

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me this February in celebrating Black History Month. I would like to take a moment to reflect on the courageous leadership and civic duty that has shaped the communities of New York throughout this decade. As we approach a new century, New Yorkers of all ethnic backgrounds will face a new set of economic, social, and political challenges. If we stop and recognize the perseverance of African-Americans in times of change, their record of commitment to the pursuit of prosperity, integrity, and opportunity for their families and friends speaks for itself.

The tireless work of community and religious leaders in guiding African-American communities have done much to improve the quality of life in our city. I am proud to honor this important occasion where African-Americans join hands to acknowledge their accomplishments and their unique contributions to our society and the world.

The level of civic participation in today's culture is depressingly low among average American citizens. However, I am always inspired by the surge of community spirit and leadership from African-Americans in New York. Our society would be a better place if more Americans emulated the civic duty and moral strength of their African-American counterparts. I hope that Black History Month is recognized and honored by citizens of all backgrounds. I honor the work and vision of my African-American colleagues in Congress and throughout New York. May our city continue to be blessed with their leadership.

HONORING LIVERMORE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, Money Magazine is generally recognized as one of the most reliable financial guides in the country. That's why, when Money recognized the public schools in Livermore, CA as among the "100 Top Schools in Towns You Can Afford," America took notice.

Livermore is a lovely community situated amid rolling hills and farmland in central California's east bay region. Home of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore is committed to the community values that make for a high quality of life. It is not surprising to me that its school system would be cited for excellence.

Money set demanding criteria as the basis of its selections. Money said the school sys-

tems on its list are rated in the academic top 20 percent of all systems. Money also scored its "Top 100" in the context of housing affordability. In other words, Money combined high scholastic standards with community livability—and Livermore was one of the top 100 school systems out of 16,665 systems in the Nation to meet this stringent test.

It is an honor for me to recognize the parents, teachers, administrators, and students of the Livermore public school system for achieving this exceptional honor. I am proud to represent this remarkable group of people in Congress, and appreciate all they have done to make their schools and community the wonderful places they are.

AUTISM SOCIETY OF AMERICA CELEBRATES NATIONAL AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Autism Society of America [ASA] in recognition of January as National Autism Awareness Month.

This has been a year of progress and achievement for the ASA. Last spring, in response to a request from Congress, the National Institutes of Health [NIH] held an Autism State-of-the-Science Conference. The conference brought researchers, clinicians and parents together in an effort to evaluate existing science and identify new areas for research.

The conference highlighted the fact that autism affects some 400,000 Americans. While the exact cause of autism is still unknown, conference participants agreed that, at least for some individuals with autism, there appears to be a genetic link—one that could very probably be identified with the work being conducted by the NIH National Center for Human Genome Research.

Undoubtedly the most important outcome of the conference was the conclusion that more research is desperately needed. Autism is a lifelong disability. Its social, emotional, and financial costs are staggering, ranging from \$30,000 to \$100,000 per year per person—millions of dollars for each individual over the course of a normal lifespan. These numbers speak to the need for more research on the possible causes of autism as well as medical, social, and behavioral interventions.

The ASA was the major force behind this conference. Backed by the strength and knowledge of its 18,000 parent members, the ASA has been the primary source of information and referral on autism and the largest collective voice representing the autism community. Founded over three decades ago, its members are now connected through a volunteer network of over 220 chapters in 48 States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Autism Society of America for its 30 years of service and in sharing in their celebration of National Autism Awareness Month.

TIME TO CLARIFY THE ROLE OF CHURCHES IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with my colleague from New York, CHARLIE RANGEL, which will allow churches to carry on a minimal degree of grassroots lobbying and campaign activity without jeopardizing their tax exempt status.

The proposal can best be described in two parts, with the first part focusing on the grassroots lobbying activity of churches. Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code states that "no substantial part of [church] activities [can] consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

While this language clearly suggests that some such activity is acceptable, churches have had a hard time determining just exactly what level will pass muster with the Internal Revenue Service. Because of the verbiage "no substantial part," and varying court interpretations as to just exactly what "substantial" means, churches are very shy about engaging in any lobbying activity on issues at all because of the fear that they could lose their tax exempt status. In an effort to give churches a better idea of just exactly how much in the way of resources they can devote to grass roots lobbying, we have drafted a proposal which would give churches and the IRS a bright line test.

Working with legislative counsel, we have crafted a proposal which allows churches to continue to maintain their tax exempt status as long as they do not make lobbying expenditures in a taxable year "in excess of an amount equal to 20 percent of such organization's gross revenue for such year." This "20 percent rule" for lobbying activity parallels another provision in the Code for nonprofits (501(h)).

The second part of the proposal addresses church involvement in actual campaign activity. The Code currently states that churches cannot engage in "any political campaign on behalf of—or in opposition to—any candidate for public office." In other words, a church is prohibited from campaigning for or against a specific candidate.

The current language begs some questions. Is allowing a candidate to come into a church to speak from the pulpit or allowing a meeting of a candidate's volunteers in the church basement really something we want to prohibit? Shouldn't a certain minimal degree of activity be acceptable? Without getting into a

• 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.

lengthy debate on the subject of separation of church and state, I do need to make some observations on that matter at this juncture. As a Ph.D. in American History, I have taken great pains to study our Constitution and the writings of the Founding Fathers. There is no question in my mind that the so-called wall erected to separate church and state was erected to prevent the state from interfering with the activities of the church—not to prevent the church from being involved in the activities of the state. In other words, it is my view that church involvement in the political process is not something that would have been frowned upon at all by the Founding Fathers. Indeed, I would imagine that they might be surprised if there were no such activity.

Frankly, plenty of churches on both the right and left currently allow such activity, and that fact raises the question of selective enforcement by the IRS. If the IRS decides to step up enforcement in this area, are we going to see some churches lose their tax exempt status simply because of a volunteer meeting in the church basement? Will we see a situation where, depending on the political party in power at the time, harassment of churches exclusively on the right or churches exclusively on the left? If the reality is that the IRS currently looks the other way when it comes to such minimal activity, putting a bright line test in law for such minimal activity will put everyone's mind at ease and would seem reasonable.

To address these concerns and questions, the second part of this bill states that it is acceptable for a church to devote up to 5 percent of the organization's gross revenues to campaign on behalf of—or in opposition to—any political campaign or candidate for public office. This would allow for the very limited and modest activities given as examples above.

Finally, I would note that the legislation contains an aggregate limit which states that both the grass roots lobbying activity and the campaign activity combined cannot exceed 20 percent of gross revenues.

It is my hope that this proposal will generate broad bipartisan support, and I encourage my colleagues to join us and cosponsor this legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CREW OF SPACE SHUTTLE "CHALLENGER"

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the seven crew members of the space shuttle *Challenger*. Ten years ago on January 28, 1986, these brave astronauts fell victim to one of our Nation's most horrific tragedies—the *Challenger* explosion. Indeed, human space exploration is and has always been inherently risky but this should not deter us from reaching for the stars or from exploring this new frontier.

Forty nine space shuttle missions have been successfully completed since 1986. The safety features of the space shuttle have improved substantially since the *Challenger* tragedy. It is possible, NASA officials believe, that if a similar accident happened today, crew members could escape with their own oxygen supply and parachutes.

A healthy shuttle program is fundamental to construction of the international space station—starting in late 1997, which will be the basis of further human exploration of Mars and beyond. NASA plans to launch 26 shuttle flights between 1997 and 2002 to help assemble this station. Additionally, a preliminary plan designed by NASA and the Russian Space Agency envisions using the space shuttle to deliver Russian hardware to resupply the orbiting Mir station. Therefore, the space shuttle program will be instrumental in the enhancement of international cooperation, the forerunner of world space. Furthermore, the reusable space shuttle is the way of the future for launching commercial and military satellites.

As one of the parents of the astronauts remarked, he was "pleased that the crew's footsteps were being followed" and "that their hopes and dreams are marching forward." On the 10th anniversary of this disaster, we must express support for the continuation of the space exploration mission in order to truly honor those seven brave explorers.

TRIBUTE TO GERARD KLUPP

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a lifelong friend and resident of Milwaukee, my hometown, Mr. Gerard Klupp, as he is honored as Person of the Year by the South Side Advancement Association at the 49th annual Lincoln Day banquet.

Jerry Klupp is devoted to his family, his God, and his Nation. He is the proud father of two children and grandfather of five and has served his parish, St. Adalbert's, in many capacities. Enlisting in the Air National Guard in 1949, Jerry was activated into the Air Force in 1951, and was honorably discharged in 1953 as a sergeant. He is currently active in his American Legion Post and the AMVETS.

Jerry Klupp is also a successful businessman. Working in his father's business, Frank J. Klupp & Sons, a construction firm, Jerry has had a personal, hands-on influence to many public and private projects, both big and small, in the Milwaukee area.

Many Milwaukee civic organizations have also been graced with Jerry's service over the years. Beneficiaries of Jerry's gifts of time and talents include the South Side Business Club, the Milwaukee Society—Polish National Alliance, the South Side Advancement Association, and Polish Fest.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Klupp's dedication to his community should serve as an example to us all.

With all of this in mind, I am pleased to present Jerry Klupp with an American flag which has proudly flown over our Nation's Capitol. Keep up the good work, God Bless, and thanks for being a model citizen, Jerry.

TELEVISION VIOLENCE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday,

January 17, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TELEVISION VIOLENCE

Most of us have seen something offensive on television—portrayals of casual sex, talk shows which glorify all the wrong values, or graphic violence. Adults can, and often do, turn off the set in disgust; but these images can be both powerful and confusing to children. While many parents try to closely monitor what their children watch, in this age of cable television they are frequently confounded by the proliferation of new programs.

TV has become a very strong competitor to families, schools, and other community institutions in shaping young people's attitudes and values about acceptable behavior. Television is cheap, accessible and convenient. Most research on the effects of television on children has centered on violent programming. Congress has also discussed a number of approaches to lessen TV violence.

RESEARCH

Virtually every American household has at least one television set, and children are among the most avid viewers. The average pre-schooler and school-aged child watches two to four hours of TV per day. By the time children finish elementary school, they have on average viewed 8,000 murders and over 100,000 additional acts of violence on television. A 1994 report analyzed ten television channels for 18 hours one day and found over 1,800 acts of violence—more than 10 violent scenes per hour, per channel, all day. But perhaps most disturbing is the finding that TV violence is most common on Saturday morning, when children are most likely to be watching.

No one believes that television by itself causes aggression, but research indicates convincingly that violent programming contributes to the problem. Most of the 1,000 or so studies on TV violence show that it can influence viewers of all ages and socioeconomic levels toward more violent and aggressive behavior. Watching the more violent shows can easily lead a person to develop an image of a mean world in which people cannot be trusted and in which violence is commonplace, even acceptable.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

The public has increasingly demanded that broadcasters show more restraint, but progress was slow. The industry for many years denied that violent programming was harmful to children, and argued that restrictions could limit creativity and interfere with First Amendment protections on free speech. However, the four major television networks agreed in 1993 to place parental warnings on programs that might contain excessive violence. In early 1994, network and cable television executives agreed to have their programming independently monitored for two years.

Meanwhile, pressure for greater government involvement in limiting violent programming has also mounted. The federal government generally has imposed only limited restrictions on the content of television shows. The Supreme Court this month upheld federal regulations that ban indecent programming between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. However, this ban has usually been enforced against programming which is sexually explicit or contains vulgar language—not against violent programming.

Attention has recently focused on the so-called "V-chip," which would allow parents to block violent programming. Under this proposal, television programs would be rated much as movies are. These ratings would be electronically transmitted to the V-chip, a receptor inside the television set. Parents

could then program their TVs not to receive programs with certain ratings.

During consideration of a telecommunications reform bill in August 1995, I voted for an amendment to require that all 13-inch and larger TVs sold in the United States include a V-chip. The measure, which was approved by the House, would give broadcasters one year to establish voluntary rules for rating video programming and to begin transmitting such ratings. If the industry failed to act, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) would develop its own guidelines. A House-Senate conference committee has agreed to the V-chip provisions.

Critics of the V-chip charge that it would impose unconstitutional restrictions on TV programming. However, the V-chip proposal does not bar broadcasters from showing violent programs—it simply allows consumers to regulate the reception of such programs in their homes. Just as the system of voluntary movie ratings has survived legal scrutiny, I believe that the V-chip will as well.

In addition, the Chairman of the FCC has proposed greater requirements on broadcasters to air educational programs for children. Some schools have also begun media literacy programs to encourage students to view TV more critically.

OUTLOOK

Many parents feel bombarded by ideas and images hostile to the values they want to instill in their children. Television is not the only source of trouble—music, video games, movies, and the Internet can also be conduits for violence or vulgarity. But TV remains by far the most influential type of media, and how we deal with it will be instructive in dealing with other types.

Many questions remain: How can the V-chip technology be made more affordable? What distinctions should we make between different violent images—for example, Wile E. Coyote attacking the Road Runner vs. a documentary on the Holocaust? How should violence depicted on television news be treated? Not all instances of violent programming are necessarily inappropriate, but we must figure out how to protect children from violence that is clearly excessive. I think it might help to require each broadcaster to say when it applies to the FCC for renewal of its license what it intends to do for the children that it serves and how it intends to discourage violence.

It is clear that there are no easy solutions to this problem, but we cannot abandon our children to the wasteland of television violence. I believe the V-chip can come to be an important tool for parents to use in combatting the effects of TV violence. But I do not believe that technology will ever serve as a substitute for the role parents play in screening the programs their children watch and discussing with them what they see. Right now, violence sells. It is up to the public to remove this perverse economic incentive by voting with our feet—or more accurately, with our remote controls. Without any doubt public pressure will be more important than a federal statute to make the purveyors of media violence display good judgment and exercise self-restraint.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIE JULIUS MORRISON

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the retirement of Willie Ju-

lius Morrison, assistant director Metro-Dade Police Department. After serving 4 years in the Air Force, on January 17, 1966 Willie Morrison became a patrol officer with the public safety department.

This was the beginning of a quick and steady rise to leadership. In 1970 Officer Morrison became Sergeant Morrison. Three years later, he was promoted to lieutenant. By 1979 he was the police major for the north region. In February 1980, he was designated as chief of the newly formed special services division.

During this rapid rise within the leadership ranks, Willie Morrison achieved several firsts. He was the first black lieutenant in the Metro-Dade Police Department, the first black police major; the first black police chief; and the first and only black assistant director within the department.

Willie Morrison has served in a variety of professional positions and he faithfully serves as husband and father to Rose and Julius respectively.

It is important for you to know that this distinguished leader has served the Metropolitan Dade County community well. We thank him for 30 years of public service.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN LONGMAN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of our hard-fought victory in World War II. During this conflict, many people at home and abroad made sacrifices for their country. One of these was my constituent, Mr. Benjamin Longman.

Mr. Longman served in World War II as a flight trainee and later as a flight instructor. Due to an administrative error, however, military records did not accurately reflect his service until they were corrected in May of 1982. At that time, the U.S. Air Force confirmed that Mr. Longman did in fact serve on active military duty in 1943.

Mr. Longman, now 82 years old, was honorably discharged from military service in 1945. As his representative in Congress, I wish to publicly thank him for his military service to the United States of America. All of our fellow citizens should be grateful for his patriotism. Mr. Speaker, I commend Benjamin Longman's example of service to all Members of Congress and to all Americans.

ODELL JOHNSON, JR., AND HIS COMMITMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the fact that Mr. Odell Johnson, Jr., has dedicated over 25 years of committed service to the education of Oakland and the bay area.

Odell served as Laney College president for 15 years, longer than any other president in the history of the Peralta Community College

District. He received his education from Fresno City College, St. Mary's College, and the California State University at Hayward. He then became the dean of students of St. Mary's College and dean of instruction at the College of Alameda.

He continued to make important contributions to increase standards for higher education as president of Laney College, where he oversaw the educational opportunities afforded to the most ethnically diverse of the California community colleges.

Odell's many contributions as a respected leader extend beyond the boundaries of the bay area. They include State and national recognition for his outstanding service to higher education. In addition to his services as an educator, he has been active on boards in community-based organizations such as the West Oakland Health Center, the Black Adoption Placement and Research Center, the Oakland Ensemble Theater, and the Bay Area Dance Series.

Odell also maintains a strong commitment to assisting young people in identifying and achieving their personal, educational, and career goals. Through his leadership, he has assisted many students in developing and understanding a respect and an appreciation for people from diverse backgrounds and cultures.

THE TOWING VESSEL SAFETY ACT OF 1996

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of the Towing Vessel Safety Act of 1996. This bill was brought to the top of my legislative agenda due to the recent oil spill that occurred off the coast of Rhode Island.

Almost 1 million gallons of home heating oil spilled into our waters when the *Scandia* tugboat caught fire and caused the North Cape barge to run aground. Sadly, this incident has had serious environmental and economic repercussions in my State. Most notable is the damage to our coastal ecosystems. Thousands of lobsters and other wildlife were heavily impacted by this tragedy. In all, it will take months to remediate the damage and restore our environment and industries like commercial fishing and tourism to their full health.

The Towing Vessel Safety Act will establish guidelines that every tugboat have navigational, fire prevention, and various other safety provisions necessary to avoid incidents like the one in Rhode Island. Moreover, the bill will ensure that the master and crew of tugboats are properly trained and licensed in the operation of the vessel and its equipment. Lastly, the Towing Vessel Safety Act will require the Coast Guard to make routine inspections to guarantee that all guidelines are followed.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by what has happened in Rhode Island. I am hopeful, however, that the Towing Vessel Safety Act will be an important first step in avoiding similar tragedies.

I am looking forward to working with the Coast Guard, the House Transportation Committee, and all my colleagues in Congress to

ensure that this important legislation becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the Towing Vessel Safety Act for the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Towing Vessel Safety Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. MINIMUM NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT FOR TOWING VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4102 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f)(1) In prescribing regulations for towing vessels, the Secretary shall—

"(A) consider the characteristics, methods of operation, and nature of the service of towing vessels;

"(B) consult with the Towing Safety Advisory Committee; and

"(C) require, to the extent appropriate, the installation, maintenance, and use of and familiarity with the following equipment on each towing vessel, other than a towing vessel that is used only for towing disabled vessels:

"(i) A radar system.

"(ii) An electronic position-fixing device.

"(iii) A sonic depth finder.

"(iv) A compass or swing meter.

"(v) Adequate towing wire and associated equipment.

"(vi) Up-to-date navigational charts and publications for the areas normally transited by the vessel.

