS A. ATHANASIOU, Vice President, ARTHUR D. LITTLE INTERNATIONAL.

ROGER H. BALLOU, Vice Chairman, ALAMO RENT A CAR, INC.

PAUL BLACKNEY, President & CEO, APOLLO TRAVEL SERVICES.

JAMES CARREKER, President, WYNDHAM HOTELS & RESORTS.

U. GARY CHARLWOOD, Chairman of the Board & CEO, UNIGLOBE TRAVEL INC.

JARVIS W. COBURN, Vice President, Business Development, EDS.

ROBERT W. COGGIN, Executive Vice President, Marketing, DELTA AIR LINES, INC.

GLORIA BOHAN, President, OMEGA WORLD TRAVEL, INC.

MICHAEL M. BOLAND, President & CEO, MARITZ TRAVEL COMPANY.

J. WILLIAM BOYD, CMP, President & CEO, SUNBELT MOTIVATION & TRAVEL.

MICHAEL BUCKMAN, Chief Executive Officer, WORLDSPAN.

BETTA CARNEY, Chairman & CEO, WORLD WIDE TRAVEL SERVICE, INC.

DAVID A. COLTMAN, Senior Vice President of Marketing, UNITED AIRLINES.

GREGORY A. CONLEY, General Manager, TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY. DON R. DAILEY, President, CAREY INTERNATIONAL LIMOUSINE.

JOHN F. DAVIS, III, President, PEGASUS SYSTEMS, INC.

JAMES E. COLLINS, Executive Vice President, AVIS RENT A CAR SYSTEM, INC.

ROGER J. DOW, Vice President, General Sales Manager, MARRIOTT LODGING.

EDWARD P. FABERMAN, Vice President, Government Affairs, AMERICAN AIRLINES.

RICHARD D. FAIN, Chairman & CEO, ROYAL CARIBBEAN CRUISE LINE CORPORATION.

WALTER G. FREEDMAN, Senior Consultant, BTI AMERICAS.

DARRYL HARTLEY-LEONARD, Chairman, HYATT HOTELS CORPORATION.

RICHARD M. KELLEHER, President & CEO, DOUBLETREE HOTELS CORPORATION.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, Senior Vice President, REED HOTEL DIRECTORIES GROUP.

GEORGE D. KIRKLAND, President, L.A. CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU.

FRED J. KLEISNER, President & COO, WESTIN HOTELS & RESORTS.

WILLIAM S. DIFFENDERFFER, CEO and President, SYSTEM ONE COMPANY.

RICHARD M. HARTMAN, Senior Vice President, ITT SHERATON CORPORATION.

ROBERT C. HAZARD, JR., Chairman, CHOICE HOTELS INTERNATIONAL.

DIETER H. HUCKESTEIN, President & COO, HILTON HOTELS.

RICHARD KALBRENER, President, U.S. SPRINT.

JEFFREY G. KATZ, President, SABRE TRAVEL INFORMATION NETWORK.

MICHAEL A. LEVEN, President & CEO, U.S. FRANCHISE SYSTEMS, INC.

RALPH MANAKER, President, BTI AMERICAS, INC.

JOHN A. MARKS, President, SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU.

JOSEPH A. MCINERNEY, President & CEO, FORTE HOTELS, INC.

W. THOMAS LAGOW, Executive Vice President, Marketing, US AIR.

FRANK OLSON, Chairman of the Board & CEO, HERTZ CORPORATION.

GARY L. PAXTON, President & CEO, DOLLAR SYSTEMS, INC.

CAROL PERFETTI, President, WORLD TRAVEL & INCENTIVES, INC.

JOHN F. PINO, President & CEO, MCGETTIGAN CORPORATE PLANNING SERVICES.

STEVE PUTNEY, Senior Vice President, FIRST BANK CORPORATION.

KENNETH E. SICHAU, Vice President, Global Service, Market Management, AT&T.

JONATHAN M. TISCH, President & CEO, LOEWS HOTELS.

JOSEPH V. VITTORIA, Chairman & CEO, AVIS RENT A CAR SYSTEM, INC.

DAVID MEYER, Editor-In-Chief, BUSINESS TRAVEL NEWS.

JOSEPH REDLING, Senior Vice President, SIX FLAGS THEME PARKS.

ROBERT H. ROSSEAU, President & CEO, DINERS CLUB.

GARY L. SAUNDERS, Chairman & CEO, SAUNDERS HOTEL GROUP.

JOHN L. SHARPE, President & COO, FOUR SEASONS REGENT HOTELS & RESORTS.

TRAVIS L. TANNER, Co-President & CEO, CARLSON WAGONLIT TRAVEL.

MARIANNE C. TOLDALAGI, Vice President, Product Management, AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES, INC.

CHRIS WHITE, Chairman, KRISAM GROUP/PREMIER PROPERTIES.

## ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to Members' attention a matter of importance regarding the Endangered Species Act [ESA]. We all are aware of the injustices done to private property owners because of the overreaching authority of the ESA.

For the past 3 years, northern California timber businesses and workers have experienced a substantial hardship as the result of President Clinton's option 9 initiative. Federal agencies have used the ESA to literally shut down healthy and productive timberlands based on false assumptions and dubious science.