"(vii) Other safety equipment the Secretary determines to be necessary.

"(2) The Secretary shall establish in regulations under this chapter requirements that—

"(A) any equipment required on a towing vessel under paragraph (1) shall be maintained in effective operating condition; and

"(B) if such equipment on a vessel ceases to operate, the master of the vessel shall exercise due diligence to restore the equipment to effective operating condition, or cause it to be restored to that condition, at the earliest practicable date."

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall issue regulations by not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, prescribing navigational publication and equipment requirements under subsection (f) of section 4102 of title 46, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 3. REPORTING MARINE CASUALTIES.

(a) EXPEDITED REPORTING REQUIRED.—Section 6101(b) of title 46 United States Code, is amended by striking "within 5 days" and inserting "by as soon as practicable, but in no case later than within 5 days."

(b) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT A CASUALTY.—Section 6103(a) of title 46, United States Code is amended by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "not more than \$25,000".

SEC. 4. REPORT ON FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DIFFERENTIAL GLOBAL POSITIONING SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM AND ELECTRONIC CHARTS FOR INLAND WATERWAYS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a differential global positioning satellite navigation system and creating electronic charts for the inland waterways of the United States.

SEC. 5. PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Section 2114 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) An owner, charterer, managing operator, agent, master, or individual in charge of a vessel may not discharge, temporarily remove, or in any manner discriminate against a seaman because the seaman—

"(1) in good faith has reported or is about to report to the Coast Guard that the seaman believes that a violation of this subtitle, or a regulation issued under this subtitle, has occurred; or

"(2) refuses to violate this subtitle or a regulation issued under this subtitle."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) an award of cost and reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing plaintiff."

SEC. 6. MANNING AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR TOWING VESSELS.

(a) MANNING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8904 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) A towing vessel, other than a vessel referred to in subsection (b), shall—

"(1) while being operated, have on board an individual licensed by the Secretary as a master of that type of towing vessel; and

"(2) be operated by an individual licensed by the Secretary to operate that type of towing vessel."

(b) REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING LICENSES FOR MASTERS AND OPERATORS.—Section 7101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j)(1) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations which establish licenses for masters and mates of towing vessels.

"(2) Regulations under this subsection shall provide that an individual may be issued a license as a master or mate of a towing vessel only if the individual—

"(A) demonstrates proficiency in the use of the equipment required pursuant to section 4102(f)(1)(C) of this title; and

"(B) demonstrates proficiency in operating a towing vessel.

"(3) Regulations under this subsection may establish standards and procedures under which the Secretary may delegate, to individuals who have experience in the operation of towing vessels and to other qualified persons, the authority to conduct examinations required for the issuance of a license as a master or mate of a towing vessel."

(c) EXISTING UNINSPECTED TOWING VESSEL OPERATOR LICENSE HOLDERS.—An uninspected towing vessel operator license that is valid on the date of enactment of this Act shall be valid as a master or mate license required under section 8904 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this section, until otherwise required to be renewed. The Secretary shall require that an individual applying for a first renewal of such a license as a master or mate license under that section demonstrate proficiency under the requirements of section 7101(j) of title 46, United States Code, as added by this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue regulations under the amendments made by this section by not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. INSPECTION OF TOWING VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3301 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(14) towing vessels."

(b) EXCEPTION.—Section 3302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(n) A towing vessel is not subject to inspection under section 3301(14) of this title if the vessel—

"(1) is used only for towing disabled vessels; or

"(2) is not used to pull, push, or haul alongside a barge that is subject to inspection under section 3301 of this title."

(c) EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 3306 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) In prescribing regulations for towing vessels, the Secretary shall—

"(1) consider the characteristics, methods of operation, and nature of the service of towing vessels;

"(2) consult with the Towing Safety Advisory Committee; and

"(3) require, to the extent appropriate, the installation, maintenance, and use of the following equipment on each towing vessel, other than a towing vessel that is used only for towing disabled vessels:

"(A) A radar system.

"(B) An electronic position-fixing device.

"(C) Adequate communications equipment.

"(D) A sonic depth finder.

"(E) A compass or swing meter.

"(F) Adequate towing equipment.

"(G) Up-to-date navigational charts and publications for the areas normally transited by the vessel.

"(I) Adequate fire fighting equipment.

"(I) Other equipment the Secretary determines will minimize the risk of injury to the crew or the risk of a vessel or barge casualty."

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe regulations implementing this section within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. CIVIL PENALTIES.

(a) PROHIBITED OPERATION OF UNINSPECTED TOWING VESSEL, GENERALLY.—Section 4106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking "\$5,000" and inserting "\$25,000".

(b) OPERATION OF UNINSPECTED TOWING VESSEL IN VIOLATION OF MANNING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8906 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "not more than \$25,000".

HONORING DR. RON GALLOWAY

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention the distinguished career of Dr. Ronald Frost Galloway. Dr. Galloway is retiring today from University Hospital in Augusta, GA. He has practiced at University Hospital since 1963, where he established the first cardiac surgical program at the hospital in 1974. He has served on the Richmond County Hospital Authority for 7 years helping shape what University Hospital is today.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Galloway has enhanced the quality of life for the people of the Augusta community for many years. He is a man of uncompromising integrity, a truly remarkable physician, and a gentleman. I am pleased to honor him today before the House of Representatives.

SMALL BUSINESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 24, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SMALL BUSINESS: CREATING OPPORTUNITY

Small businesses are the backbone of the American economy. They generate a majority of our new jobs and provide many important technological innovations. They also play a vital role in satisfying the country's need for opportunity and choice. For years, small businesses have repeatedly led this country out of troubled economic times and into prosperity.

There are over 5.8 million small businesses in the U.S. today, employing more than 92 million private sector workers. Small businesses account for 50% of the nation's sales, 50% of private sector output, 53% of U.S. employment, and 99.7% of all employers. There are over 129,000 small businesses in Indiana, employing over 2.1 million people. By any measure, small businesses are a key source of growth and dynamism in our economy.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The small business community, however, does face numerous challenges in the national and global marketplaces. Last summer a bipartisan delegation of over 2,000 small business men and women, including representatives from southern Indiana, met in Washington to identify the key concerns of America's entrepreneurs and develop specific recommendations for maintaining and encouraging the economic viability of small business.

The White House Conference on Small Business made 60 recommendations, focusing on three critical areas: improving access to capital; easing regulatory burdens; and making investments in our workforce. Congress and the President took some steps over the last year to address these concerns, but more work needs to be done.

CAPITAL FORMATION

Access to capital is a critical problem for many small businesses. More than two-thirds of all new firms begin with less than \$10,000 in total capital, much of it provided by the owner, family members or friends. Once established, a small firm must face interest rates on bank loans two or three percentage points above the prime rate. The White House Conference made several recommendations to improve access to the capital needed to finance the survival and growth of small businesses, and Congress has acted on some of those proposals.

Congress, with my support, approved the Small Business Lending Enhancement Act which will allow SBA to increase total loan volume at a lower cost to the taxpayers, and SBA has acted independently to simplify the application process for small businesses. Furthermore, federal bank regulators have reduced regulation and paperwork burdens for small national banks, and securities regulators have eased registration and filing burdens for small business.

Small business is also keenly interested in tax relief, particularly relating to capital gains and estate taxes. I agree that the federal government should encourage investment, and have been supportive of carefully designed efforts to increase savings and investment. I would expect to support such changes again in the context of comprehensive, fiscally responsible tax reform.

REGULATORY RELIEF

Federal, state and local governments impose too many requirements on the operation of businesses. The burdens often include substantial paperwork and record-keeping requirements. The White House Conference made several recommendations for easing or eliminating federal regulations, some of which have been acted upon and others of which are under consideration in Congress.

Congress, with my support, approved a measure to minimize the paperwork burden for regulatory compliance. I have also supported bills, approved by the House and pending in the Senate, to impose a temporary moratorium on regulations; require federal agencies to conduct risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis of federal regulations; permit small businesses to challenge proposed federal rules in court; require compensation for property owners adversely affected by regulations; reform product liability laws; and change federal procurement laws to increase government use of commercial items.

We need a commonsense regulatory system that works for small businesses, not against them. The system should protect health, safety and the environment without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs on small business. Regulations should recognize that the private sector is the best engine for economic growth, respect the role of state and local governments, and be effective, sensible and understandable.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT

As business technology has become more complex and the world economy more competitive, the strength of the American economy depends on the skills and training of our workforce. Small business owners often tell me of the need to improve the quality of education and access to skill training. The White House Conference echoed these views.

The task of preparing our workers falls on many of us: parents, educators, businesses, and the public sector. The federal government has a secondary, though, important role. Congress, with my support, is currently reforming federal job training efforts—streamlining various programs and giving more flexibility to the states. I do not support, however, the deep cuts in job training and school-to-work programs favored by Speaker Gingrich.

The White House Conference also focused attention on the rising cost of providing workplace benefits, urging various pension and health care reforms to ease these pressures. Congress, with my support, approved a measure to reinstate the 25% health insurance premium deduction for the self-employed and raise the deduction level to 30% in tax year 1996. I favor a 100% deduction. Congress is also debating proposals to encourage greater retirement savings.

CONCLUSION

We Americans should try to help small businesses compete by increasing their productivity—by increasing the quality and quantity of capital their workers use, by improving their employee skills through training, and by enhancing their management skills. Ensuring that financing is available and affordable will be critical to allowing small business to achieve these goals. Their competitiveness will also be improved by easing regulations. Small firms must also continue to do what they do best—experiment with new products and process innovations—if they are to hold their important position at the leading edge of the American economy.

ELLA LEE COLLINS TURNS 100
FEBRUARY 20

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing a special happy birthday to Ella Lee Collins of Syracuse, NY, who turns 100 on February 20.

On behalf of her 3 children, 19 grandchildren, and 26 great-grandchildren, all of whom turn to her for advice and guidance as she remains an active matriarch and all of whom have never been neglected a birthday wish from her—I wish her a happy, happy centennial celebration.

On my own behalf I want to thank her for 30 years of service as an active member of the Board of Elections in Baldwinsville, NY. Fulfilling civic responsibility in this way, she has gained many admirers through her career.

Having spent her life in service to family and community, Ella Lee Collins now lives in the Bishop Ludden Apartments and spends her private time on some favorite TV watching: The Guiding Light soap opera and New York Yankees games.

May God grant us all the longevity and vitality of Mrs. Collins.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO MAKE
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, since 1859, the Washington Aqueduct has provided Washington, DC, and the metropolitan region with safe drinking water. Each and every day, 24 hours each day, the Aqueduct collects, treats, and transports water to the District, Arlington County, Falls Church, the Pentagon, National Airport, and Arlington Cemetery. The Army Corps of Engineers owns and operates the Aqueduct on behalf of the Department of the Army and in fiscal year 1994 alone, delivered 67 billion gallons of water to Aqueduct customers—60 percent of that amount to the District of Columbia.

In his February 1, 1996 report, The Washington Aqueduct: Financing and Ownership Study, Secretary of the Army Togo West reports that throughout its history, the Aqueduct has been continually upgraded and improved to meet changing regulations and new technology. The Secretary, however, admits that Aqueduct facilities currently are "in need of modernization to meet future drinking water and water quality." Evolving Safe Water Drinking Act standards in fact require upgrading Aqueduct facilities.

Last November, Virginia Senator JOHN WARNER, chair of the Senate Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, included a provision in both the Water Resources Development Act (S. 640) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (S. 1316) which authorizes the Army Corps of Engineers to borrow the funds from the Treasury necessary for improving the

Washington Aqueduct. This loan would have to be repaid by the Aqueduct's customers and, as such, the Congressional Budget Office scores it as no cost to the Federal government. The measure I introduce today is identical to Senator WARNER's legislation.

This bill will provide a financial mechanism for the repairs so that the hundreds of millions of dollars for the work do not result in exorbitant hikes in water rates. Under current rules, any needed capital improvements at the Aqueduct must be paid for in advance by District consumers and consumers in Arlington County and the city of Falls Church.

In response to more stringent water quality requirements being implemented nationally by the EPA, substantial costly improvements of \$200-\$500 million will be necessary at the Aqueduct over the next 10-15 years. Affordable water rates can be maintained only if payments are spread out over an extended period of time. This bill will ensure the long term future of the Aqueduct at reasonable consumer rates.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure granting the Corps of Engineers the authority to provide vital improvements to the Aqueduct and ensuring safe drinking water for all of those served by this facility.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF MODERNIZATION.—Subject to approval in, and in such amounts as may be provided in appropriations Acts, the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to modernize the Washington Aqueduct.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Army Corps of Engineers borrowing authority in amounts sufficient to cover the full costs of modernizing the Washington Aqueduct. The borrowing authority shall be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as are established by the Secretary of the Treasury, after a series of contracts with each public water supply customer has been entered into under subsection (b).

(b) CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CUSTOMERS.—

(1) CONTRACTS TO REPAY CORPS DEBT.—To the extent provided in appropriations Acts, and in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3), the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to enter into a series of contracts with each public water supply customer under which the customer commits to repay a pro-rata share of the principal and interest owed by the Army Corps of Engineers to the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (a). Under each of the contracts, the customer that enters into the contract shall commit to pay any additional amount necessary to fully offset the risk of default on the contract.

(2) OFFSETTING OF RISK OF DEFAULT.—Each contract under paragraph (1) shall include such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may require so that the value to the Government of the contracts is estimated to be equal to the obligational authority used by the Army Corps of Engineers for modernizing the Washington Aqueduct at the time that each series of contracts is entered into.

(3) OTHER CONDITIONS.—Each contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) provide that the public water supply customer pledges future income from fees assessed to operate and maintain the Washington Aqueduct;

(B) provide the United States priority over all other creditors; and

(C) include other conditions that the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be appropriate.

(c) BORROWING AUTHORITY.—Subject to an appropriation under subsection (a)(2) and after entering into a series of contracts under subsection (b), the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers, shall seek borrowing authority from the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (a)(2).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CUSTOMER.—The term "public water supply customer" means the District of Columbia, the county of Arlington, Virginia, and the city of Falls Church, Virginia.

(2) VALUE TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The term "value to the Government" means the net present value of a contract under subsection (b) calculated under the rules set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)), excluding section 502(5)(B)(i) of the Act, as though the contracts provided for the repayment of direct loans to the public water supply customers.

(3) WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—The term "Washington Aqueduct" means the water supply system of treatment plans, raw water intakes, conduits, reservoirs, transmission mains, and pumping stations owned by the Federal Government located in the metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia, area.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN G. JACOB

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished community service of Helen G. Jacob, on the occasion of the opening of the Department of Veteran's Affairs Western New York Healthcare System Women's Wellness Center dedicated in her honor.

Ms. Jacob has served the State of New York as the chairperson of the Rehabilitation Committee for Women Veterans, a project which she initiated in 1984. She has also served as the vice president of the National Historians' Association, Area 1, which encompasses 12 States and 3 separate countries.

In addition to these remarkable duties, Helen Jacob is also the women's coordinator for the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Buffalo, NY. In this capacity, she has selflessly dedicated countless hours on a volunteer basis to the personal needs of both inpatient and outpatient women in the medical center's care.

Helen also holds the prestigious honor of being the only woman elected as Commander of the American Legion of Erie County, a position responsible for approximately 14,000 members in over 50 posts.

Since its inception in 1992, Ms. Jacob has provided insight and expertise in veteran related issues on my 30th Congressional District Veterans Advisory Committee. Helen's insight and sage advice on matters concerning our Nation's veterans is truly appreciated, and I unreservedly offer her my enthusiastic con-

gratulations and commendations for this dedication.

The dedication of the Helen G. Jacob Women's Wellness Center is also testimony to the innovative spirit of the hospital itself, as it is the only one of its kind nationwide in a veterans hospital or medical center.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Jacob family, her colleagues, friends, all of those who served our Nation in the Armed Forces, and indeed, the entire western New York community to honor Ms. Helen G. Jacob for her dedication, hard work, and commitment to western New York and its veterans.

AMERICORPS: INVESTMENTS WORTH MAKING IN OUR CHILDREN AND COMMUNITIES

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a valuable initiative that is an investment in both our Nation's communities and the citizens who live in them, the AmeriCorps Program. AmeriCorps participants earn money for their education by giving their time to efforts that improve communities and help people in need. The goal of the AmeriCorps Program is to support communities' efforts to provide for the human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs in their area. AmeriCorps initiatives serve to strengthen communities, increase civic responsibility, and expand opportunities for our Nation's citizens in need. These goals mean the AmeriCorps Program benefits our Nation on two fronts. It expands the knowledge and skill of our Nation's next generation of workers while simultaneously benefiting community organizations that are struggling to deliver essential assistance to our most vulnerable citizens, a struggle that will only increase in future years as budgets tighten and these organizations are asked to take a more prominent role in the delivery of such assistance.

When discussing AmeriCorps, some of my colleagues have referred to a General Accounting Office [GAO] study that shows higher costs per participant in the AmeriCorps Program than first calculated. The study states that the average cost per AmeriCorps member is \$26,654. The study, however, neglects to calculate the benefits, economic or social, that the program provides. In fact, the very objective of this GAO study was solely to calculate the per participant cost figure, not to determine whether the AmeriCorps Program provides higher benefits than those costs or whether the program has been effective in reaching its goals. The GAO analysis, therefore, is a one dimensional study because major value is added by AmeriCorps participants that is not considered.

The University of Minnesota recently completed a study of the benefits of the AmeriCorps Program in Minnesota and how those benefits compare with program costs. The study noted a number of economic and social benefits that the GAO study ignores, concluding that AmeriCorps initiatives benefit communities far more than they cost. One example is an AmeriCorps project in Minneapolis

where nine AmeriCorps youths, some having a prior brush with the law, renovated four homes. The resulting benefits to the city include property appreciation, increased tax payments, decreased cost to the justice system, and the benefit of having the participating youth learn valuable skills and a strong work ethic. The University of Minnesota study concludes that the community received a benefit of \$3.90 per every dollar put into the project; that is nearly a 4 to 1 benefit ratio.

In West St. Paul, 14 dedicated AmeriCorps members coached and tutored 800 students, contributing to a 30-percent drop in theft and vandalism in the area. This drop in crime saved taxpayers \$160,000 in law enforcement and property costs, and helped earn this program a \$2.94 benefit to each dollar of cost. In addition to the direct economic benefits measured by the study, this project helped to educate hundreds of students who will benefit from that education long after their participation in the project is finished. AmeriCorps members in Minnesota also ran a program to help high school drop-outs gain their diplomas. Forty young people earned their diploma from this effort. The community, however, gained much more in the form of increased income tax revenue resulting from these new graduates' higher expected incomes and, more importantly, it gained a more educated population which is more likely to see the value of voluntarism and give back to their community in later years.

AmeriCorps is working for our communities and youth in Minnesota and, I expect, throughout the Nation. In Minnesota, the AmeriCorps Program has indeed been effective in reaching its goals and has proven to be an efficient use of public funds. Minnesota members of AmeriCorps work with organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Salvation Army, the YMCA, Habitat for Humanity, and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society as well as with public entities like Minneapolis Public Schools and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Their activities include tutoring and mentoring young students, reducing adult illiteracy, rehabilitating and constructing low-income housing, restoring deteriorating parks and green spaces, aiding elderly citizens with independent living, and providing outreach services to victims of domestic violence, to name only a fraction of their past and ongoing efforts. These are civic endeavors that make a real difference in peoples' lives in our State, and the AmeriCorps members that are achieving these successes are young people who, because of AmeriCorps, will gain the opportunity to go to college or acquire other types of training so that they can build better lives for themselves and their families.

A recent Gallup Poll found that 94 percent of Americans agree that national service initiatives like AmeriCorps are important efforts for the Federal Government to organize and maintain. Furthermore, 75 percent of Americans object to reducing or eliminating the program. Nonetheless, the Republican majority has, ironically, targeted national service initiatives such as AmeriCorps for elimination while citing a study that only analyzes costs and is blind to the benefits of the program, therefore, concluding erroneously that our Nation cannot afford such an effort.

Proposed reductions in funding for education, welfare, and other programs that help our children and disadvantaged families make

the work of AmeriCorps even more essential. The AmeriCorps Program is a double investment in the future of this Nation. The program not only gives struggling social service organizations a helping hand assisting our most vulnerable children, adults and elderly citizens, it helps AmeriCorps participants become relevant, productive, successful members of their communities and teaches all participants the value and importance of giving back to the communities in which they live. The AmeriCorps Program is a good investment in our Nation, and it is working. Let us keep AmeriCorps in place to serve our youth and our communities.

MILLIONS SUFFER UNDER INDIAN REPRESSION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last week the nation of India celebrated its Republic Day, the 46th anniversary of the adoption of its constitution in 1950. On this occasion, it seems fitting to step back and assess India's progress in the areas of human rights and conflict resolution with its neighbors.

It is unfortunate to report that India's progress in many areas has not been very good. In terms of making peace with its neighbor, Pakistan, India's record has frankly been abysmal. In fact, on the very day that India was celebrating Republic Day, two rockets were fired into a small town in the Kashmiri region of Pakistan. One struck a mosque just after noon prayers, killing 20 civilians and injuring many more. It is widely assumed that the rockets were fired by the Indian Army. The next day, India took the very belligerent step of test-firing its Prithvi II missile. This new missile is nuclear-capable and able to reach any major city in Pakistan.

India's refusal to negotiate seriously with its neighbor Pakistan, and with the Kashmiri people, over the status of Kashmir has been a major disappointment to the world community. Much more disappointing has been India's inhuman record of government-sanctioned murder and torture in Kashmir. For years, India's security forces have run amuck in Kashmir, committing gang-rapes, extrajudicial killings, burning down entire villages, spraying gunfire into crowds of civilians and committing unspeakable acts of torture on the Kashmiri people. India has conducted a carefully orchestrated campaign of rape, torture, and murder in order to keep the people of Kashmir from demonstrating for independence.

I was particularly struck by one story reported by Professor William Baker in a recent book:

He interviewed a young woman who had been abducted by Indian soldiers who had just searched her village. They dragged her off to their compound, where they kept her naked in a pit. They raped her in a pit for 10 days. They extinguished their cigarettes all over her body. When they were through with her, they took her to the bank of a river, stabbed her in the head with a bayonet, and left her for dead. Today she is so traumatized, she has lost most of her memory.

For the people of Kashmir, such treatment is all too common. In neighboring Punjab,

where the Sikh people have also been fighting for their right to self-determination, the human rights situation has been just as dismal. In June of 1984, 11 years ago, as the movement for a free Khalistan was gaining steam, the Indian Army launched an assault on the holiest Sikh shrine—the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Thirty-eight other temples were also attacked, and over 20,000 Sikh civilians were murdered. Since that time, life in Punjab has been a nightmare of repression. Thousands of Sikhs are imprisoned without charges and tortured. Young men are abducted by security forces and disappear forever. Entire families are brutalized.

Mr. Speaker, recently, the Indian Government has been making the claim that the human rights situation in Punjab has improved dramatically. Unfortunately, there is no truth to the claim. It has been estimated that as many as 70,000 Sikhs languish in Indian prisons without charges. Asia Watch has reported that "virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured."

Last month, I sent around a Dear Colleague letter detailing a particularly horrible encounter that happened late last year. A human rights activist was detained by Indian police along with his driver. The driver's legs were tied to two separate jeeps that drove off in opposite directions, tearing the man into pieces. The human right activist had disappeared.

In another case that has received widespread attention, well-known human rights figure Jaswant Singh Khalsa was abducted by police last September. Mr. Khalsa earned the wrath of the Indian Government by publicizing charges that the army had murdered over 25,000 Sikhs and cremated their bodies to cover up their crimes. Despite international protests, including a letter from myself and 64 of my House colleagues, Mr. Khalsa has disappeared into the Indian prison system.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Khalsa should be released immediately, along with all prisoners of conscience in Punjab and Kashmir. It is long past time for India's reign of terror to come to an end. The Indian Government cannot achieve its goals through the systematic abuses of basic human rights. The time has come for the Government of India to sit down and negotiate agreements with Sikh and Kashmiri political leaders that respect their rights to democracy, self-determination, and human rights.

I would like to make one final observation. In the very near future, India's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. S.S. Ray, will be returning to India. Mr. Ray has been a controversial figure. During the late 1980's, he was the Governor of the State of Punjab. This was at the time when some of the worst atrocities were taking place there, and Ambassador Ray was, at the time, in command of the security forces who were committing them. It was highly inappropriate for the Government of India to send to us an ambassador who has been widely charged with responsibility for a campaign of human rights abuses by security forces under his watch. I hope that, in selecting a new ambassador, the Indian Government will be more sensitive to the concerns of the American people and the international community.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. CURLEY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's more dedicated and caring individuals, Charles H. Curley. Chuck is being honored as Marin Citizen of the Year for 1995. I wish that I could be with his colleagues, friends, and family tonight as we celebrate his remarkable accomplishments.

Chuck has been a devoted resident of Marin County since he moved here over 35 years ago. Chuck's work has come as both monetary support and as direct participation on task forces and focus groups. Serving as mayor of Larkspur, councilman, planning commissioner, president of the Police Commission, Chuck has spent countless hours working with community leaders in an effort to create a strong alliance throughout Marin. I wish to recognize Chuck for his commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank him for his long record of public service.

The enthusiasm that Chuck has for both the arts and the environment is seen through his participation in various activities throughout the county. In addition to serving as president of the Marin Arts Council, Chuck is also a patron of the Marin Society of Artists. His effort and dedication has opened the door for numerous artists and has introduced young children to the world of art. Chuck and his wife Nancy were honored in 1994 for their outstanding contribution to the Arts of Marin.

Chuck is also committed to protecting our environment. He was vice-president of the Marin Conservation League, and is currently a member of the Pt. Reyes Bird Observatory and the Sierra Club.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Charles H. Curley during this special evening at the Marin Civic Center. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Chuck over the years. He has worked hard time and time again on behalf of many people and for many important causes. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Chuck and his wife Nancy for continued success in the years to come.

LET'S DON'T RISK THE AVOCADO INDUSTRY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, growers in my district produce the most and the best avocados in the world. In order to ensure that we remain competitive we need to make sure our crops remain the best in the world.

For that reason, I rise to urge the USDA to stop the rulemaking process that would modify the quarantine on Mexican Hass avocados. I ask Secretary Glickman, to prevent a rule from going forward which risks the entire avocado industry, especially when there is so much disagreement about the quality of the science underlying the USDA's determination.

As a member of the appropriations Committee, I worked with my colleagues to address

this issue in the fiscal year 1996 agriculture appropriations legislation. The bill, which the President signed into law back in October, expects the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use scientifically credible pest risk assessment and risk management before lifting the current quarantine on Mexican avocados.

During the appropriations process, we asked for the USDA to conduct an independent review of the science. Unfortunately, the Secretary turned us down and suggested that the avocado industry take the lead in this regard.

The Center for Exotic Pest Research at the University of California at Riverside reviewed the proposed rule and published an extremely troubling report. Their findings were strikingly different from those of the USDA and give me great cause for concern. UC Riverside found, and I quote:

The proposed rule's risk assessment contains undocumented assertions, highly questionable estimates, and improper methodology, and as a result, we find it to be invalid.

Free trade is the engine that drives a vibrant economy. I know that growers in my district will compete against any avocado grower in the world. However, the UC Riverside report gives credence to their fears that Mexican avocados coming across the border could carry infestation that could spread throughout the country. I certainly don't believe Secretary Glickman wants to usher in another disaster like the Mediterranean fruit fly.

I think it just makes sense to learn our lesson and take a cautious approach. I urge the Secretary to listen to the experts at UC Riverside and craft a rule that does not put the American avocado industry at risk.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE JUNETTE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an extraordinary program that began in government but has for the past 20 years been supported by the private sector to the benefit of millions of children in this country and countries around the world.

Most particularly I wish to point with pride to the individual who has carried this splendid program forward from its beginning in a U.S. Justice Department agency in the 1970's to the worldwide anticrime program that is has become today. He is my constituent, Eugene Junette of Fresno, CA.

The program that Mr. Junette has spearheaded since 1976 is Play It Safe, a crime prevention program launched by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration [LEAA] Office of Public Affairs in 1974 by its director, Malcolm Barr. Mr. Junette has asked that Mr. Barr, who retired Feb. 3, 1996, as an Associate Director of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, following an illustrious 26-year government career, and other Federal Government officials who helped him—Wilbur Brantley, the late Cornelius Cooper, and Joseph Mulvey—share credit for this highly acclaimed program.

Play It Safe is, in fact, a simple coloring book, originally approved by the U.S. Justice

Department and various sheriffs, police, and juvenile justice organizations.

It began in Mr. Barr's office on a shoestring budget and was visualized and developed by Mr. Barr and his small staff. When funds ran out, Mr. Barr approached Kiwanis International which agreed to promote, print, and distribute the booklet among preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school children in the United States, at no cost to the Government. Eugene Junette was appointed chairman.

Under Mr. Junette's enthusiastic guidance, the Play It Safe program multiplied to all 50 States and into 61 foreign countries. The coloring book is translated into 31 languages. Thousands of volunteers now work with what has become Play It Safe International, Inc., whose address is 1289 N. Temperance Avenue, Fresno, CA 93727.

Numerous service clubs and other nonprofit organizations are responsible for the distribution of some 26 million copies of the coloring book. Play It Safe, through Mr. Barr, used the nationally syndicated children's television program "Romper Room" in Baltimore, MD, to jump-start the project that I am told cost the American taxpayer no more than \$20,000. As a result, millions of young children have been effectively educated about how to minimize criminal opportunities against themselves and their friends.

Play It Safe volunteers have also helped develop a parent/teacher guide and home safety check list. Mr. Junette has dedicated the last 20 years of his life, often working 16 to 18 hour days, to help protect children from criminal activity. I join him in drawing attention to Mr. Barr, of Alexandria, VA, who he credits as the man with the vision to see the future possibilities of Play It Safe, not as a Government-sponsored project, but as a private sector program dedicated to the safety and wellbeing of children in this and many nations around the world. Mr. Barr described Play It Safe as a major accomplishment of his long Government career. I join his colleagues and friends wishing him well in his retirement.

As the Play It Safe program completes its 20th year of private sector sponsorship, I wish to particularly salute my constituent Mr. Junette, and all the thousands of volunteers who have helped in furthering the Play It Safe project, and to point to this amazing display of volunteerism that I am proud to say has emanated from my congressional district for two decades.

ACADEMY REVIEW BOARD

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, every year, more high school seniors from the 11th Congressional District trade in varsity jackets for Navy peacoats, Air Force flight suits, and Army brass buckles than any other district in the country. But this is nothing new: our area has repeatedly sent an above average proportion of its sons and daughters to the Nation's military academies for decades.

This shouldn't come as a surprise. The educational excellence of our area is well known and has long been a magnet for families looking for the best environment in which to raise

their children. Our graduates are skilled not only in mathematics, science, and social studies, but also have solid backgrounds in sports, debate teams, and other extracurricular activities. This diverse upbringing makes military academy recruiters sit up and take note—indeed, many recruiters know our towns and schools by name.

Since the 1830's, Members of Congress have enjoyed meeting, talking with, and nominating these superb young people to our military academies. But how did this process evolve?

In 1843, when West Point was the sole academy, Congress ratified the nominating process and became directly involved in the makeup of our military's leadership. This was not an act of an imperial Congress bent on controlling every aspect of the Government. Rather, the procedure still used today was and is one further check and balance in our democracy. It was originally designed to weaken and divide political coloration in the officer corps, provide geographical balance to our armed services, and to make the officer corps more resilient to unfettered nepotism that handicapped European armies.

In 1854, Representative Gerrit Smith of New York added a new component to the academy nomination process—the academy review board. This was the first time a Member of Congress appointed prominent citizens from his district to screen applicants and assist with the serious duty of nominating candidates for academy admission. Today, I am honored to continue this wise tradition in my service to the 11th Congressional District.

The Academy Review Board is composed of nine local citizens who have shown exemplary service to New Jersey, to their communities, and to the continued excellence of education in our area—many are veterans. Though from diverse background and professions, they all share a common dedication to seeing that the best qualified and motivated graduates attend our academies. And, as is true for most volunteer panels, their service goes largely unnoticed.

I would like to take a moment to recognize these men and women and to thank them publicly for participating in this important panel. Being on this board requires hard work and an objective mind. Members have the responsibility of interviewing upwards of 50 outstanding high school seniors every year in the academy review process.

The nomination process follows a general timetable. High school seniors mail personal information directly to the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, and the Merchant Marine Academy once they become interested in attending. Information includes academic achievement, college entry test scores, and other activities. At this time, they also inform their Representative of their desire to be nominated.

The academies then assess the applicants, rank them based on the data supplied, and return the files to my office with their notations. In mid-December, our Academy Review Board interviews all of the applicants over the course of 2 days. They assess a student's qualifications and analyze character, desire to serve, and other talents that may be hidden on paper.

Last year, the board interviewed 41 applicants. Nominations included 20 to the Naval Academy, 10 to the Military Academy, 6 to the

Air Force Academy, and 1 to the Merchant Marine Academy (the Coast Guard Academy does not use the Congressional Nomination process). The Board then forwards their recommendations to the academies by January 31, where recruiters review files and notify applicants and my office of their final decisions on admission.

It is both reassuring and rewarding to know that many of our military officers hail from our hometowns or close by. When we consider the role of these officers in peace or war, we can rest easier knowing that the best and brightest are in command. Wherever they are sent, be that Bosnia, Somalia, Haiti, or Vietnam, many of these officers have academy training.

And while a few people may question the motivations and ambitions of some young people, the academy review process shows that the large majority of our graduates are just as highly motivated as the generation before them. They still seek guidance from loving parents, dedicated teachers, and schools, and from trusted clergy and rabbis. Indeed, every time I visit a school, speak at a college, or meet a young academy nominee, I am constantly reminded that we as a Nation are blessed with fine young men and women.

Their willingness and desire to serve their country is perhaps the most persuasive evidence of all.

ACADEMY NOMINEES FOR 1995, 11TH
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

NAME, HOMETOWN, HIGH SCHOOL, AND ACADEMY
Justin White, Basking Ridge, Ridge, Naval.
Robert Vuolo, Morris Plains, Delbarton, Naval.

Renuka Vijayanathan, N. Caldwell, West Essex, Naval.

Kevin Orisini, Sparta, Sparta, Naval.
Meghan Neumann, Succasunna, Roxbury, Military.

John Eure, Rockaway, Morris Catholic, Naval.

Michael Kester, Bridgewater, Bridgewater/Raritan, Naval.

Patrick Nelson, Hackettstown, Bridgeton Academy, Naval.

Brian Fitzgerald, Mendham, West Morris Mendham, Naval.

Daniel Figenshu, Madison, Delbarton, Naval.

Richard Evans, Flanders, Mt. Olive, Naval.
Robert Poggio, Long Valley, West Morris Central, Naval.

Cory Winer, Wharton, Choate Rosemary Hall, Military.

Anthony Bruno, East Hanover, Hanover Park, Naval.

Louis Amorosa, Somerville, Immaculata, Naval.

Jason Corbisiero, Rockaway, Morris Catholic, Naval.

Andrew Gassman, Chatham, Oratory Prep, Naval.

Damon Finaldi, Florham Park, Hanover Park Regional, Naval.

Frederic Haeussler, Florham Park, Choate Rosemary Hall, Naval.

John Neuhart, Chatham, Ohio State ROTC, Naval.

Mary Faulkner, Long Valley, West Morris Central, Air Force.

Brent Krueel, Dover, Randolph, Air Force.
Jeffrey Melitski, Bernardsville, Bernardsville, Air Force.

Hunter Lonsberry, Morristown, Morristown Beard, Air Force.

Timothy Larkin, Long Valley, West Morris Central, Merchant Marine.

James Wong, Randolph, Randolph, Military.

Scott Magaziner, Randolph, Randolph, Air Force.

Mark Chiarvalloti, Rockaway, Penn State USMA Prep., Military.

Victor Camaya, Pompton Plains, Pequannock, Military.

Andrew Moan, Far Hills, Pingry, Naval.

Louis Kuo, Parsippany, Parsippany, Military.

Michael DeCicco, Raritan, Bridgewater/Raritan, Military.

David Esposito, Caldwell, James Caldwell, Military.

Joel Tompkins, Chatham, Chatham, Military.

Tatiana Kazdoba, Denville, Villa Walsh Academy, Naval.

Shane Rowe, Dover, New Mexico Military Institute, Military.

Thomas Rogers, Rockaway, Morris Knolls, Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO SIDDHARTHA
SHANKAR RAY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Siddhartha Shankar Ray for serving with distinction as India's Ambassador to the United States for the past 3½ years. During his tenure, relations between the United States and India have reached a new plateau of strength, friendship, and understanding. The United States has become India's largest investor, and India has been named by the Department of Commerce as one of the key emerging markets for United States business for this decade and the next century.