The administration's option 9 initiative is founded on the belief that owls can only survive in old growth forests. However, recent studies have found that this in fact is not the case. One of my constituents, Robert Barnum, a successful businessman, wrote me on this subject.

Mr. Barnum specifically addresses the issue of spotted owl survival in second growth habitat. His experiences and those of other timber companies in the Northwest continue to prove that the assumptions of option 9 are false and in need of a massive overhaul in order to avoid further damage to a very important west coast industry.

I cannot express enough my frustration with Federal officials who clearly abuse the public trust and deliberately harm hard-working Americans because of their political and social beliefs. The ESA has become the vehicle for zealous environmentalists to impose their political agenda outside of the original intent of the legislation. That is why it is imperative that H.R. 2275 should become law.

Substantial progress has been made in the past 11 months. The work of the ESA task force has been indispensable in exposing the gross abuses of the ESA and pursuing necessary reforms to ensure this law is properly enforced.

I think my colleagues will find Mr. Barnum's letter of special interest.

BARNUM TIMBER CO.,

Eureka, CA, November 2, 1995.

Hon. FRANK RIGGS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR FRANK: I have been following with interest the legislation introduced recently to rewrite the Endangered Species Act, known as H.R. 2275. I understand that you are co-sponsor of the Endangered Species and Conservation and Management Act.

I am writing to let you know that I very much appreciate your support of this legislation. Being in the timber business and owning a lot of property in the northern part of your district, we have to deal with the Endangered Species Act on a daily basis. In my personal dealings with regulators, and also from reports received from our Foresters in pursuit of their work, it has become apparent to me that for many environmental extremists, the Endangered Species Act is a ploy or subterfuge to achieve ulterior objectives, namely government control over private property and prohibitions on development of property.

You may already know about the case of the spotted owl. From information I have obtained first hand and through the observa-

tion of my foresters, it is clear that the listing of the spotted owl was scientifically unsupported. You will recall that the original justification was based upon "scientific" findings that the owl would survive only in the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest. Subsequent studies in Northern California have shown that the owl not only survived, but its population in second growth forests exceeds that found in the old growth forests of Oregon and Washington. One might ask, then, if they do better in the second growth forests than they do in the old growth forests, and if you want to preserve the owls, then should you cut your old growth forests?

We have had instances in our timbering operations where we have not been allowed to cut some timber because of the presence of a spotted owl nest within the proposed cut area. Consequently we were forced to log another area on the opposite side of the valley but contiguous. After doing so, we found out two years later that the owl that was in the forested area had now moved over to the area that was cut and had set up residences there. The reason for the owl moving over is that there is a greater food supply of wood rats and rodents in the cut over area than there is in the old growth forest. We also find that the owls do very well nesting and living in hardwood forests as distinguished from the conifer forests.

To put all of the foregoing in dollars and cents, last year we spent over \$40,000 in "hooting" for owls as required by the law. This is an ongoing annual expense; and for a small company like ourselves, it is a heavy burden.

As you probably know, the California Forestry Association petitioned to make all allowances for the proliferation of the spotted owl in the second growth forests of California under the Endangered Species Act. They were unsuccessful with that petition. The point of writing this letter to you, is to give the foregoing as an example of how environmental extremists can use the Endangered Species Act in devious ways to achieve objectives not apparent in the expressed intent of the legislation.

Pat and I happened to see you on television the other night. We were quite pleased and proud to see you on the rostrum of the House of Representatives wielding the gavel. We appreciate and support the fine job you are doing representing our North Coast district.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

C. ROBERT BARNUM.

## THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY BLOCK GRANT

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Youth Development Community Block Grant of 1995 for Representatives SUSAN MOLINARI, DONALD PAYNE, JIM TALENT, and myself. This legislation will consolidate and coordinate a number of existing Federal programs to provide local communities with the resources and the authority to develop effective youth development programs for their young people.

The legislation achieves this goal through a two-pronged approach. First, it consolidates the resources previously authorized through 19 Federal programs that were often duplicative, overlapping, and unfamiliar to the general

public. Second, instead of creating more one-size-fits-all programs at the national level, this legislation recognizes that creative individuals and groups at the local level are best suited and best informed to assess the problems of young people in their community and develop strategies and programs for them.

This initiative promotes positive youth development by supporting preventive programs that help our youth learn the values and life skills needed to succeed. Because we focus

on community-based prevention programs, over 90 percent of the money authorized here will go directly to local communities.

The Youth Development Community block grant is endorsed by a broad range of public and private organizations. Local youth service groups and substance abuse prevention providers support this legislation, as do respected organizations such as the Salvation Army, Big Sisters and Big Brothers of America, and the Boys Clubs and Girls Clubs of America.

The Youth Development Community block grant, introduced on the Senate side by Chairman NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, is based on the proven principles of successful program delivery—local control, flexibility, coordination, and accountability. The legislation builds on the strength, credibility and expertise of community-based organizations, and that will be the essence of its success.

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, December 19, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

DECEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 594, to provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the federal taxpayer.

SD-366

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

SD-226

DECEMBER 21

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

SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Business meeting, to consider pending committee business.

SD-226