There are many reasons for this dramatic improvement in relations between our two countries. However, I believe it is clear that no one has made a greater contribution or played a more central role in this transformation than Siddhartha Shankar Ray. He has worked tirelessly with the Congress and the executive branch as well as State and local officials around the country to help ensure that our Government fully understands India's needs and concerns. He has been a bridge builder between the United States business and investment community and the Indian private and public sector. He has been a sought after speaker and commentator in the academic community here, along with numerous important think tanks and private foundations. Finally, Ambassador Ray has been an ambassador "par excellence" in the Indian-American community. He has travelled to almost every State and city with an Indian-American population reminding Americans of Indian descent and of the important economic reforms unfolding on the subcontinent, while urging Indian-Americans to be active participants in the transformation of the Indian economy.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Ray has greatly impressed many of us in the Congress with his artful diplomacy, his keen logic and his persuasive skills. He has taken the thorniest issues in the Indo-United States relationship and presented them to decision makers in the United States in a manner which has been both convincing and reassuring. It is obvious to anyone who has worked with him during the past several years that Ambassador Ray's skills as an imminent India barrister have

served India well during his term as Ambassador.

Of course, Ambassador Ray has not achieved all of these successes by himself. He possesses another invaluable asset: his lovely wife, Maya, who also is a noted barrister and former elected official. Maya Ray has been a gracious host, trusted advisor and articulate spokesperson. Together, they have proven to be a superb team.

Mr. Speaker, later this month, Siddhartha Shankar Ray will leave his position as Ambassador to the United States to return to Calcutta, his home city, to stand for election to the Lokh Sabha, India's House of Parliament. While it would be improper for any Member of this body on either side of the aisle to endorse a candidate for office in India, I am certain all of my colleagues agree that Ambassador Ray will approach the coming campaign with the same level of energy, dedication and articulate persuasion that were the hallmark of his years in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Maya every good wish in the months and years to come. We invite them to visit us in Washington often to witness the fruits of Ambassador Ray's labor as the Indo-United States relationship continues to grow and prosper.

SUPPORT PEACE AND DEMOCRACY
IN TURKEY: SUPPORT HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 136

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on January 25, 1995, I joined the chairman of the Helsinki Commission, CHRIS SMITH, in introducing H. Con. Res. 136, legislation which advocates a peaceful end to the conflict between the Government of Turkey and Kurdish militants. I urge my colleagues to join us as cosponsors of this important resolution aimed at ending a vicious cycle of violence and terror which has claimed so many lives over the past decade and has eroded the impressive strides made by a government committed to achieving full-fledged democracy.

Mr. Speaker, for more than a decade Turkey's citizens, especially those residing in the southeast, have suffered the horrors of terrorism and the excesses of a government committed to eradicating terrorism at any cost. More than 20,000 people have died in clashes among security forces, the Kurdistan Workers Party [PKK] and shadowy Muslim fundamentalist groups. Turkish troops in southeast Turkey have forcibly evacuated or destroyed more than 2,650 Kurdish villages, burned crops, killed livestock, and displaced more than three million people. Citizens are detained, tortured, extrajudicially executed or disappear without a trace. The PKK has also killed innocent civilians, mined local roads, and set off bombs in populated areas—contributing to the cycle of violence and the climate of fear that pervades southeast Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, European newspapers printed color pictures of Turkish soldiers posing with the heads of decapitated Kurdish guerrillas. These gruesome and despicable photos all too graphically underline the

hatred and brutality fueling this conflict. But even more, the pictures reinforce the urgent need for reconciliation. Violence and terrorism will not resolve this conflict. Only dialog can help overcome bitterness inspired by 12 years of war. House Concurrent Resolution 136 promotes an end to violence and a beginning for efforts promoting reconciliation and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman SMITH and I are sending letters to officials of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE] urging them to initiate and support steps to resolve the escalating conflict in Turkey. We believe the OSCE should establish a million of long-duration to monitor human rights abuses and help defuse sources of conflict and have asked that the OSCE chairman-in-office send a personal representative to develop recommendations concerning the mandate and scope of future OSCE activities in Turkey. We have also asked the president of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to designate a parliamentary delegation to Turkey to assist in this task. The OSCE has played a critical role in conflict prevention, mediation, and human rights monitoring in the former Yugoslavia, the Caucasus, the Baltic States, and elsewhere. An OSCE presence in Turkey would be especially helpful as local non-governmental organizations, international humanitarian groups, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, and even journalists are not allowed by authorities to operate freely in this region.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey and Israel are the only functional democratic states in the Middle East. Turkey is a NATO ally and OSCE member. The government's inability to peacefully and democratically resolve the Kurdish conflict jeopardizes Turkey's democratic foundations, drains a stumbling economy, threatens regional stability, and makes closer relations with Europe and the United States problematic. Our Government has been instrumental in helping resolve conflicts in the Middle East, the Balkans and elsewhere. Mr. Speaker, if we truly value our strategic, economic and political partnership with Turkey, and I believe we do, we must act now to help end this brutal conflict. It is precisely because of that partnership that we seek to assist Turkey in ending this conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to review House Concurrent Resolution 136. I believe it represents a balanced and thoughtful first step that our Government can and should take to promote peaceful resolution of a difficult and divisive conflict. I call on all my colleagues who value human rights and our partnership with Turkey to cosponsor this resolution. We must try to help stop the violence.

THE STATE OF THE UNION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 31, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION
ADDRESS

Declaring that the era of big government is over, the President embraced a centrist view

of government in his State of the Union address. The speech had no soaring rhetoric, and it was rather blandly written and probably too long, but he delivered it forcefully and appeared robust and strong. By complimenting his chief political opponent he came across as gracious and fair minded. As usual, he threw about everything into the speech. Most observers felt that he had a very good night.

OVERVIEW

He gave an upbeat view of the nation, saying that the state of the union is strong and that America has made progress in reducing the deficit, creating new jobs, and keeping unemployment and inflation low. He emphasized that the crime rate, teen pregnancies, high school drop out rates, poverty and welfare rolls are all down, and that we have had great success in lowering air pollution, cutting tons of pesticides from water and food supplies. He emphasized progress made abroad, with the United States leading toward peace in Haiti, Northern Ireland, Bosnia, and the Middle East.

But the President did not dwell upon the progress; he emphasized the challenges that are before us—to balance the budget, keep families together, provide educational opportunities and economic security, continue the fight against crime and drugs, protect the environment, continue American world leadership, and make our government and its democracy work better for less money.

SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

Throughout the speech the President highlighted the theme of smaller government, saying that big government does not have all the answers, that there's not a program for every problem. He's right. He said that we need a smaller, less bureaucratic government in Washington, one that lives within its means, and he noted that the federal workforce is now at its lowest level in 30 years. He laid out the challenges for an age of possibility. He hit hard on the point that the government shutdowns are a mistake, also now acknowledged by Speaker Gingrich, and he challenged Congress never to shut the federal government down again. The President was equally sharp in his comments on the efforts to threaten the full faith and credit of the U.S. to try to force presidential budget or other policy concessions.

ECONOMY

The President was both optimist and critic of the American economy. He mentioned the impressive list of economic statistics that now characterize the American economy. The economy overall is in good shape, with low inflation and interest rates, steady growth, and relatively low unemployment. Yet at the same time, many Americans are fearful of layoffs, concerned about the growing gap between the rich and the poor, worried that wages are not keeping up with inflation, and doubtful about the future of the American dream.

MAJOR POINTS

As usual in a State of the Union address there was something in it for most everybody. The President hit very popular themes emphasizing a balanced budget, a strengthened American family, moving people from welfare to work, making health care more available to every American, and supporting the efforts of state and local police to catch criminals and prevent crime. He also stressed improving educational opportunities, reducing the drug problem, working with business to cut pollution, curbing the influence of special interests in politics, attacking the problem of illegal immigration, and maintaining America's role as a peacemaker in the world.

Strongly applauded were his references to education and cultural values, and his calls

for responsible parents, decency on television and in the movies, and a crackdown on gangs. Reiterating themes he has often expressed in the past, he put heavy emphasis on working together as a community and reaching across the lines that divide us in order to find common ground and to make America work better. Again and again he said that the future can only be achieved by teamwork between Republicans and Democrats and between government and the private sector.

He spent remarkably little time talking about the protracted struggle over the budget, sounding at times as if the fight was already over. His eyes were clearly focused on the future and not the contentious and hostile battles going on with Congress. He did not lambast the Republicans, indeed he complimented their commitment to a balanced budget and took the high road throughout his speech.

The speech was significant in that it proposed few if any bold new initiatives and basically repeated calls the President has made in the past. He is clearly constrained by the fact that he has little money to play with and his emphasis on the limitations of government. The prominence of the traditional values of family and work were strong themes in his speech. A significant omission in the speech was any reference to his and the First Lady's problems with Whitewater.

PROTECTING AGAINST EXCESSES

I think the President sought to portray himself as a reasonable man who shared many of the goals of his political opponents but thought their means were too harsh. He conceded that government programs had become too costly and inefficient, but he did not abandon the fundamental obligations to the people who rely on Medicare and Medicaid, stating: "America cannot become stronger if they become weaker." I think the President is saying that he will cut back big government but he will do it compassionately, that he will keep many government programs but he will run them more efficiently.

CONCLUSION

The themes the President hit in his speech—limited government, an optimistic view of the future of America with great challenges and possibilities—hit responsive chords among Americans. In outlining the challenges to the country, the President for the most part chose not to attack his political opponents' positions but rather to emphasize common ground, and that also was well received. The key test for the President will be whether he is able to follow through on the themes and vision he laid out.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER RUSSELL F. PITKIN

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in March, one of California's finest law officers will retire after 31 years of dedicated service. Russell F. Pitkin has been an integral part of the Contra Costa Sheriff's Office for more than three decades, providing the kind of leadership and excellence that sets the standard for his peers.

During the course of his career, Mr. Pitkin participated in the 99th session of the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA. A holder of a master's degree in public administration, he rose

from being a deputy sheriff to becoming undersheriff, and has served in every rank in the investigation division.

One of the highlights of his career came when he was involved in the felony investigation involving members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which resulted in the arrest warrants for the kidnapers of Patty Hearst. His diligence in this effort was characteristic of his assiduous performance throughout his time in the sheriff's office.

The men and women who daily put their lives on the line for our safety and well-being are among the true heroes of our time. Russell Pitkin is one of the foremost of these heroes, and all Contra Costans owe him a debt of gratitude for all he has done to make the east bay the wonderful place it is. I am honored to recognize him today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to wish him every success in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO H. E. AMBASSADOR SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray, India's envoy to the United States. During his 4 years in the United States, Indo-United States relations significantly improved. Ambassador Ray's efforts on behalf of his nation helped to educate so many of us in the Congress about the important economic reforms currently being implemented in the world's largest democracy. A distinguished diplomat, gentleman, and friend, Ambassador Ray and his wife, Maya, will be missed in Washington.

Prior to coming to Washington, both Ambassador and Mrs. Ray had distinguished legal careers and both also served their nation as Members of Parliament. Immediately preceding his current post, Ambassador Ray served with distinction as Governor of Punjab. Those of us who closely follow events in South Asia fully recognize the challenges Ambassador Ray faced in Punjab. Despite the seemingly intractable problems in that region, Ambassador Ray left Punjab, as he now leaves Washington with an impressive list of accomplishments.

Mr. Ray was appointed Ambassador to the United States on October 10, 1992, with the rank of Federal Cabinet Minister. That appointment, at that level, demonstrates Prime Minister Rao's confidence in Ambassador Ray. As chairman of the House International Relations Committee, I fully agree that the Prime Minister's confidence was well-placed.

It was during Ambassador Ray's tenure in Washington that Prime Minister Rao addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress—the highest honor our Nation can convey upon a foreign dignitary. It was during Ambassador Ray's tenure in Washington that the United States and India moved beyond almost all of the difficulties of the cold war. The improved climate in Indo-United States relations can be tangibly measured by the number of high-level United States official visits to Washington.

It is with great regret that we bid farewell to Siddhartha and Maya Ray. We commend the

Ambassador and Mrs. Ray for their outstanding work in Washington and we wish them success in all of their future endeavors.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, in a very succinct and incisive interview with Middle East Insight president and editor George Nader in the magazine's 15th anniversary issue in December President Clinton articulated his vision for the future of the Middle East and for American interests in the region. The President said, "We want to see the establishment of a peaceful and prosperous region in which all nations and people can live in freedom and security."

Real progress made in the Middle East peace process under the Clinton administration has been unprecedented. As the Israeli-Syrian talks continue to move ahead, and our attention remains focused on further process toward lasting peace in the Middle East, I commend the entire interview to my colleagues.

[From Middle East Insight, November-December, 1995]

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

(By George A. Nader)

In this 15th Anniversary issue, President Bill Clinton gives an exclusive interview about U.S. interests in the Middle East to Middle East Insight editor George A. Nader. This interview is a follow-up to President Clinton's first interview with Middle East Insight as President-elect.

President Clinton's term in office has been marked by historic agreements between Israel and the PLO, a formal peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, ongoing negotiations under U.S. auspices between Israel and Syria and Lebanon, and continued enforcement of dual containment of Iraq and Iran. President Clinton had developed a warm and productive relationship with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin before his assassination last November, and will now be working closely with his successor, Shimon Peres, on many vital areas of interest to the United States in the Middle East.

We are privileged to have President Clinton share his views below on these subjects as well as his vision for the future of the region.

Q: Mr. President, as spiral of violence in the Middle East, capped by the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, has challenged the peace process. What are your thoughts about the impact of this assassination on the state of the peace process?

A: The tragic death of Prime Minister Rabin was an attempt to stop the historic progress which has been made toward a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. But the reaction in Israel, the Middle East, and around the world to this crime demonstrates the marginalization of those who would use violence to achieve their ends and the overwhelming support which exists for the peace process. The world lost a great man and I—along with all Americans—a great friend in Yitzhak Rabin. A champion of his nation in conflict, he became a hero for reconciliation

and understanding as well. His life paralleled that of the Middle East in his time: he fought tirelessly for the security and prosperity of his people, and then turned that same strength and wisdom to forging a peace that would ensure that this security and prosperity would live on after him.

His death reminds us all that the cost of leadership is sometimes very high. But his life serves as an example for what can be achieved through courage and determination to do what is right. The tributes paid to Prime Minister Rabin by King Hussein, President Mubarak, and other leaders from the region and around the world have been mirrored in the unprecedented outpouring of support expressed by the people of Israel for his living legacy, the pursuit of a just and enduring peace of all the people of the Middle East. I am committed to continue doing all I can to ensure that this goal is realized.

Q: What is your view of the importance of Palestinian economic development to the success of the peace process?

A: We agree that Palestinian economic development is a key ingredient in building a lasting peace. It is essential that the Palestinian people see that the peace process has produced tangible benefits in their daily lives, that their future—and that of their children—has changed for the better because of the decision to pursue dialogue and reconciliation over confrontation. Since October 1993, the United States has taken the lead in mobilizing the international donor effort to support the Palestinian Authority and to help provide the foundations for a better and more prosperous life for the Palestinian people.

The United States has met fully its pledge of \$100 million per year in assistance and we are encouraging other donors to ensure that their aid commitments are fulfilled as rapidly as possible. In order to help the Palestinian Authority meet its responsibilities under the Interim Agreement and to move forward on infrastructure development projects critical to the building of a vibrant economy, we are a major organizer of the Conference on Assistance to the Palestinians to be held in Europe this December.

In addition to our leading role in the international donor effort, we are also working to improve the environment for private sector economic growth and investment. We are discussing with Israel and the Palestinians the possible establishment of industrial zones, as well as ways in which Israel's justifiable security concerns can be addressed consistent with our shared desire to promote development of the Palestinian economy. Consistent with our desire to promote Palestinian entrepreneurship, US Trade Representative Kantor has recently announced an agreement to extend duty-free treatment to Palestinian goods entering the United States.

Q: With the recent imposition of Presidential sanctions on Iran, US-Iranian relations have reached a new low. What are the prospects for the success of sanctions on Iran and what is the potential value of a dialogue with Iran?

A: Our problem is not with the people of Iran; it is with the unacceptable behavior of the Iranian government: direct and indirect support for and use of terror; subversion of states friendly to the United States; military intimidation of its neighbors; and acquisition of weapons and technologies of mass destruction—including nuclear.

The Executive Order I signed earlier this year, imposing a complete ban on US financial and commercial dealings with Iran, is intended to demonstrate our resolve that Tehran pay a price for continuing its threatening activities. To be fully successful, we need the support of Iran's other trading part-

ners in Europe, Asia, and around the world. We are urging them to follow our example and help ensure that sustained and meaningful economic pressure is brought to bear until the behavior of the Iranian government changes.

While we are prepared to have a dialogue with authoritative representatives of the government of Iran at any time, it must be made clear that normal relations cannot exist until such time as Iran ceases its objectionable activities.

Q: UN economic sanctions have been imposed on Iraq for five years now. While the sanctions seem to have checked the military capabilities of Saddam Hussein, he still remains in power and the Iraqi people suffer. How successful can sanctions be?

A: The United States is committed to the maintenance of sanctions against Iraq until Baghdad complies fully with all its UN Security Council obligations. Recent revelations by Iraqi defectors and the work of UN inspectors provide compelling evidence that Saddam Hussein has consistently attempted to deceive the United Nations. They also show that as recently as last summer, Saddam was planning new threats against his neighbors.

We are deeply concerned about the humanitarian plight of Iraqi people. But there must be no doubt that Saddam is responsible for their suffering. He has refused to avail himself of the opportunity under UNSC resolutions to sell oil to pay for food and medicine, preferring to divert resources to his supporters and military and to use his own people as hostages in the pursuit of international sympathy for lifting of the sanctions.

Sanctions are the primary means available to the international community to compel Iraqi compliance with Security Council resolutions and to ensure that Iraq does not again become a threat to the region. Given Saddam Hussein's track record, the Council has a responsibility to hold him to the highest possible standard. With respect to the future of Saddam Hussein and his regime, that is a matter for the Iraqi people alone to decide.

Q: As you are involved in the peace process, and as the region undergoes important changes, what is your vision for the future of the Middle East and for America's interests there?

A: Our vision for the future of the Middle East is a simple one. We want to see the establishment of a peaceful and prosperous region in which all nations and peoples can live in freedom and security.

There is much work still before us, but we are making real progress toward our goal. The peace process has made unprecedented advances in the last two years, and despite the loss of one of its greatest champions, it continues to gather momentum. The enemies of peace such as Iran, Iraq, and Libya are increasingly isolated. More and more regional governments are recognizing that dialogue and reconciliation—and the trade and development that accompany and reinforce peace—are the best means of ensuring a better future for their nations. The United States will continue to stand by those who take risks for peace and work together with them to ensure that our mutual vision is realized.

OCEAN TOWNSHIP HADASSAH
PAYS TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL
PRIME MINISTER RABIN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in memory and honor of the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak

Rabin, Ocean Township Hadassah in Monmouth County, NJ, has pledged a donation to the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center at Ein Karem, Israel, so that it may continue its life-saving work of healing, teaching, and research. I rise today, both to pay tribute to the slain Israeli soldier, statesman, and peacemaker, and to my friends from the Jersey shore area who are striving to pay a lasting tribute to this great world leader.

Mr. Speaker, I shall never forget September 13, 1995. On that brilliantly sunny day I was fortunate to be among those on the White House lawn to witness the signing of the Israel-PLO treaty by Prime Minister Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat. We witnessed in person, as did millions of others the world over who watched on television, an event we had hoped for but never really thought we would see. In his moving speech, the Prime Minister summed up the feelings of the people of Israel and their many strong supporters here in America: "Enough of blood and tears. Enough."

Yitzhak Rabin's life in many ways mirrored the history and destiny of his country. He fought valiantly in Israel's War of Independence in 1948. In the Six Day War of 1967, he brilliantly led the Israel Defense Forces in a stunning victory that greatly enhanced Israel's security. Yet it would still be many years before Israel's recalcitrant Arab neighbors were ready to negotiate with the Jewish State. First, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat came forward in the cause of peace—and, like Yitzhak Rabin, paid with his life at the hands of fellow countrymen who were not yet ready to say "Enough" to war. Finally, PLO Leader Arafat and, more recently, Jordan's King Hussein, also chose the road of peace with Israel. During the years that the Arab state of war and economic boycott against Israel remained in effect, Yitzhak Rabin stood ready to fight, if necessary, to defend Israel's security. Yet, late in his career, the Prime Minister had the courage to recognize a changing world and to accept, indeed embrace, change. The huge turnout of world leaders at Mr. Rabin's funeral demonstrates—including many of his former Arab enemies—just how rare and impressive his courage was. While most of us will remember Mr. Rabin's gruff demeanor and military bearing, minutes before his death, Yitzhak Rabin was smiling and singing a song of peace with thousands of Israelis in Tel Aviv.

On the day of the historic signing of the peace accord, my guest was Sharon Portman of Ocean Township, a long-time supporter and leader in Ocean Township Hadassah and many other community organizations. Sadly, Sharon passed away last summer. Sharon had dedicated so much of her time and energy to working for a strong and secure Israel, and believed passionately that one day Israel would achieve peace with her Arab neighbors. Whenever I think back to that signing ceremony on the White House Lawn, there is a tinge of sadness as I think about Sharon.

Mr. Speaker, Ocean Township Hadassah is a volunteer organization of close to 450 women ranging in age from their midtwenties to their midfifties. After the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin, members of the organization, as well other members of the community, sought a way to make a lasting tribute consistent with Mr. Rabin's life-long dedication to the betterment of the Jewish State. Prime Minister Rabin spoke to the women of Hadassah at their convention in Israel last summer,

praising their fundraising efforts to build and maintain hospitals in Israel. The Prime Minister expressed the fervent hope that Hadassah Hospital would treat Israeli children for many years—but “never again to be treated due to the ravages of war.”

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay particular tribute to Elynn Shapiro, president of Ocean Township Hadassah, for her leadership in this tribute to Yitzhak Rabin, and to the many other citizens of our community who have contributed to this most worthy effort.

SECRETARY OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, JESSE BROWN

HON. JAMES P. MORAN
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude for the noteworthy accomplishments achieved by Secretary Jesse Brown on behalf of the veterans of this great Nation. Since his selection as the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the women and men who served our country have had a knowledgeable and responsive supporter in that post.

Among some of Secretary Brown's greatest accomplishments are:

The creation of new clinics allowing veterans more access to VA health care.

Assistance to one and a half million veterans with employment services in a joint venture with the Department of Labor to increase the number of veterans hired in the Federal Government.

The expansion of programs for homeless veterans by doubling the resources dedicated to these initiatives, and the institution of a grant program to assist public and non-profit organizations in assisting homeless veterans.

A more complete accounting on the register of Vietnam veterans' diseases for which service-connected compensation is awarded based on exposure to herbicide agents.

The expansion and great improvement in health care services for those combat veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder.

The increased attention given to the needs of women veterans including mammography quality control and counseling, and medical programs for women veterans who suffer the after-effects of service-related sexual trauma.

The establishment of a home refinancing program that enables veterans to obtain lower home loan rates, thus saving an average of \$1,500 a year.

There are about 70,000 veterans in the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, so I am very concerned about the service these individuals receive. Even with such a large number of veterans' needs to be processed from just northern Virginia, the VA procedures are exceptional. The VA under Secretary Brown has worked so well, in fact, that my need for inquiries has declined from several cases a month to several cases a year.

Secretary Brown's initiative to improve services to veterans also saved money through streamlining, privatizing or consolidating activities. I could not ask for better support for those who served this country.

While Secretary Brown's promotion of a decent budget to support these benefits has fre-

quently been rebuffed, the services his Department provides shows his steadfast commitment to our Nation's veterans and their families. We should not forget the responsibility this Nation has to our service members and their survivors. Budgets and associated dollars cannot replace the sacrifices these veterans have made.

As a combat veteran himself, Secretary Brown has walked the walk. He has ensured that VA benefits and the health care system are efficient and support our veterans. He is a true American, a friend, and a great man.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CITIBANK
FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as the saying goes “we reap what we sow.” In my home district of Guam, one of our local banking institutions is showing a commitment to our island in a wonderful way: They are sowing seeds, or in this case “seed money.”

Since 1992, Citibank of Guam has awarded \$10,000 in cash to our island's top teacher of the year. This is a competition for public and private school teachers from kindergarten through high school, but the winners are the children.

We have many noteworthy teachers on Guam, and I know they work under difficult conditions which demand commitment and integrity. As a former educator, I salute the teachers of Guam and also Citibank for honoring excellence among professional educators.

Citibank helped to form a private corporation to expand this fine program. In addition to Citibank, the newly formed Excellence in Teaching Foundation now includes corporate citizens Ernst & Young and the Pacific Daily News. Kudos to them as well.

It is events like this program that display the character of our island community. Our corporate citizens took this task upon themselves. They know that a quality education for our children is the key to their company's success.

Our teachers are vital, yet their work requires much more than Government can fund, more than parents can give and more than the private sector can donate. This program provides a little incentive, or seed money, to push an already taxed teacher corps. To our 1993 winner, Ms. Jelly Flores and to our 1994 winner Ms. Sandra Bojtos, I commend you.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH O. BUSICK

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding businessman from the Eighth District of Pennsylvania upon the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his business, Delaware Landscape Stone and Delaware Quarries, Inc.

Mr. Busick served in the Air Force in World War II and was decorated as a bomber pilot flying the Flying Fortress B-17.

At the end of his active duty in 1946, Mr. Busick returned to Bucks County and started a small quarry in Mt. Pleasant. He continued to serve in the Air Force Reserve and retired as a lieutenant colonel in 1969.

In the intervening years his business grew from that small quarry to a company with four operational locations and between 80 and 125 employees, depending upon the time of year. In 1955 Mr. Busick took over an abandoned quarry that has been in existence since 1758. In the first year of operation that quarry was flooded out, but Mr. Busick was undaunted and continued to work for the growth of his business. The company produces decorative stone of all kinds and also building stone for facades. Stone from these quarries graces universities, churches, and commercial buildings all over the country as well as private homes and garden walls. Mr. Busick also sells stone produced by other quarries throughout the United States.

It was in 1972 that the company's newest operation was opened near Orlando, FL. That operation, called Pebble Junction, creates most of Disney World's stone work. Mr. Busick and his son, J. Kevan Busick, who is now CBO of the business, have recently created a park in Sanford, FL. The park which is open to the public is beautified with waterfalls, ponds and landscaping stone from their quarries.

Joe Busick continues to be active in the business with his son, Kevan, but he is also an avid gardener and staunch defender of the environment. He has turned more than 300 acres of his own land into a wildlife preserve to protect animals from the rapid development taking place in our district.

Mr. Busick has contributed much to our communities through his successful business and through his many other endeavors.

ED MEYER: 25 YEARS AT THE
HELM OF GREY ADVERTISING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today marks a very important milestone for one of the most respected and enduring leaders of the business world. Ed Meyer celebrates his 25th anniversary as chairman and chief executive officer of Grey Advertising, during which time he has been a shining example of a good corporate citizen. I feel it is important to bring Ed Meyer's many extraordinary accomplishments to the attention of this body so that we may appreciate and honor this exemplary American.

There are many successful executives in this country, but relatively few have been at the helm of an industry giant for so long. Indeed, Grey Advertising is an industry giant—largely because of the vision, skill, integrity and humaneness of Ed Meyer. When he joined the firm, Grey had 1 office and 14 clients. Today, under Ed's leadership, there are 277 offices in 72 countries, including APCO public affairs here in Washington.

As a highly successful international entrepreneur, Ed Meyer has been a pioneer in leading U.S. firms to new markets throughout the world, thereby advancing America's position as a leader in the global marketplace of

products and ideas. Ed has been an ambassador of the American way of doing business and an example of the best of American executives.

Ed is also a good employer. No one can run an organization for 25 years without building a lasting relationship of trust and respect with the individuals who are behind the successes. Ed is a good citizen, generously giving his valuable time and energy to the community. Grey Advertising is a model American company and Ed Meyer is a model executive.

Ed Meyer is truly an invaluable American resource and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ed Meyer on the 25th anniversary of his enlightened leadership of Grey Advertising.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR
SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY, IN-
DIA'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute and bid a fond farewell to Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray, India's envoy to Washington since 1992. I am certain he will be successful in achieving his goals when he returns to India.

During his service, relations between the United States and India have grown to new heights. In his position, he has stressed the importance of ties to India. High level visits by U.S. officials have increased significantly since Ambassador Ray came to Washington. Since Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao instituted his historic economic reform program for India in 1991, United States investment in India has grown at a substantial rate.

In Washington, Ambassador Ray has been able to express India's concerns in an articulate manner. He has publicized the huge market potential that India possesses for business investments and consumer goods. Also, he has worked to improve the strategic relationship between the United States and India in South Asia.

Since 1957, Ambassador Ray has served the citizens of the world's largest democracy. He has been a member of the West Bengal Assembly, a member of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament, Governor of Punjab, Chief Minister of West Bengal, and Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture for India. The appointment of such an experienced and respected public servant demonstrates the level of importance that the Government of India places on its relations with the United States.

Both Ambassador Ray and his wife, Mrs. Maya Ray, have played an important role in building United States-India relations during the post cold war era. When he returns to India, I am confident that Ambassador Ray will continue to be a strong advocate of cordial and fruitful United States-India relations.

I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Ambassador Ray for his service, and I wish him and his wife best wishes for the future.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this flow control legislation that we are voting on today, but I want to express my concerns with a certain provision of the bill.

This legislation grandfathers communities with solid waste facilities that were financed with bonded debt or under a contractual obligation. Without this legislation, municipalities run the risk of not being able to meet their financial obligations. The relief offered by this bill will allow communities to pay off their bonds and avoid having to raise local taxes. It will also help prevent a potential torrent of lawsuits and bond defaults, or a possible downgrading of a municipality's bond rating, all of which could occur if Congress delays in passing a flow control bill. I am supporting this bill, not only to move it along in the legislative process, but more importantly, to protect taxpayers.

I am concerned that the bill's interim contracts provision may ultimately erode the ability of many towns on Long Island to utilize flow control. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in C&A Carbone versus Clarkstown, some waste haulers have entered into contracts that would still be honored despite the enactment of a Federal flow control statute. My concern is that these waste haulers may have contracted to deliver solid waste collected within the boundaries of a municipality to a facility outside of the community's jurisdiction. At this point, municipalities located in my district, such as the towns of Islip and Babylon, cannot determine the volume of refuse that might be diverted out of their waste stream as a result of these interim contracts, thus subverting the spirit of authorizing local flow control laws. Furthermore, the interim contract provision would make it difficult for municipalities to enforce their taxing powers in municipal collection districts. Municipalities would have to trace interim contract waste. This would present tremendous tracking and administrative problems. Consequently, this potential loss of revenue for the municipalities may increase their financial burdens associated with waste storage facilities.

Communities need flow control legislation to ensure they can effectively plan and pay for their resource recovery programs. In some instances, the intent of Congress has been perverted by the discriminate application by localities of the provision. Expenses incurred on behalf of all residents for the administration of waste disposal must not fall disproportionately on a few. They must be fairly applied to all.

The Senate has already passed a flow control bill and the House should do the same. I then look forward to working with House-Senate conferees to resolve the problems and uncertainties that exist with the interim contract provision.

LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM
FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the majority on their handling of this legislation. H.R. 2036 is a bipartisan bill based on negotiations between the majority, minority and the administration. This bill will relieve companies from the expense of spending over \$800 million of dollars in unnecessary and burdensome regulation with minimal environmental benefit.

Due to previous judicial action, it is vital we pass this legislation and have it signed into law by early May. I want to especially thank Subcommittee Chairman OXLEY for his support of this measure and his willingness to seek Democratic input.

The gentlelady from Arkansas Mrs. LINCOLN, and Chairman OXLEY and myself offered an amendment to require EPA to complete the study of impoundments that is called for in the bill. Simple common sense dictates that if you order someone to conduct a study, you should expect it to be completed. Even though the EPA believes these impoundments do not pose any risk to human health, prudence dictates we should have the agency make sure we do not put our groundwater and communities at risk. Although, I'm not an expert in surface impoundments, I'll take very seriously the agreement between the majority, minority, EPA, and industry that this bill is a positive step in requiring more sensible environmental regulation.

I was glad to work with Mr. OXLEY and hope the process used in the consideration of this measure will become a blueprint for future improvement of environmental regulation in the House.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in 1970 my home State of New Jersey exported 80 percent of its garbage. In order to achieve self-sufficiency and address complaints about sending our garbage elsewhere, New Jersey invested \$2 billion to develop an extensive flow-control program. Now, thanks to flow control, New Jersey exports less than 20 percent of its solid waste.

The application of this bill is limited. This measure will allow States to continue their flow-control programs only if they had exercised their flow-control authority before May 16, 1994.

The spirit of this Congress has been to give more power and responsibility to the States to manage their own affairs. It is wrong, after having once given that power, to now forbid a State like New Jersey to manage its own waste through methods that have proven to work.

If New Jersey cannot continue its effective system of flow control, the \$2 billion burden of flow-control bonds will fall on the backs of the residents of New Jersey in the form of new and higher taxes. I urge a "yes" vote on this bill.

TRIBUTE TO HY ROSENBLUM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay my final tribute to a man I have praised before on this floor, Hy Rosenblum of East Greenbush, NY.

May he rest in peace. His life was one long act of giving to his community.

Had he only served as assistant State attorney general, town attorney for Schodack and East Greenbush, and village attorney for Castelton, he would have inscribed his name on the honor roll of outstanding citizens. But he also gave 41 years of his life to Hudson Valley Community College.

He was appointed to the college's original board of trustees by Gov. Thomas Dewey. He was later named secretary of the board, and served in that capacity for more than 40 years. He did not miss a graduation at the college for 41 years.

But that was not all. In 1943 he created the Consideration Award for local high school graduates who had shown high regard for the personal and property rights of others. In 1946, he incorporated the Hudson Valley Broadcasting Corp., which led to the creation of radio station WROW and WROW-TV. He served on that board of directors as well. In 1957 he chaired the Rensselaer County Park Committee, and played a major role in establishing the Grafton Lakes State Park. He also participated in such community efforts as lobbying for more State police, and preventing the closing of the Fort Orange Paper Co.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Rosenblum's contributions were many and lasting. I was proud to call him a friend, and I speak for many others when I say I will miss him. You do not replace someone like Hy Rosenblum.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me in a final salute to a great American, Hy Rosenblum, and in offering our condolences and deepest regret to his wife, Doris, and grieving family.

A FATHER'S LETTER TO SANTA

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most respected men in Tennessee, Jim Haslam, chairman of the Pilot Oil Corporation, recently sent me a copy of "A Father's Letter to Santa."

This letter was sent to Mr. Haslam by Kevin O'Neill, the head basketball coach of the University of Tennessee. This piece was originally written by David Chartrand, a columnist for the Olathe, KS, Daily News.

I hope that all of my colleagues and many readers of the RECORD from all across the country will take time to read this and pass it on to others:

A FATHER'S LETTER TO SANTA

DEAR SANTA: My five-year-old boy scribbled out his Christmas list. It's there by the fireplace. The Coke and M&Ms are from him, in case you're hungry. You know five-year-olds these days. The Cheezits are from me.

Santa, if you don't mind, I thought I'd go ahead and leave my list, too. It's long, but do what you can.

It's all I want for Christmas.

CHRISTMAS LIST FROM HIS FATHER

Santa, let my little boy grow up still believing that he has the funniest dad in the neighborhood.

Give him many close friends, both boys and girls. May they fill his days with adventure, security and dirty fingernails.

Leave his mom and me some magic dust that will keep him just the size he is now. We'd just as soon he stayed five years old three feet, four inches.

If he must grow up, make sure he still wants to sit on my lap at bedtime and read "The Frog and the Toad."

If you can help it, Santa, never let him be sent into war. His mother and I love our country, but we love our five-year-old boy more.

While you're at it, give our world leaders a copy of the "The Killer Angels," Michael Shaara's retelling of the Battle of Gettysburg. May it remind them that too many moms and dads have wept at Christmas for soldiers who died in battles that needn't have been fought.

Let our house always be filled with slamming doors and toilet seats, which are the official sounds of little boys.

Break it to him gently, Santa, that his dad won't always be able to carry him to bed at night or brush his teeth for him. Teach him courage in the face of such change.

Let him understand that no matter how nice you are to everyone, the world will sometimes break your heart. As you know, Santa, a child's feelings are fragile as moth wings.

Let him become a piano player, a soccer star or a priest. Or all three. Anything but a tax-and-spend Democrat.

Give him a hunger for books, music and geography. May he be the first kid in Kindergarten to be able to find Madagascar on a map.

The kid's a born artist, Santa, so send more crayons. May our kitchen window and refrigerator doors be ever plastered with his sketches of surreal rainbows and horse with big ears.

Through the years steer him oh so carefully to that little girl destined to be his bride. Let his mother and me still be around when he walks her down the aisle. If there's a just God, let her daddy be obscenely rich.

Grant him a heart that will cherish what his parents did right and forgive us for the mistakes we surely will have made over a lifetime of raising him.

Let him not hold it against us that he was born with my chin and his mother's ears. Time will teach him that these are God's ways of girding him for life's adversities.

Hold him steady on the day that he learns the truth about you and the Easter Bunny. May he take the news better than I did.

While you're flying around the heavens, Santa, make sure God has heard our prayer for this child: Lead my little boy not into temptation; deliver him from evil.

Be careful out there, Santa. And close the flue on your way up.

IN MEMORY OF EFFIE OLIVER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the passing of Effie Oliver of Decatur, IL. Mrs. Oliver died last March after serving that community for decades in numerous caring capacities. Known especially for her devotion to children, the Longview Day Care Center of Decatur was renamed last October the Effie Oliver Child and Family Center in her honor. I would like to join the people of Decatur in offering my thanks in recognition of Mrs. Oliver's hard work, and my condolences to her surviving family.

Leadership and caring were a way of life for Effie. She donated her time and energy to numerous organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Democratic Women's Club, and the Women's Progressive Club. Mrs. Oliver was also a deaconess at St. Peter's AME Church and served on the advisory council at the Longview Day Care Center. Her husband, Bill Oliver, still serves the community as a Decatur city councilman.

In her over 20 years of service to the children of Longview Day Care Center Effie touched many lives. She improved the environment in which these kids spent their days, so it was utterly appropriate that when the center was renamed for her, it also was improved. The Effie Oliver Child and Family Care Center has expanded classrooms, brand new restrooms, and beautiful interior additions. A portrait of Mrs. Oliver hangs inside.

Mr. Speaker, in this day of increasing distrust in our neighbors and institutions, the life of Effie Oliver should be a reminder to us all of what great things can be accomplished when we give of ourselves. She led an exemplary life, and I am proud to have represented her in the U.S. Congress.

FAREWELL TO THE HONORABLE
KWEISI MFUME

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an esteemed Member of the House as he departs to fulfill the role of chief executive officer and president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As I bid farewell to my colleague, I am saddened, but I rejoice and am pleased that my friend goes forward to guide and nurture our Nation's premier civil rights organization in its continued struggle on behalf of those less fortunate. He leaves an indelible mark on the institution and in the hearts of many. He has set himself apart as a distinguished Member of the House.

Since the 1960's, KWEISI MFUME has been a staunch supporter of civil rights and economic development and economic empowerment through his seven-point plan to revitalize urban areas. As a member of the Banking and Financial Institutions Committee, KWEISI has proposed amendments to voice the concerns

of public housing residents, and has sought to strengthen the Community Reinvestment Act.

As chair of the Congressional Black Caucus he heightened substantially the CBC's influence on major policy issues of concern, both domestically and internationally. In his efforts to ensure security, growth, and development for the African-American community, Kweisi has exercised his adeptness to build coalitions. His resourcefulness and ability to make allies is only one of his tremendous leadership qualities.

He leaves a legacy of leadership, commitment, and responsibility that must be carried on and preserved in this institution. He serves as an example to our youth and others who aspire greatness.

In fondly remembering his first days in Congress and his dear colleague advising Members of the correct pronunciation of his name, today we all know who he is and how to pronounce his name, and now we all cheer for his future and success.

Go forward my friend and do good work.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 1996

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Flow Control Act of 1996, House Resolution 349, as it is currently drafted. While I support the provisions of this resolution, I do not in any way support this effort to address flow control without addressing the issue of interstate transportation of municipal solid waste. It is my feeling that doing so, the House of Representatives is again failing to provide a national framework of controls and incentives for states and localities to implement responsible, solid waste management programs.

Failure of this House to include comprehensive waste control legislation, including granting States the authority to control the flow of waste as well as to limit the amount of out-of-State waste which can be dumped within their borders, reveals that the real intent is not to encourage responsible waste management. Instead, taking this action sends the message that this House is more concerned with the financial resources which are being depleted by the lack of flow control authority, than it is with the limited, natural resources being depleted by the lack of State authority to regulate the amount of municipal waste which can be imported and dumped.

The Supreme Court has acknowledged that Congress has sole jurisdiction over the regulation of interstate commerce. Over the past 5 years, the Congress has acknowledged it should exercise this authority with regard to the issue of municipal waste.

In the 104th Congress, the Senate passed comprehensive legislation which addresses the issue of municipal waste management affecting all 50 states. Early last year, I introduced H.R. 1288, the Interstate Transportation of Municipal Waste Act, which is identical to the bill introduced by Senator COATS. Senator COATS and I did so recognizing the necessity

of developing a comprehensive national waste management policy, one which addresses the severe problems facing our own State of Indiana.

I represent a district in Northcentral Indiana which received two-thirds, or around 1 million tons, of the amount of out-of-State waste dumped in Indiana last year. House Resolution 349 does not address this problem of out-of-State waste which faces many States such as Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia. These States are forced to deal with the millions of tons of waste generated by other States and localities, and dumped within their borders. I am greatly concerned over the lack of progress this House has made on this issue. I believe this House is ignoring its responsibility and addressing only the financial problems of a limited number of states.

I believe that Congress' lack of action penalizes States like Indiana, which have not only reduced their production of solid waste, but have devised a responsible management plan to dispose of it. I am here in support of a national system which will enable and encourage each State and locality to develop and implement responsible, solid waste management plans. The only way to do so is to address the issue of municipal solid waste management, which includes both the problems of flow control and interstate waste.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this House to continue the work of the past 5 years, to follow the work of the Senate, and to consider the work of Chairman OXLEY and his colleagues on the Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Hazardous Material, who have approved H.R. 2323, a comprehensive waste management reform bill. That is why I must stand here today and call on my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

OPPOSES FRENCH GOVERNMENT
NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to voice my strong disapproval with the French Government's nuclear testing program. I join with many of my colleagues—and most the world community—in protesting the detonation of six French nuclear weapons in the South Pacific. That is why I am joining the congressional boycott of the French President's visit to Congress.

French President Jacques Chirac will appear February 1 before a joint session of Congress. I can not of good conscience attend. France and the United States have a proud relationship of cooperation extending back to the beginning of our Nation. However, France's conduct in the South Pacific can not be justified. Exploding nuclear weapons in pursuit of further weapons development contradicts the view of 175 nations—including France and the United States—who signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It also needlessly endangers the environment and people of the region.

Just last week, France acknowledged the presence of radioactive iodine in the lagoon near the Mururoa test site. Despite their declaration that the tests blast are perfectly safe,

we have no way to know if this is true. Since the French Government refuses to allow independent assessment of the environmental impact of these nuclear explosions, I must remain suspicious. Are the people who live in the South Pacific threatened by nuclear poison in their region of the world? What will the ecological and human health threats 10, 20, or a 100 years from now?

Although the Clinton administration has officially denounced the French nuclear testing program, its actions hardly match its rhetoric. I urge the White House to put real pressure on the Chirac government. Let us not forget our responsibility in this matter: the United States has long supported the French nuclear weapons program.

I must take special exception to the U.S. decision to allow French military aircraft to fly to the South Pacific test site the use of U.S. airspace. How can the world take seriously a United States criticism of the French nuclear weapons testing program when the United States refuse to take even the most basic action to resist the French action. The only assurance Congress can get from the U.S. State Department is that no nuclear materials are being transported "according to the best of our knowledge." This hardly represents strong scrutiny by our Government.

Now that the French Government has ended its series of nuclear detonations, I call on President Chirac to firmly commit his nation to end all future test. At the very least, France should declare the permanent closing of the South Pacific test site. France should also clean up the nuclear mess if left behind and allow independent monitoring the area. It is the least they can do for the South Pacific peoples who will have to live with the legacy of decades of nuclear weapons testing.

The rationale for nuclear testing ran out years ago. If the world governments won't stop this cold war relic now, then when? I look forward to the recognition by France that their ongoing nuclear weapons testing program was simply wrong. Perhaps we can now move toward a international ban on all future such explosive tests. The United States must continue to press for a comprehensive ban on all such future nuclear test explosions. And France must become an active player in these negotiations.

It is my hope that a change in the behavior of France's Government will allow me to participate in Mr. Chirac's next visit to Congress. I also look forward to a successful conclusion to the ongoing comprehensive nuclear talks so the world can take an important step toward nuclear disarmament.

HONORING WALTER HAGAN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, few of us have the opportunity, desire, or even the ability to spend 50 years in any one profession. Those of us who do accomplish this amazing feat deserve special commendation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Walter Hagan of Dallas, TX, as he celebrates his 50th year in the airline business. Mr. Hagan's half-century tenure is particularly

remarkable as the airline industry is highly competitive, oftentimes turbulent, and never a cake walk.

Mr. Hagan started working for American Overseas Airline at LaGuardia Field on January 10, 1946. After working as an operations representative, he was transferred to Paris, Copenhagen, and then London where he was appointed relief station manager for Europe. He returned to the United States where he worked his way up at American from lead agent in Dallas in 1949 to Dallas sales representative in 1964. After holding various positions with Braniff Airlines in the late 1960's and 1970's, Mr. Hagan returned to American Airlines in 1982 to serve as manager of special services.

It was in this latest position that I had the opportunity to see Mr. Hagan in operation and understand why he's been such a valued employee for 50 years. Mr. Speaker, Walter Hagan has extended hospitality to many Members of Congress, Senators, and other VIP's at the Dallas Airport. Luminaries such as Dolly Parton, Roger Staubach, and many others celebrated his 50 years with a January 10 luncheon in Dallas.

While Mr. Hagan recently announced his formal retirement, Mr. Hagan's admirers were not surprised to learn that he's still helping out at his office. So, even in retirement, Walter Hagan is still contributing and adding on to his now 50-plus years in the airline industry.

TOMHANNOCK UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the 22d district of New York is one of the most historic in the country. Our oldest churches, in particular, are virtual repositories of history.

The growth of those churches paralleled that of the communities they served. And nearly every one of them has a wealth of interesting anecdotal information worth preserving. One of these churches is the Tomhannock United Methodist Church in the Rensselaer County community of Valley Falls.

A constituent of mine, Mrs. Zillah S. Herrington of Johnsonville, was kind enough to forward a letter from the church's pastor, Rev. Gaylord Campbell. I'd like to share the letter with you, Mr. Speaker, and proudly place it in today's RECORD.

DEAR GERRY: We learn that the first sermon preached by a Methodist minister near Tomhannock was in 1788. From that small beginning, a service in Tomhannock that particular Sabbath Day, Methodism has a start in June 1789. Tomhannock had a preaching appointment is the erection of a church—it was built the summer of 1811 at a cost of about \$1000. This church later burned and the present one was built on the same site in 1845.

Before continuing the appointments of 1832 an interesting story of Christian adventure must be told. James Caughey, an Irish lad, was licensed to preach by the Tomhannock Class. For eight years he preached in our conference. Then on one special occasion following a season for prayer, he felt a call to return to Europe. On July 19, 1841, he set sail for England. His ministry took him to Dub-

lin Limerick, Cork in Ireland and Liverpool, Sheffield in England. During those six years of untiring ministry fully 20,000 were converted by his preaching. While in England, he met a boy by the name of Wm. Booth and led him to Christ. That boy became the famous General Booth, head of the Salvation Army. Our interest is intensified when we learn that a man from Tomhannock was instrumental in leading this famous leader of a worldwide known, religious organization to Christ. This is a great heritage that comes down to us.

In 1845, this present church building was erected on the site of the old church. The total cost of the building was \$3300. Subscriptions of \$300 and less made possible the building of the church. Roswell Brown had the contract for the mason work. This came to \$1200. Two men from Cambridge had the contract to the carpenters work. This bill totaled \$1400. This did not include the steeple which was extra. While the church was being built, a committee was busy raising funds to repair the parsonage. This also was done. In 1855, the Social Rooms in back of the church were added at cost of \$626.38. In 1859, the church bell was purchased at a cost of \$53,876. In 1866, the parsonage was rebuilt at a cost of \$2000. In 1871, the church was repaired and refurbished at an expense of \$1188.

The period from 1870 to 1880 reveals that Tomhannock Methodist Church was the outstanding rural church of the Conference in points of membership, missionary zeal and local activity.

In 1896, a building committee raised \$2100 which was used to redecorate the interior of the church. Three Gothic Pulpit Chairs (these are in the church today and used each Sunday) and a Pulpit were presented to the church by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Munro. The Rededication of the church occurred October 14, 1896. Dr. John H. Coleman preached the sermon.

DR. CORRIE ENDURES

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, there are two causes for the exorbitant, excessive cost of healthcare in this country—the Federal Government and large insurance companies.

If it were not for the involvement of these two entities, medical care would cost only a tiny fraction of what it does.

If we paid for anything else through a third-party payor system, costs would skyrocket.

That is why I read with great interest the opening comments of a recent feature article about Dr. Corrie Blair in the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

I also would like to call attention to a similar story in today's Wall Street Journal entitled "A Magnificent Misfit" by W.E. Gutman.

I wish we had more old-fashioned doctors like Dr. Blair and Dr. Gutman.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel]

LOUDON WOMAN HAS BEEN PRACTICING
MEDICINE FOR MORE THAN 54 YEARS

(By Don Williams)

"I'm one of a dying breed," says Dr. Corrie Blair.

"I don't like government medicine, I don't like insurance medicine, I don't like pharmacists telling you how to practice medicine."

If Blair seems set in her ways, she has reason to be.

She is 80 years old, although with her clear brown eyes and brown hair, she doesn't look it. She started practicing medicine when common sense directed how to treat common colds.

In this age of HMOs, TennCare and other programs brought in by big business and government, the bureaucrats and politicians have laid down a thick stratum of regulation on what used to be an uncluttered profession.

When Blair entered medicine more than 54 years ago, so-called innovations, such as preventive medicine, boiled down to using good common sense.

These organizations and things they're doing now are all based on economics rather than treating the patient," says Blair in a clear, high voice. There was a time, however, a time when . . .

Blair was a child when the bridge was put across the Tennessee River in Loudon, cutting her family out of the ferry business. Her family's ownership of choice real estate made life easy for her. Maybe too easy.

It could be that's one reason she chose medicine. For a young lady in the 1930s, training to be a doctor was far from easy.

Blair made good grades in Loudon County High School, but while the boys were studying biology and algebra, she was studying "domestic science" with the other girls.

"The only thing they thought we could do was get married or teach school, but when I got out there was no one I wanted to marry who wanted to marry me, so I went to college."

She attended two years at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga., taking her first real science course there as a sophomore.

"I like science better than anything, so I thought, I'll study more science and be a doctor."

She returned to Tennessee and entered the University of Tennessee pre-med program.

"It wasn't too popular for women to do," she says, and her family and friends needed convincing that she was serious. Her first cousin, Dr. Blair Harrison, was chief of staff at Knoxville General Hospital, and he offered to let her take nurse's training to test her mettle.

"After that was over, I told them, why yes, I still want to be a doctor, and I applied to the UT College of Medicine in Memphis. Back then there were no dormitories and we lived in houses with residents. My family thought it would be OK. There was another girl in my class, and we went all the way through together."

It was while in Memphis that she met Dr. William Thomas McPeake.

"He was an old country boy, and I was an old country girl. We were staying at the same boarding house, and every evening we would get together on the front porch. I'd go for a walk and he'd go with me. He was working his way through."

McPeake graduated ahead of Blair, but stayed in Memphis to intern until she graduated in 1941. When he was called up for military training in Pennsylvania, Blair went to Philadelphia to serve her medical internship.

There, on Jan. 25, 1942, they were married. When McPeake shipped out to North Africa for service under Gen. George S. Patton, he left behind a pregnant wife.

"Our daughter, Molly, was 3 years old when he got back," she remembers. She was the first of four children.

Molly Peeler is a physician at Fort Sanders Regional Medical Center.

William T. McPeake is an orthopedic specialist, practicing mostly at St. Mary's.

Sara Louise Gilkey, now a lawyer in Lynchburg, Va., married a doctor.

Ed Blair McPeake operates the family farm, raising cattle in Loudon.

The children were all born in Loudon, and it was there where McPeake rejoined his wife after the war.

"I told him this is the garden spot of the world, and this is where I want to live."

By the time he returned, Blair had cobbled together a family practice.

Together they made house calls, mostly in a Jeep, like those McPeake knew in the Army.

"We used to deliver all the babies. We'd carry a little ether into the home and knock 'em out if they needed it. We'd spend the night with them and charge about \$25. If they didn't have the money, sometimes they'd give us something. If they were killing hogs, they'd give you some part of it, or maybe a chicken.

"We had real good luck. The Lord took care of us."

The pair bought a little house downtown, where they conducted their practice. Later they built the modern Loudon Health Care Clinic, of concrete and steel, and moved the little house out to their farm.

Blair, who kept her maiden name rather than face a mountain of paperwork to change it on licenses, certificates and other forms, was ahead of her time.

"I was the first in our hospital (the old Charles H. Bacon Hospital, now Fort Sanders Loudon Medical Center) to let a man come in for the delivery of his baby. It worked out well. I've had husbands jumping up and down when the baby came out.

"One of the old things, which is good, is stressing preventive care. I've stressed it all my life. We told people they shouldn't smoke. We had tobacco allotments on the farm, but quit growing it. We got to feeling guilty."

McPeake died three years ago, and despite hands, swollen at times from arthritis, Blair still wears her wedding rings on a chain around her neck.

People in town call her Dr. Corrie, and she has a personal relationship with literally thousands of them.

"I think it's real important for doctors to know their patients. In these new programs they just rush you through like a herd of cattle. They don't talk to you. They don't listen to you."

Blair still listens, even though specialists have taken away many of her patients.

She quit delivering babies, for instance, shortly after babies she had delivered began having babies of their own. These days, more often than not, find her visiting area nursing homes, a practice she enjoys.

Asked when she plans to retire, she says resolutely, "When something comes along and knocks me over. Of course, these new medical programs might put me out of business. If that happens, I'll find something else I like to do, but not any better."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 31, 1996]

A MAGNIFICENT MISFIT

(By W.E. Gutman)

My father the doctor did everything himself without benefit of nurses, clerical staff, or drafty assembly-line consultation cubicles. He took your temperature as you sat on a white enamel swivel chair. He even drew blood from your finger and let it run up a thin graded tube as you marveled at the strange powers of capillary action.

This wonderful man had his own centrifuge, a gleaming autoclave and an old Roentgen that hummed with imperturbable omnipotence in a bright, cheerful room that smelled of lavender and cloves. When he administered injections, he'd deaden the point of impact with a dry little slap, and he'd talk about this and that with neighborly solicitude long after the needle was out.

You were never surprised to learn that he'd pedaled several kilometers at night in the rain to deliver a baby on an old kitchen table, or to hold the hand of a dying village patriarch as family and friends looked on. Sometimes it lasted till morning. He'd go straight back to his office looking tired, but he'd smile, put on a fresh smock and patch up scraped elbows and knees, and he'd even ask how Aunt Lucy or Uncle John was feeling these days.

"How much do I owe you, doctor?" I'd often hear his patients ask.

"Oh I don't know," he'd answer, staring at his feet, clearly embarrassed by the question. "Whatever you can." Then he'd quickly add, "Don't worry if you're short. You can pay me next time."

Money made him feel uncomfortable. He had an almost prudish disdain toward it. "There is something incongruous about charging money to heal, relieve pain or save lives," he once told me. "I shall never get used to it"—a remarkable ethos for a man who, by his own admission, had embraced medicine to escape the abject poverty of his childhood.

"It all happened in dissection class," he recalled in a rare moment of wishful introspection. "I wept at the sight of my first cadaver. He was so very young, so very much alone, forgotten. Who is this wretched mass no one had claimed, I asked myself. Has he no family? Is there no one to mourn him? He was alive, he felt pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow. He had dreams. He loved. Was he loved in return? Could he have been saved? did poverty deprive him of good health or rob him of a decent funeral?"

A pre-med student who now boasts a Fifth Avenue practice, a New Canaan estate, and a yacht at anchor in a secluded cove on some Caribbean coral archipelago once asked my father what he considered to be the three most important medical taboos. My father replied:

"Do not operate unless your patients' life clearly is in danger. Do not overmedicate. Never charge more than patients can afford. Ignore the first two injunctions and you are unprincipled. Break the third and I shall call you a vampire"

I miss my father, He was incorruptible. He had no time for sophistry, no patience for equivocation, no room for the shaded areas separating right and wrong. Compassion was his guide, his patients' health and welfare his sole mission and reward. He lived frugally—"how much does one really need to live with dignity?" he once asked a wealthy colleague who found the question incongruous and contentious. My father died poor but debtless.

I wish I had a dollar in my pocket for every patient this 1935 summa cum laude graduate of the Paris Faculty of Medicine treated for nothing, for every leg of lamb or basket of eggs he accepted in lieu of honorarium, for every debt he forgave. I would have had more than enough to afford the thorough checkup doctors denied me when I lost my job, when unemployment benefits ran out and I could no longer afford medical insurance.

I was 45 then. I am now 58. Will I find a doctor like my father when I retire and my meager scribbles barely cover the cost of a simple pine casket? They say it's cheaper to die than to live. My father devoted his career to reconstructing aphorisms. He was the magnificent misfit lesser men do not have the courage to be.

LEGISLATION TO REIMBURSE WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE EMPLOYEES FOR LEGAL EXPENSES

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with several of my colleagues, including Majority Leader ARMEY, to introduce legislation to reimburse the seven White House Travel Office employees for legal expenses incurred as a result of their firings on May 19, 1993.

It was nearly 3 years ago that seven men who had served in the Travel Office for anywhere from 9 to 32 years were fired summarily and placed under a cloud of suspicion when the White House announced they were the subjects of a criminal investigation. Only one of the seven men was indicted and, in the wake of a 30-month long investigation, a jury took only 2 hours to acquit Billy Dale of the two charges against him.

The seven men fired from the White House Travel Office on May 19, 1993, appeared before the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight last Wednesday. Individually and collectively, they spoke, with an eloquence which has touched the Nation, of the pride they took in serving the White House under Democrat and Republican Presidents. Mr. McSweeney put it best when he said, and I quote:

I would hope that people would understand that, for me and thousands of others, when Air Force One would arrive, the markings on the side were not Democratic Party or Republican Party—it read "United States of America." The emblem on its side was not a political poster, it was the seal of the Executive Office of the President of the United States. When the door opened, the man or woman chosen by the people of this country to fill that office had my complete loyalty and support. I did that for 13 of the proudest years of my life.

I know that Mr. McSweeney spoke for all six of his colleagues when he said those words and he spoke for the pride of a nation in the Office of the President.

It pains me to say that I now believe that the charges made against those seven men by this administration appear to have been baseless, unwarranted, and intended to provide cover for an act of political cronyism. The fact that these men were, and are, innocent, however, does not mitigate their suffering as FBI and IRS agents trooped through their neighborhoods inquiring into their character, their conduct, and their families. Nor does it make up for nearly three-quarters of \$1 million in legal expenses they incurred in the course of mounting their own defense.

Billy Dale's legal defense has cost him nearly \$500,000. His six colleagues spent more than \$200,000 in their own defense, some \$150,000 of which was reimbursed in a Transportation appropriations bill in 1994.

While this bill will make financially whole the seven fired Travel Office workers for their legal expenses, I regret that nothing I can do will ever erase the needless, baseless suffering inflicted upon them and their families as their reputations were trashed before the world to make way for friends of the First Family and Harry Thomason. For that, I am deeply sorry.

I want to commend the White House spokesman for publicly admonishing Mr. Robert Bennett, the attorney representing President Clinton and Harry Thomason for continuing the administration's attack on Mr. Dale and his colleagues. I wrote the President asking him to call off his attack squad and that now seems to be happening.

The White House spokesman also indicated that the President will sign this legislation. I anticipate these bills will pass both Chambers relatively quickly.

I am pleased to introduce this bill on behalf of the seven Travel Office employees. They served their country for many years with pride, integrity, and ethics. All of these characteristics are essential if we ever hope to restore people's faith in their Government.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN LEGAL EXPENSES AND RELATED FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, from amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary to reimburse former employees of the White House Travel Office whose employment in that Office was terminated on May 19, 1993, for any legal expenses and related fees they incurred with respect to that termination.

(b) VERIFICATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall pay an individual in full under subsection (a) upon submission by the individual of documentation verifying the legal expenses and related fees.

(c) NO INFERENCE OF LIABILITY.—Liability of the United States shall not be inferred from enactment of or payment under this section.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND UNFRIENDLY FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, India recently celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of its constitution. While I applaud India's embrace of democratic principles, we should not overlook India's brutal repression of Sikhs, Christians, and Muslims. India and the United States should be friends, but our friendship will become increasingly strained unless India starts to practice the democratic values it claims.

Also troubling are India's testing of the Prithvi-II missile. The missile's 156-mile range is a clear threat to Pakistan. In context of this blatant intimidation of Pakistan, India's desire to test another nuclear device can only be seen as an extension of its threats to Pakistan. I share India's suspicion of China's regional intentions, but that mutual suspicion does not give it leeway to threaten force against its other neighbors.

According to the United States State Department the Indian Government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for the killing of Sikhs since 1991. Sikhs are not the only victims of India's state terrorism. In addition to the estimated 150,000 Sikhs who have

been murdered by the Indian Government since 1984, tens of thousands of Christians and Muslims have also been killed. In fact, all non-Hindus are at risk, of oppression in India. If India is "the world's largest democracy," as it claims to be, then how can it pile up such a gruesome death toll? If India respects the human rights of the people who live in India, why do so many citizens of India want to get out from under Indian rule?

I have criticized the absence of religious freedom in Burma, Vietnam, China, and other totalitarian countries. India's record does not seem much better. Just this week, the Indian Government jailed an 88-year-old Catholic priest and a 50-year-old nun on charges of violating a law outlawing religious conversion.

Beyond India's systematic abuse of human rights in Kashmir, Nagaland, and Khalistan, I am deeply concerned with India's growing negative role in Afghanistan. India's support for the Rabbani regime in Kabul troubles me because of Mr. Rabbani's rejection of efforts to return Afghanistan to peace. I have proposed that former King Zahir Shah serve as a transitional Head of State of Afghanistan while the Afghan people write a constitution, organize elections, and ultimately, establish a peaceful and democratic Afghanistan. Unfortunately, Mr. Rabbani has opposed this possible solution in favor of continued fighting and chaos. Indian's support for Rabbani makes him less likely to accept reasonable efforts to end Afghanistan's bloodshed.

India should be our friend. But, Mr. Speaker, the more we learn about India, the harder that friendship will be to sustain.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS FRANCIS CORCORAN

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform my colleagues in the House of Representatives of the recent death of Thomas Francis Corcoran of Ottawa, IL, at the age of 86. Through his son, former Illinois Congressman Tom Corcoran, I first became acquainted with the late Mr. Corcoran many years ago. He was a true man of the land, loved and respected by all who knew him. Moreover, he was representative of the hard working, honest, good men and women who farm our Nation's fields to produce food for our own people and others around the world.

One of the privileges of serving in Congress is meeting America's unsung heroes, either in our congressional district or across this great country of ours. Thomas Francis Corcoran was one of those unsung heroes.

Mr. Corcoran's grandson, Evan, worked on the staff of our friend and colleague from Virginia, Mr. WOLF, and he served on the staff of the House Appropriations Committee before becoming an assistant U.S. attorney here in Washington. In the eloquent eulogy which follows, given by his grandson, Evan, at the funeral on December 9, 1995, we are reminded once again about the everyday greatness of our people and therefore the greatness of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the following Corcoran eulogy to my colleagues:

THOMAS FRANCIS CORCORAN

What better place is there in the world when you are 11 years old on a sunny summer afternoon than to be at your grandfather's side, in a field, mending fences? What better place to learn what is valuable in life? My brothers and sisters and I learned many lessons from Thomas Francis Corcoran when we lived on the family farm just outside of Ottawa.

We learned not by being told—for Grandpa was a man who chose his words carefully, and used them sparingly—but by observing. He taught by example. We saw his quiet dignity, his discipline, his economy, and his honesty. We saw a man at peace with himself and with the world. He gave unqualified love, a love my sister Camilla described yesterday as the purest she had encountered. He left an enduring imprint.

Thomas Francis Corcoran was a lifelong farmer. He loved the land. He was in concert with the great silent forces that shape the world. His work connected him with his community and with the world. He came from a time when you would call your neighbors in the evening and say, "The crops are in, be here early." And the men would come and work in the fields until lunch. There would be two tables set up outside, and after washing at the pump, they would try to sit down at the first table, because there were some great eaters in that crowd and you could not be sure that the food would hold out. At the end of the day no money would change hands.

He took pride in the visible return that the earth makes for labor. He took pride in passing the land on to the next generation, when his son returned to farm. At the end of each season, he had increased the stock and store of the world. And today, at the close of his final season, he has added to the storehouse of memories of each of us.

Grandpa was a strong man, who did hard physical labor all his life. In recent years the time had taken a toll. One of his great loves was training and racing horses. Remember that in a race the horse and jockey do not stop when they reach the line: there is a little canter before reaching a standstill. It is then that the jockey hears the cheers of the crowd, and thinks back on the race just run. I like to think that Grandpa was in a canter these last years: and special thanks is due to those who on a daily basis cared for him and gave him cheer.

Thomas Francis Corcoran was not a man of sorrow, he was a man of great humor. He never spoke a harsh word to anyone, and never lost his smile. He would not think it inappropriate to have humor at a funeral. His humor gave him strength and stability to meet the challenges life presents. A story illustrates the point.

One day in late summer when I was 11 and my brother Phil 10, we worked an afternoon with Grandpa and there came a time when we needed to return a small tractor to a shed, some distance away. Always encouraging us, Grandpa asked Phil if he knew how to drive the tractor. Phil, always eager to please his grandfather, said "Yes." Well we started off down the narrow lane with Phil on the tractor and Grandpa and me in the truck behind. I watched first with amusement, then with concern, as the tractor began to pick up speed. It began to go faster and faster, and as it did it moved from one side of the lane, bounded by a field of corn, to the other, bounded by a fence, and back and forth again. Well eventually the tractor took out a couple of rows of corn for a distance and then came to rest against the fence. We stopped and Grandpa walked over to Phil. With not a hint of anger in his voice, he said, "I thought you said you knew how

to drive it." Phil replied, "I know how to drive it Grandpa. I just don't know how to stop." Well, Grandpa just loved that. He would appreciate the humor in life.

Grandpa was a man who, in his own humble way, walked with God. When he drove a combine into a new field, he would make the sign of the cross. He is with God now. The monument to Thomas Francis Corcoran is his contribution to our collective spirit, his place in the hearts and minds of the family and friends and neighbors gathered here in prayer. In a world where so many forces work to keep us all apart, memories of him bind us together. What greater legacy from a decent and a fine man.

M. EVAN CORCORAN,
Ottawa, IL.

HONORING THREE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAMS

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention three Georgia high school championship football teams from my district. T.W. Josey High School won the group AAA championship. The Eagles were undefeated, going 15-0 under Coach John Starr. Elbert County High School won the group AA championship. The Blue Devils finished the year 14-1 under Coach Tom McFerrin. Lincoln County High School won the group A championship. The Red Devils were undefeated, going 15-0 under Coach Larry Campbell. I am very proud of the efforts of these young men, their coaches, teachers, and the communities that supported them. They are a credit to the State of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to herald the accomplishments of these three champions.

SALUTING COACH NEAL QUILLIN AND THE HUMBLE WILDCATS ON ANOTHER GREAT SEASON

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the 1995 football season was yet another outstanding season for the Humble High School Wildcats. The same "experts" who predicted that Humble would finish seventh in their district in 1994—only to see them win the District 21-5A championship—were again proven wrong last year. Humble, predicted to finish fifth in their district in 1995, instead fought their way to a 9-4-2 record, ending their season in a Division II state semi-final game.

Coach Neal Quillin and the members of the Humble Wildcats football team have earned the gratitude of their community and fans, and have earned the respect not only of their opponents, but of high school football "experts" as well. As an Humble native, and a graduate of Humble High School, I want to take a moment to salute the remarkable success of the Humble High School Wildcat football team this past season.

The Wildcats began the 1995 season on a low note—a 24-21 loss to Baytown Sterling,

before recovering to defeat Katy Taylor 27-23. A narrow 21-20 loss to Westfield followed before the Wildcats defeated MacArthur 28-7; defeated Aldine 26-7; tied Spring 24-24; and defeated Kingwood 20-3.

Next, Humble lost to Eisenhower 42-20—putting the Wildcats in a must-win situation to secure a playoff spot. The Wildcats were up to the challenge; in their regular-season finale, they defeated Nimitz 23-7, winning a place in post-season play.

In the playoffs, the Wildcats, and their coaching staff, showed what they were made of. They defeated Baytown Lee 17-14, overcoming the area's number one-ranked offense. Next, they tied Texas City 21-21, before going on to defeat Madison 20-7, and Elkins, 9-5.

While the Wildcats' 17-7 loss to San Antonio Roosevelt was disappointing, Humble's players and coaching staff demonstrated last year what they demonstrated the year before: that the experts' mediocre expectations can be exceeded through hard work, dedication, teamwork and planning.

In addition, to the outstanding record compiled last year by the Wildcats, I want to point out that last year's season also saw Coach Quillin achieve his 100th career victory—a testament to his coaching skills.

In the Wildcats' third-round playoff game against Madison, the 17-5A champions—a game held in Houston Astrodome—Humble quarterback Steve O'Neill showed just how talented he is. In that game, O'Neill passed for 92 yards, rushed for 141 yards, and caught two critical passes. His performance in that game impressed even those who were already familiar with his playing skills earlier in the season.

While those of us who cheer for the Humble Wildcats were disappointed by their loss to San Antonio Roosevelt, we remember that during their five-game playoff run, the Wildcats won bidistrict, area and regional championships. And that's not bad for a team picked to finish fifth in their district!

Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me to do this little hometown boasting. I know you join with me in congratulating the Humble Wildcats and their coaching staff on a truly remarkable 1995 football season, and in wishing them continued success on an off the field in the years ahead. They have made all of us proud of their accomplishments, and to them we say "thank you."

SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT WORK- ING CAPITAL ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, as a small businessman, I am acutely aware of the fact that small businesses are the engines that drive our Nation's economy. I also recognize that these businesses often need assistance so that they can expand and increase employment.

As part of their efforts to expand, many small businesses have begun to recognize the potential of markets outside of the United States. In fact, the percentage of small firms involved in exporting is projected to increase

from 23 percent to 33 percent by the year 2005. Realizing the potential of foreign markets, delegates to the White House Conference on Small Business recommended that the Federal Government provide export assistance to small businesses, and make export finance more available to these firms through Federal guarantees.

Currently, the Small Business Administration has a short-term financing program for export transactions. The SBA's Export Working Capital Program, which works in conjunction with the Export-Import Bank, provides loan guarantees to finance small business exports. Until last year, the SBA and the Eximbank harmonized their export loan programs to ensure that all borrowers would have the same loan terms. Both provided a 90 percent guarantee rate on loans. Businesses seeking to borrow less than \$750,000 would apply for an SBA guaranty. Those seeking more than \$750,000 would deal with the Eximbank. Unfortunately, the SBA guarantee rate was reduced in small business legislation we enacted last year. As a result, a disparity has been created between the guarantee rate offered to small businesses by the SBA, and the rate offered to larger businesses by the Eximbank. This will likely have a chilling effect on small business lenders who will have to incur greater risk in financing small business exports.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am introducing legislation today to restore the 90 percent guarantee rate for small businesses who finance their export transactions through the SBA's Export Working Capital Program. My bill will place small businesses back on a level playing field with larger businesses. This is only fair.

Exporting can be a very lucrative business for many of these firms. It's also beneficial for our Nation's economy. The Labor Department Estimates that for every \$1 billion in increased trade, 20,000 manufacturing jobs and 40,000-60,000 service and support jobs are created. Moreover, wages are 22 percent higher on exported goods.

I don't believe anyone in this Chamber would intentionally discriminate against small businesses who wish to export their products. That is why it is important that we restore the 90 percent guaranty rate to the Export Working Capital Program.

The SBA has been invaluable in helping small businesses enter international markets. Nationally, exporters received a total of 1,161 loan from the SBA for more than \$481 million in fiscal year 1994. It is imperative that we continue to help the SBA help on small businesses through the Export Working Capital Program. I urge my colleagues to show their support for small business exports by cosponsoring this legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES OF MARIETTA

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, last April, Americans were horrified by the image of a bombed-out courthouse in Oklahoma City. We prayed that the tired heroes working day and night in the rubble would find more victims

alive, and return them safely to their worried families.

Nearly a year after the tragedy, there are still heroes working to heal the wounds of Oklahoma City. One such hero is a well-known business in central Pennsylvania, Armstrong World Industries of Marietta.

In January, the Marietta plant donated 40,000 square feet of Armstrong ceiling tiles to assist in the rebuilding of the Federal courthouse in Oklahoma City. This generous gift was delivered to the director of the Oklahoma City Customer Service Center of the General Services Administration.

Armstrong World Industries is a shining example of the charitable spirit that so exemplifies central Pennsylvania. It is this spirit that overcomes tragedies and brings people together as a community and a nation.

I am extremely proud of the efforts of the Marietta plant and its workers to help their fellow Americans in Oklahoma City. I am certain their generosity will not soon be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIR A. HILL

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning, to recognize Clair A. Hill, an outstanding leader in the State of California.

Mr. Hill has been an active public servant in northern California for 30 years and has served as chairman of the California Water Commission, a director of the California Chamber of Commerce and an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

His dedication to the balanced management of California's water supply was recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in its citizen award to him for outstanding lifelong commitment to the wise use and development of California's water resources.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD the following written tribute to Mr. Hill in recognition of his distinguished public service and his extraordinary efforts to improve California water management. Thank you.

IN RECOGNITION OF CLAIR A. HILL FOR
EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC SERVICE

Whereas, Clair A. Hill is leaving the California Water Commission after 30 years of public service on that body, his tenure having spanned the terms of seven governors; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill began his service on the California Water Commission in 1949, when it was then known as the State Water Resources Board, and has ably served as Vice-Chair and Chair of that body; and

Whereas, His interest in, and dedication to, multi-purposes coordinated management of California's water supply was recognized by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in its Citizen Award to him for "outstanding lifelong commitment to the wise use and development of California's water resources"; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill's history of involvement in water resources management at the state-level is demonstrated by his long association with the California Water Plan. In 1957, he signed the State Water Resources Board's letter transmitting Department of Water Resources Bulletin 3, the first California water plan. In his most recent term on the California Water Commission, he participated in the Commission public hearing on the latest update of the plan; and

Whereas, As fishery issues have increasingly become an important component of water resources management, Mr. Hill has represented the California Water Commission before Congress and before federal agencies to seek funding for needed federal fishery restoration projects; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill has been a lifelong resident of northern California, having been founder and present of the Redding engineering firm of Clair A. Hill and Associates, now grown to the international firm of CH2MHill. In addition to his participation on the California Water Commission, he has served as a director of the California Chamber of Commerce and has been involved with the American Society of Civil Engineers; and

Whereas, Mr. Hill's wealth of knowledge on California water resources management and long experience in helping the State meet its water supply needs have made him an invaluable asset to the Water Commission;

Now, Therefore, I express my sincere thanks to Mr. Hill for his service to the people of California and of the Nation, and commend him for his personal and professional contributions throughout his career to helping improve California water management.

WALLY HERGER.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. KUMPF

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of personal pleasure that I recognize the major accomplishments of an individual who dedicated his career to serving the interests of our country, Mr. John E. Kumpf.

Mr. Kumpf, who has been a resident of Dallas, TX, for the past 23 years, distinguished himself as a fighter pilot from 1950 to 1954. He was a member of the 25th Interceptor Squadron and flew an F-86 Sabre jet during the Korean war. Mr. Kumpf flew over 100 air combat and support missions from his base of operations at Suwon, Korea. For his dedicated efforts during this campaign, Mr. Kumpf received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three clusters. He continued in the U.S. Air Force until December 1954 when he received an honorable discharge as a captain. Mr. Kumpf continued to serve his country for 20 years through the U.S. Air Force Reserve as a pilot and public information officer, retiring as a lieutenant colonel.

After Korea, he continued his career in the defense sector by joining Sperry Rand Corp. in 1956. He served them admirably in public relations and marketing for 16 years in his hometown of Minneapolis, MN.

In 1972, he joined E-Systems, in Dallas, TX, as director of public relations and later as vice president, corporate communications. He directed the annual U.S. savings bonds drive to solicit employees to buy U.S. savings bonds through payroll deduction. As a result, over a 23-year period, E-Systems employees have purchased more than \$110 million of U.S. savings bonds.

In summary, Mr. Kumpf merits our thanks and tribute for the outstanding contribution he has made to his country. My personal thanks and extraordinary citizen and constituent.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL D.O. GRAHAM

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Daniel Graham's service to this country has been matched by few Americans. As a tribute to him and his achievements, I would like to submit for the RECORD, a letter that Speaker NEWT GINGRICH wrote to General Graham last year, and General Graham's obituary as it appeared in the January 3, 1996, edition of the New York Times.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, May 10, 1995.

DEAR DAN: I am sorry I am not able to join you this evening. However, I do not want my appreciation of your achievements to go unstated.

Your contributions to U.S. national security and the U.S. space program are exceptionally well known in Congress. As Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, your unflinching analysis of Soviet capabilities and intentions reminded us that the Soviet Union was an unflinching adversary that wished the United States immense harm. Your fortitude in telling elected officials the cold, hard truth, even when they sometimes did not want to hear it, served as a guidepost by which we could reorient U.S. foreign policy and win the Cold War.

Even in retirement, General Graham, you were dedicated and forward-thinking which you proved by founding High Frontier, a citizen's organization dedicated to leading the United States towards a secure future in space. Your leadership helped President Reagan launch the Strategic Defense Initiative, which has brought us ever closer to ending the threat of nuclear annihilation. However, you were not satisfied to simply improve national security, but you led High Frontier and its sister organization, the Space Transportation Association, to creatively think about the U.S. future in space. Today, under your care and instruction, these two organizations are among the most creative sources of thinking on developing outer space as a national resource. The X-33 program to create a reusable rocket that dramatically lowers the cost of access to space, for example, would not be happening today without the contributions of you and your colleagues.

In closing, I can only say thank you for your past service in the Cold War and your wonderful contributions to America's future. In formulating a vision for space development, you planted, watered, and nurtured a seed that is growing as we speak and will one day surpass our wildest imagination. Thank you Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham for helping save America.

Your friend,

NEWT GINGRICH.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 3, 1996]
D.O. GRAHAM, 70, CREATOR OF 'STAR WARS'
DEFENSE

(By Steve Lohr)

Lieut. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, one of the leading architects of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, also known as "Star Wars," died on Sunday at his home in Arlington, Va. He was 70.

General Graham died of colon cancer, Brig. Gen. Robert Richardson 3d, a friend and longtime colleague, said yesterday.

While others, including Dr. Edward Teller, played roles in getting the Reagan Administration to adopt the Star Wars plan to shield

the United States from Soviet nuclear attack with space-based missiles, even General Graham's opponents acknowledge that he was probably the most persistent advocate for the approach.

"Dan Graham got it on the national agenda and, though it's been modified recently, the ballistic missile defense concept has remained on the agenda ever since," said John Pike, director of the space policy project of the Federation of American Scientists, a research group in Washington.

The Strategic Defense Initiative changed its name to the Ballistic Missile Defense Project in 1993. Mr. Pike noted, but the project is still spending more than \$3 billion a year on the kind of high-technology programs that General Graham championed.

A graduate of West Point, General Graham spent 30 years in the military, serving in Germany, Korea and Vietnam. Much of his career was spent in military intelligence as a Soviet specialist, and he became an expert in missile defense systems and satellite surveillance. He rose to become deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency for two years in the 1970's, before he became the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1974 to 1976, when he retired.

The general was known as an ardent hawk, even among his Pentagon peers, a man who strongly believed in the 1970's that the rapid growth of the Soviet Union's military was being ignored within the American intelligence community. And it was after General Graham retired from the military that he was able to press his views most effectively.

In 1976, General Graham advised Ronald Reagan in his first Presidential campaign, which was unsuccessful. In late 1979, the general was again asked to advise Mr. Reagan on military matters in his bid for the Presidency. Even then, General Graham was enthusiastic about shifting the nation's military resources to an antimissile defense. But as the general recalled later, the invitation from Mr. Reagan prompted him to get "really busy" on finding a way to pursue an antimissile defense policy.

In his research, General Graham came upon a plan developed in the Eisenhower Administration to destroy Russian missiles early in flight with Ballistic Missile Boost Intercepts, or Bambi, an early blueprint for space-based battle stations. The project was canceled after the Kennedy Administration concluded that it would be costly and unworkable.

Yet General Graham came to the view that technical strides in the intervening two decades gave the concept of space-based missile defense new life, according to "Teller's War," a 1992 history of Star Wars by William J. Broad.

In 1981, General Graham set up High Frontier Inc., a policy organization intended to study and promote defense systems in space. In the last few years, High Frontier has focused more on space transportation and support systems instead of missiles, said General Richardson, deputy director of High Frontier in Arlington, Va.

Born on April 13, 1925, General Graham spent his childhood as the son of farmers near Medford, Ore. He came from a poor family, working in saw mills and orchards as a teen-ager, his son, Douglas, of Arlington, said yesterday.

General Graham is survived by his second wife, Adele Piro Graham, whom he married in 1994. His first wife, Ruth Maxwell Graham, died in 1989.

Besides his wife and son, General Graham is survived by six other children, Daniel Jr. of Fairfax, Va.; Melanie of Los Angeles; Laurie of Falls Church, Va.; Elizabeth of Fal-mouth, Va.; Julianne Stovall of Alexandria, and Margaret Cuccinello of Thomaston, Me.;

two brothers, Patrick of San Diego and James of Colorado Springs, and one sister, Sharon Martinez of Pacifica, Calif.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES A DOPPKE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I'd like to congratulate Dr. James A. Doppke as he is inaugurated the seventh president to serve at the College of St. Francis in Joliet, IL.

As part of its 75th anniversary celebration, the College of St. Francis will inaugurate Dr. Doppke on February 9, 1996.

Dr. Doppke, who previously served as executive vice president of the College of St. Francis, was appointed president by unanimous board decision, which cited his leadership and commitment to the college and its growth.

Before coming to the College of St. Francis, Dr. Doppke was vice president for Educational Affairs at the College of Lake County. He also served as associate provost and professor of English at Chicago State University.

Dr. Doppke holds a baccalaureate degree with honors from the University of Notre Dame and master's degree and doctor of philosophy degrees in English from the university of Chicago.

We need dedicated and hard working educators like Dr. Doppke as we look to a younger generation for our future leaders, workers, parents, and citizens.

Thank you, Dr. Doppke, for your commitment to education, and we wish you the best of luck during your tenure as President of the College of St. Francis.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH MONTH

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two events which have helped to keep America smiling over the years. The year 1996 marks the 55th year of annual recognition of the importance of children's dental health. It also marks the 100th anniversary of Johnson & Johnson's dental floss product.

The annual observance of children's dental health began as a 1-day event in Cleveland, OH, on February 3, 1941. On February 8, 1949, the American Dental Association held the first national observance of Children's Dental Health Day. This single day observance became a week-long event in 1995. By 1981, the program was extended to a month-long celebration known today as National Children's Dental Health Month.

As far back as 1850 dental references recommended the use of "waxen silken floss." In 1896, Johnson & Johnson introduced its dental floss by advertising in dental journals. It was a welcome alternative to the popular method of treating gum disease at the time—live leeches. The product was originally made out of silk—the same silk that was used in the

company's surgical sutures. During World War II, with silk in great demand for parachutes, Johnson & Johnson began manufacturing its floss using nylon. Today, its floss is available in a wide variety of forms and flavors. Flossing removes plaque, a sticky colorless substance that forms on your teeth, from places that cannot be reached by a toothbrush. If plaque isn't removed, especially from below the gum line, the bacteria in the plaque can attack the surrounding gums and supporting bone. Flossing is an integral part of proper tooth and gum care, and is considered by organizations such as the American Dental Association and American Dental Hygienists' Association to be a major preventative measure against gum disease and tooth decay.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House and as a dentist, let me stress that flossing is as important for children as it is for adults. Pediatric dentists have found that during the cavity prone years of childhood, flossing morning and night can actually reverse the earliest stages of tooth decay by allowing the tooth enamel to reharden.

Attitudes and habits established at an early age are critical in maintaining good oral health throughout life. During National Children's Dental Health Month, I urge parents to make sure their children are following a good oral healthcare program that includes regular brushing and flossing. I also urge everyone to visit their oral healthcare professional to learn how to properly care for their teeth and gums.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute the American Dental Association for their continued responsibility and dedication to the health and well-being of America's children, and to congratulate Johnson & Johnson for a century of giving Americans a healthy smile.

SEALY TIGERS WIN CLASS 3A STATE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—AGAIN

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we Texans take our football pretty seriously. We look forward to Sunday afternoons when we can watch the Houston Oilers and the Dallas Cowboys. Even more, we relish Saturday afternoons—when our A&M Aggies, UT Longhorns, Baylor Bears and other take the field. But what we really live for is Friday evenings, when young men throughout our State don their uniforms and helmets to fight for the honor of their high schools and their communities.

Sealy High School is one such high school, and Sealy, TX, is one such community.

Again last year, the players and coaching staff of the Sealy Tigers defended the honor of their high school and their home town by compiling a 15-0 record, and winning the class 3A Texas high school football championship for the second consecutive year. The Sealy Tigers have compiled a 32-0 record over the last two seasons, and a 42-3 record over the last three seasons.

Such an outstanding record is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the school's football players, and its coaching staff—especially Sealy High School's head football coach and athletic director, T.J. Mills.

Throughout his career, coach Mills has repeated one phrase to his players time and time again: "You've got to find a way to win." And they have. In fact, during the 1995 regular season, Sealy outscored its opponents 449 to 58; during the playoffs, the Tigers outscored their opponents 229 to 43.

The success of the 1995 Sealy Tigers was recognized when district 23—AAA coaches met recently. Coach Mills was voted coach of the year by his colleagues, and 19 Sealy players were named to the all district team.

Among those players named to the all-district teams was linebacker Steven Newsome, who was voted defensive player of the year.

Others named to the first team offense were running back Chris Tate; kicker Jeremy Monsivais; center Ryan Eckelberg; tackle Mike Kovar; and quarterback Brad Burttschell. Named to the second team were guard Vince Doyle; tight end Jarrod Novicke; back Jaron Dabney; and receiver Chris Lincecum.

In addition to Steven Newsome, players named to the first team defense were lineman Taurus Downey; end Chase Schavrd; linebacker Paul Martinez; secondary Gary Hill; and secondary Stephen Kaye. Named to the second team were lineman Steve Aguado; end Nathan Pless; linebacker Mario Tarver; and secondary Forrest Wagner.

To each of them, and to everyone associated with the Sealy Tigers football team, I say congratulations. You have much to be proud of, and you, together with your coaching staff, have set an example of excellence for others to follow in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO JESTENE McCORD,
A PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF
HEALTH CARE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I join with my colleagues in commemorating the beginning of Black History Month by paying tribute to one of Wisconsin's truly outstanding African American women, Ms. Jestene McCord.

As the director of urban affairs for Aurora Health Care, Jestene is a tireless advocate for the people of Milwaukee and cities throughout

Wisconsin. In addition to her work at Aurora, Jestene devotes her time and expertise to several key Wisconsin organizations. Jestene is the chairwoman of the Private Industry Council Board. She also serves on the State Maternal and Child Health Program Advisory Committee, the Milwaukee Area Health Education Centers of Wisconsin board, the UW-Milwaukee School of Nursing advisory council, the National Black Nurses executive committee, and the Wisconsin Black Health Coalition advisory council. In addition, Jestene chairs the Milwaukee Breast Cancer Awareness Project advisory board which received a Thousand Points of Light award from former President Bush for its unfailing energy in fighting for a breast cancer cure.

Jestene's record of community service is as equally impressive as her professional endeavors. She has served as a personal mentor for many nursing students and developed a school-wide mentor program for Milwaukee's North Division High School. Jestene has further coordinated scores of community health fairs for Milwaukee public school students and at area senior centers—demonstrating that health care awareness is critical for people of all ages. Jestene is also a familiar face to most Wisconsin residents, routinely appearing on television and radio programs to discuss pressing health issues.

Jestene has received several awards and commendations for her remarkable work, including the prestigious Health Advancement Award. Throughout my career in the Wisconsin State Legislature and here in Congress, I have seldom seen a person in public life who commands as much respect and admiration as Jestene. A countless number of elected officials and policymakers including myself, have come to rely on Jestene's expertise, and will continue to do so well into the future. Jestene is truly at the forefront of the health care profession, and her compassion and energy knows no bounds.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the accomplishments of Jestene McCord. The people of Milwaukee, and all of Wisconsin have indeed been blessed by her selfless devotion to both her profession and her community.

IN SUPPORT OF OUR TROOPS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to pay tribute to the American troops who are helping implement peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the words of Mrs. Janet Maguire, one of the constituents I have the privilege to represent, "The men and women are prepared to give the ultimate sacrifice if need be and we should not take them for granted."

Mrs. Maguire epitomizes both the pride and concern that Americans have for the members of our Armed Forces. In her letter to me she states "They [our troops] have agreed to go to a strange land and risk their lives to ensure peace and the least we as Americans can do is give them our support and let them know they will not be forgotten." Because of her efforts, the St. Clair Shores City Council passed a resolution calling for all citizens to "support our service men and women by flying the flag and keeping them and their families in our thoughts and prayers." I applaud Mrs. Maguire and the city's leaders for their show of support.

I am proud of the fact the American troops are saving lives in Bosnia. We in the United States have a moral duty to stand up for peace whenever possible. To do so is in our national interest and is in keeping with the ideals on which our Nation was founded. For 220 years we have sent American men and women overseas, not just to defend American interests, but to defend American values—to stand up for freedom, democracy, and human rights. This is what America stands for. And that is why we should all be proud of our troops who are carrying out their missions in support of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina with professional excellence, dedicated patriotism, and exemplary bravery.

We have a responsibility to support these brave men and women and give them the resources needed to protect themselves against threats and minimize risk. I ask all Americans to join with me, Mrs. Janet Maguire, and the St. Clair Shores City Council in flying the flag and support our troops while they pave the road to peace in the former Yugoslavia.